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U.S. COIN AUCTION

JANUARY 20, 2021 | FUN | DALLAS

Important Selections from The Bob R. Simpson Collection, Part III





Lot 3030

HERITAGE
U.S. COIN AUCTION
JANUARY 20, 2021 | FUN | DALLAS

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The Bob R. Simpson
Collection, Part III

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3048 3040
3023 3027
3054 3031
3043
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3039 3030
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3049

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AUCTIONS

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U.S. COINS

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January 20, 2021 | FUN | Dallas

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Session 1 - BOB R. SIMPSON COLLECTION, PART III
Wednesday, January 20 • 5:00 PM CT • Lots 3001-3277

Session 2 (see separate catalog)
Thursday, January 21 • 12:00 PM CT • Lots 3278-3687

Session 3 - PARTRICK PLATINUM! (see separate catalog)
Thursday, January 21 • 5:00 PM CT • Lots 3900-3973

Session 4 - PLATINUM® NIGHT (see separate catalog)
Thursday, January 21 • 7:00 PM CT • Lots 3974-4156

Session 5 (see separate catalog)
Friday, January 22 • 2:00 PM CT • Lots 4157-4525

Session 6 (see separate catalog)
Friday, January 22 • 6:00 PM CT • Lots 4526-4915

ONLINE ONLY Session 7
(HERITAGELive®, Internet, Fax, & Mail only Session)

Session 7 (see separate catalog)
Sunday, January 24 • 2:00 PM CT • Lots 7001-7587

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Global Locations



Worldwide Headquarters
2801 W. Airport Freeway
Dallas, Texas 75261-4127
NW Corner of Airport Freeway
& Valley View Lane
Phone
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877-HERITAGE (437-4824)
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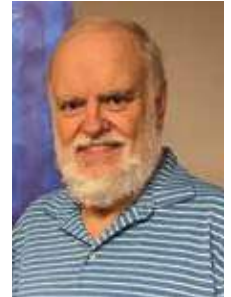


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HERITAGE AUCTIONS

Dear Bidder,

The Bob R. Simpson Collection continues to ring up strong bids and healthy prices as collectors and dealers alike respond to the depth and quality from this exquisite collection. Mr. Simpson has been a friend and valued Heritage client for over 20 years. He is well known as part-owner of the Texas Rangers baseball team, and he is a noted philanthropist and lifelong Texas energy executive as well. He is nothing short of a legendary figure in the rare coin hobby.



This is our third offering of Important Selections from The Bob R. Simpson Collection. Results from the first two Simpson Collection installments approach \$23 million in prices realized, which averages out to more than \$36,000 per lot sold. That is a truly remarkable number – even more so considering the large number of pattern coins included in the offerings. The pattern lots are rare and of tremendous numismatic importance to a growing number of collectors. Prices for these exceptional patterns remain attractive and, we believe, often undervalued in comparison to the regular U.S. series. Opportunities await!

Important Selections from The Bob R. Simpson Collection, Part III was originally scheduled for January's FUN Show in Orlando. Although the FUN show was cancelled in deference to Covid health considerations, Heritage will present a full FUN auction lineup. Bob Simpson's slot in the multi-day auction is rescheduled for Heritage's headquarters in Dallas on January 20, 2021 at 5:00 PM Central Standard Time. A total of 277 Simpson lots will cross the block, including many highlights:

Selections from the Bob R. Simpson Patterns

- **1804 Plain 4 Eagle Silver Die Trial** – Judd-34, PR64 PCGS. Four examples known. High R.7.
- **1859 Half Dollar in Copper** – Judd-244, PR65 Red and Brown PCGS. The Sunken Portrait of Washington, Unique.
- **1861 Double Eagle in Copper** – Judd-289, PR64 Brown PCGS. CAC. Ex: Metzger-Zabriskie-Farouk. Unique.
- **1864 Indian Head / Flying Eagle Cent Mule** – Judd-362 Original, PR62 PCGS. Struck in copper. R.8.
- **1866 Five Cents / Three Dollar Mule** – Judd-531A, PR62 PCGS, Unique.
- **1872 Amazonian Quarter in Copper** – Judd-1196, PR66 Red and Brown PCGS, Low R.7.
- **1872 Amazonian Half Dollar in Silver** – Judd-1200, PR66+ PCGS, Low R.7.
- **1872 Amazonian Dollar in Copper** – Judd-1206, PR65+ Brown PCGS. Low R.7.
- **1876 'Liberty by the Seashore' Dollar in Silver** – Judd-1467, PR66+ PCGS. CAC. Just five coins struck. High R.7.
- **1838 Half Dollar in Silver** – Judd-76a Restrike, PR64+ PCGS. CAC. Just two pieces known, R.8.
- **1804 Half Eagle in Copper** – Judd-31a, Privately Struck, "Restrike," MS64 Brown PCGS. CAC. Only three pieces known, R.8.
- **1804 Half Eagle in Tin** – Judd-32, Privately Struck in the 19th century, MS63 PCGS. CAC. No prior auction appearances. R.8.

Outstanding Coins from the Bob R. Simpson Regular U.S. Series

- **1792 Silver Center Cent** – SP67 Brown PCGS. CAC. Judd-1, the historic Garrett coin. It is the finest-known example.
- **1885 Trade Dollar** – PR63+ PCGS. CAC. The legendary Amon Carter coin.
- **1804 Plain 4 Eagle** – BD-2, JD-1, Judd-33, PR65+ Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC. Extremely rare early gold proof, Ex: Sultan of Muscat and "Colonel" Green. Finest of three known proofs.
- **1943-D Bronze Lincoln Cent** – MS64 Brown PCGS. Sole Denver representative among the 1943 wrong planchet errors. Unique.
- **1796 Quarter Eagle** – Rare BD-3 Stars Obverse variety, MS65 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Byron Reed, sole finest known.
- **1794 Flowing Hair Half Dollar** – O-101a (T-7), MS64+ PCGS. CAC. The finest Mint State 1794 half dollar.
- **1795 Flowing Hair Dollar** – B-7, BB-18, MS64+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Mougey-Eliasberg.
- **1895 Morgan Dollar** – PR68 Cameo PCGS. CAC. Stunning Registry Set coin.
- **1910 Half Eagle** – JD-1, PR68+ NGC. Sole-finest example known, the coin of a lifetime.

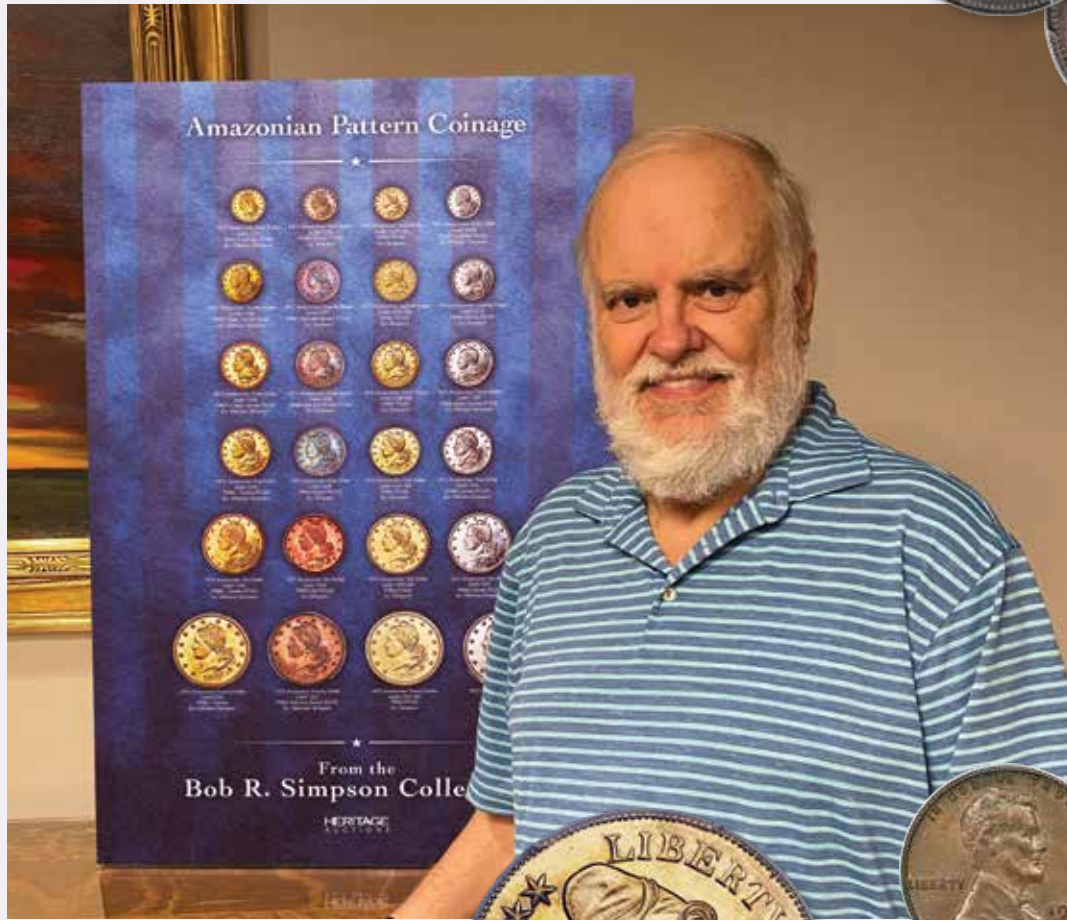
With each selection from The Bob R. Simpson Collection, the scope and importance of Mr. Simpson's holdings become clear. It is our profound privilege (and pleasure) to present this, the third in a series of auctions from the collection. More installments wait in the wings, so collectors and numismatic professionals can look forward to additional offerings that will follow in the upcoming months. We are witness to a fabulous collection that takes its rightful place in numismatic history, delighting collectors of every discipline and specialty along the way. What an experience it is.

Please feel free to contact us directly if we can assist you in any way.

Sincerely,

Greg Rohan
President
Greg@HA.com

Todd Imhof
Executive Vice-President
Todd@HA.com



Bob R. Simpson is currently Chairman of MorningStar Partners, the manager of Cross Timbers Energy, LLC, a 50/50 joint venture between ExxonMobil and MorningStar Partners. Cross Timbers is focused on conventional oil and gas exploration and production onshore in America. Previously, Mr. Simpson was Chairman of the Board and Founder of XTO Energy Inc.

XTO began as Cross Timbers Oil Company in 1986 by Mr. Simpson and two partners after Southland Royalty Company was acquired through a hostile takeover. One of the first acquisitions made by the new company was a bronze by artist Jack Bryant purchased at a charity fundraiser. The statue, entitled "I'll Be Back", depicting a retreating cowboy shaking a defiant fist, seemed to sum up his corporate philosophy. Under Mr. Simpson's leadership, XTO became the largest producer of natural gas in America. In June of 2010, ExxonMobil acquired XTO Energy for \$41 billion.

Mr. Simpson and XTO Energy have received many honors and accolades for the success of the company. From 2005 through 2008, Mr. Simpson was named by Barron's in their "30 Most Respected CEOs in the World". Oil and Gas Investor magazine named Mr. Simpson their "Executive of the Year" in 2006. Institutional Investor magazine named him their "Best CEO" among Oil and Gas Exploration and Production Companies in April 2009. He continues to be recognized for his contributions and lead— in addition to the Cornerstone Award he has been honored by the National Historic Trust at their Restore America Gala for his contributions to historic preservation and Texas Wesleyan University has named him as their 2007 Executive Man of the Year for their Business Hall of Fame. He has also purchased the grand champion steer at the Fort Worth Stock Show and Rodeo, from 2005 - 2008, with the proceeds going to educational scholarships.

The Texas native, youngest of four brothers, grew up on a Cisco ranch and was salutatorian of his high school graduating class. He attended Baylor University on a bank scholarship where he earned a BBA degree in Accounting with honors and then an MBA. Mr. Simpson served in the Texas Army National Guard after graduation and then earned his CPA designation.

Mr. Simpson is part of the ownership group of the Texas Rangers and currently serves as co-chairman of the board of the Major League team.



HALF CENTS



1795 C-4, B-4 Half Cent, MS63+ Brown Breen *Half Cent Encyclopedia* Plate Coin

3001 1795 Plain Edge, Punctuated Date, C-4, B-4, R.3, MS63+ Brown PCGS. CAC. Ex: Missouri-Simpson. Manley Die State 2.0, the usual die state for the variety. The obverse has a die bulge in the right field with a faint die crack above. The reverse shows delicate die cracks from TA in STATES into the wreath. HALF CENT is extremely weak but still legible. Examples of this die pair with just a little wear will not show the denomination at all. This important piece serves as the large diameter plate coin on page 146 of the Breen *Half Cent Encyclopedia*, and also illustrates Die State III in that reference.

A fully lustrous and somewhat reflective Select Mint State piece, this Liberty Cap half cent exhibits light blue wisps over steel-brown surfaces with excellent eye appeal. A thin, fresh scratch slants down from the obverse border through ERT, and a hidden vertical hairline scratch is barely visible from the forehead to the neck. The weak central reverse detail left myriad planchet chips that were not struck out. Our EAC grade MS60. This is the only Mint State example that PCGS has been certified with the attribution, and one other example is graded MS62 Brown without the C-4 attribution (4/20).

Ex: Philip M. Showers Collection; Stack's (privately, 1969); Willis H. duPont; Fred S. Werner (2/1976); Superior Stamp and Coin Company (2/1976); Joe Flynn and Son Rare Coins, Inc. (4/20/1976); R. Tettenhorst; Missouri Cabinet Collection (Goldberg Auctions, 1/2014), lot 28.

NGC ID# 2225, PCGS# 35080 Base PCGS# 1012



**1805 C-4, B-4 Half Cent
MS65+ Red and Brown
Large 5, Stems**

3002 1805 Large 5, Stems, C-4, B-4, R.2, MS65+ Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. When half cent enthusiasts think of the Draped Bust type with original orange mint color, the dates of 1804 and 1806 quickly come to mind. While 1800 is another date that is occasionally seen with mint red, all other dates are rare or non-existent in such a state of preservation. Including all varieties, PCGS has certified three examples of 1803 and three examples of 1805 in Red and Brown, with no Red examples of either date. The other dates, 1802, 1807, and 1808, exist in Brown only.

This impressive piece represents the latest die state for the variety. In the *Half Cent Die State Book*, Ronald Manley reports two die states. There are three die states recorded in a new book, published in 2020. Ed Fuhrman is the author of *The Half Cent Handbook, Draped Bust Varieties 1800-1808*. This lovely Gem meets the criteria for his latest die state. Numerous obverse die cracks are evident, including a crack from the upright of the 1 to the lower loop of the 8. On this example, that die crack extends above the 1 and appears to continue into the lower hair curls, eventually meeting the die crack from the lower left curl into the field towards the air ribbons.

This Gem has full cartwheel luster with olive-brown patina that accompanies generous portions of mint red. Hints of blue overtones are evident. Our EAC grade MS63. Population: 1 in 65 (1 in 65+) Red and Brown, 0 finer (11/20).

PCGS# 35189 Base PCGS# 1091



**1834 Half Cent, MS65 Red and Brown
High Grade Type Coin, C-1, B-1**

3003 1834 C-1, B-1, R.1, MS65 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. Manley Die State 3.0. Cohen-1 is the sole die marriage for this popular Classic Head date. Most 1834 half cents are brown, but the present coin is one of three coins certified by PCGS as MS65 Red and Brown, with only a single MS66 Red and Brown example and one MS65 Red example graded finer (11/20). Crisply struck and free from contact, though field clash marks are prominent on both sides, as is characteristic of scarce late die-state examples. Orange-gold color frequently emerges from the predominantly lilac-red surfaces. The grade is limited solely by a few freckles of cobalt-blue toning, near the bust truncation and the N in CENT.
NGC ID# 2232, PCGS# 35286 Base PCGS# 1166



LARGE CENT



**1792 Silver Center Cent, SP67 Brown
Historically Important Early Pattern
CAC Approved, Finest-Known Example
Judd-1, Ex: Garrett**

3004 1792 One Cent, Judd-1, Pollock-1, High R.6, SP67 Brown PCGS. CAC. Ex: Garrett-Simpson. Few issues in the annals of American coinage are as historically important as the 1792 patterns. Those simple coins laid the foundation for everything that followed in United States coinage and established an innovative, decimal-based monetary system that became the most successful in the history of the world. Excluding the 1792 half dime, which was actually a circulation-strike issue, the Silver Center cent is perhaps the most famous of those early patterns. Only 12 original examples are known to numismatists today, and one of those coins is included in the National Numismatic Collection at the Smithsonian Institution. A sought-after collector favorite since the earliest days of the hobby, any auction appearance of a 1792 Silver Center cent is a landmark opportunity for advanced numismatists. Heritage Auctions is pleased to present the finest-known example of this iconic numismatic treasure in just its third public offering.

Origin of the Silver Center Cent

The Mint Act of 1792 specified the value of the cent, a hundredth part of a dollar, as equivalent to 264 grains of pure copper. Unfortunately, a copper coin of that size would have been too large and unwieldy for practical use in everyday exchanges. The Silver Center cent was an ingenious attempt to produce a coin with the intrinsic value of one cent in a smaller, more convenient size. The nation's first bimetallic coin, the concept of the Silver Center cent was long attributed to Chief Coiner Henry Voigt, but recent research by Pete Smith, Joel Orosz, and Len Augsburger suggests the idea originated with celebrated patriot Thomas Paine. Discussing possible coinage alternatives in a September 28, 1790-dated letter to then-Secretary of State Thomas Jefferson, Paine noted:

"The metal convenient for a coin under the silver coin, should not differ more in its value from silver than silver does from gold-and if it differed still less it would be better; but as the relative values now stand, the difference increases where convenience requires it should decrease. But as no such a metal, which convenience requires, exists naturally, the question is whether it will answer to produce it by composition.

"Of compositions, three methods present themselves-1st. Mixing silver and copper in fusion-2d. Plating the copper with silver-3d. Plugging the copper with silver. But against all these there are very capital objections. Wherever there is a want of satisfaction there must necessarily be a want of confidence; and this must always take place in all compounded metals. There is also a decrease in the intrinsic value of metals when compounded; one shilling worth of silver compounded with one shilling worth of copper, the composition is not worth two shillings, or what the metals were worth before they were compounded, because they must again be separated to acquire their utmost value, and this only can be done at a refiner's [sic]. It is not what the coin cost to make, but what the coin is intrinsically worth when made; that only can give it currency in all cases. Plugging copper with silver is the least detrimental to the intrinsic value of the metals, because they are the easiest separated; but in all these cases the value of the silver put into the composition will be so predominant to the value of the copper, that it will be rather a base silver coin than a copper coin."

Paine could find no practical solution to the problems involved with bimetallic coinage and concluded it would be better to strike a fiat copper coinage, with only token intrinsic value, but backed by government guarantee, for the subsidiary coinage.

Despite the obvious difficulties, Paine's concept of a bimetallic coinage stayed with Thomas Jefferson over the intervening year and a half before the passage of the Mint Act. He apparently discarded the idea of plating the cent with silver, but he suggested the other options to Chief Coiner Henry Voigt before coinage operations got underway in 1792. Although the 1792 half dimes were struck earlier, in John Harper's sawmill, before the Mint building was ready for operations, the Silver Center cent is the first documented coinage struck inside the confines of the First Philadelphia Mint. Voigt and Mint Director David Rittenhouse produced a number of patterns based on Paine's ideas, including the plugged Silver Center cent (Judd-1), the mixed Fusible Alloy cent (Judd-2), and the small size copper fiat coinage (not listed in Judd). We believe another Judd number should be assigned for the small copper cent patterns, as survivors of the copper fiat coinage have been mistakenly cataloged as Judd-2 Fusible Alloy cents over the years. The physical appearance of the coins is identical, but only one "Judd-2" specimen that has been tested shows the partial silver composition expected of the Fusible Alloy issue. Other examples tested have been of pure copper content. A note in Voigt's journal reports the Silver Center cents were first struck on December 17, 1792. The next day, Jefferson sent the following message to President George Washington:

"Th. Jefferson has the honor to send the President two cents made on Voigt's plan by putting a silver plug worth $\frac{3}{4}$ of a cent into a copper worth $\frac{1}{4}$ of a cent. Mr. Rittenhouse is about to make a few by mixing the same plug by fusion with the same quantity of copper. He will then make of copper alone of the same size, and lastly he will make the real cent as ordered by Congress, four times as big."

The Congressionally mandated large pattern cent Jefferson referred to is known as the Birch cent (Judd-3 through 5) to present-day collectors. The three small pattern cents mentioned in this missive were the options suggested by Thomas Paine.

The mintage for the Silver Center cent was not recorded, but it was undoubtedly small. The largest estimate we have seen is 50 pieces, of which 12 originals can be traced today. None of the 1792 cent patterns were adopted for circulation because the value of copper dropped considerably by 1793, making it possible to produce a pure copper cent of full intrinsic value with a weight of 208 grains and a more convenient size.

Design

Liberty faces right with hair flowing behind. The obverse periphery reads LIBERTY PARENT OF SCIENCE & INDUSTRY, with 1792 just below the bust. The reverse has a wreath tied with a ribbon at the bottom; ONE CENT is within. Around the rim is UNITED STATES OF AMERICA with the fraction 1/100 below. Struck in copper with a conical silver plug in the center, with a reeded edge. Medallion alignment. Weight of this specimen is 70.5 grains. Average diameter is about 22.9 mm.

Early Mentions and Appearances

In an entry in his private diary in 1852, pioneer collector Joseph Mickley mentioned a Silver Center cent in the collection of early numismatist Jacob Giles Morris. Morris was lost at sea in 1854 and his coin later passed to R.C.H. Brock, who donated it to the University of Pennsylvania in 1898. The coin was available for study there for many years before being deaccessioned in the 1950s. It eventually became a highlight of the famous Norweb Collection. This discovery specimen is the second-finest known example today, with a PCGS grade of SP65 Brown.

Mickley acquired an example of the Silver Center cent himself sometime before 1858 and described it, along with four other 1792 patterns, in his pamphlet *Dates of American Coins and Their Degrees of Rarity*. Contemporary numismatist John H. Hickox described the Silver Center cent in his book *An Historical Account of American Coinage*, also published in 1858. The issue was widely studied by numismatic authors throughout the 19th century, in works by Montroville W. Dickeson (1859), James Ross Snowden (1860), Sylvester Sage Crosby (1874), and Robert Coulton Davis (1885). In their catalog of the Thomas Warner Collection (6/1884), the Chapman brothers reported five examples were known to them (probably the Bushnell, Weinberg, Smithsonian, Queller, and Starr specimens in the roster below). The present coin, along with the Norweb and Stearns specimens, was also known to numismatists in the 19th century. Of the 12 known survivors, only the Newman, Partrick, Judd, and Terranova specimens were discovered in the 20th century.

In a 2006 police auction in California, another purported example was discovered, but that coin later proved to be a worn, but genuine, copper planchet for a Silver Center cent that had a ferrous alloy plug inserted at a later date. Similarly, the Charles Morris specimen, which was known to the numismatic community for more than 100 years, was recently determined to be an example of the Judd-2 pattern, with the hole drilled and plug inserted to simulate a Silver Center cent sometime in the 19th century. One genuine copper planchet, with the hole drilled, but no silver plug inserted, is also known.

The Silver Center cent began appearing at auction as early as lot 747 of the John K. Wiggin Collection (Edward Cogan, 3/1862):

"1792 Cent, silver, centre "Liberty, Parent of Science and Industry," rev. U. S of America, One Cent 1/100 very fine, remarkably rare."

The lot realized an extremely strong price of \$52 to prominent collector John F. McCoy. Auction appearances were few and far between in the early days, but the authors of *1792 Birth of a Nation's Coinage* note market velocity for this issue has increased dramatically in recent years. The record price realized for this issue is \$1,997,500, brought by the second-finest Norweb coin, which graded MS64 Brown PCGS at the time, in lot 5517 of the Chicago Signature (Heritage, 8/2014). This finer SP67 Brown example should bring considerably more.

The Present Coin

The first owner of record for the coin offered here was Pennsylvania collector Peter Gschwend. In his catalog of the Gschwend Collection (6/1908), prominent coin dealer Thomas Elder reveals that Gschwend was a contemporary of early collectors like Joseph Mickley and Charles Ira Bushnell and notes that he stopped collecting in 1871. Accordingly, Gschwend must have acquired his Silver Center cent at an early date, when public offerings were rare occurrences. Only five pre-1871 auction appearances have been traced for the 1792 Silver Center cent, and two of those appearances are accounted for in well-established pedigrees for the Bushnell and Queller examples in the roster below. It is possible that this coin was the first specimen offered at auction in the 1862 sale of the John K. Wiggin Collection, mentioned above, but it is more likely that Gschwend purchased it privately. Gschwend retained this coin for decades, until he sold his remarkable collection intact to William Woodin, sometime before 1908.

Woodin selected a few specimens that he needed for his own collection and offered the remaining coins through Elder's auction in June of 1908. Elder cataloged the collection under Gschwend's name, even though it was owned by Woodin at the time of the sale. The Silver Center cent was featured in lot 116:

"1792. The 'Silver-Center' Cent. Obv. An Indian head r. LIBERTY PARENT OF SCIENCE & INDUST: Below the bust, 1792. Rev. value within a wreath, around the bust, 1792 (sic). Rev. value within a wreath, around which UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. Below wreath 1/100. Edge milled. A silver plug has been inserted through the center of the coin, (which is of the size of the old half-cent) to give it an intrinsic value of one cent. Uncirculated, with faint traces of original red around the obverse letters. A magnificent piece, the finest known specimen. One, very good, in my sale of October, 1907, sold to a prominent dealer for \$212.50. The value of this may be reckoned accordingly. Crosby Pl. X. 22. Plate."

Despite some misprinting, Elder's description was unusually eloquent and quite lengthy for the time. Elder's hopes for the coin were fully realized, as the lot sold for a remarkable \$402.50, to Ohio collector James W. Ellsworth.

Ellsworth was born in Hudson, Ohio and maintained his family estate there, but he made his fortune selling coal to the railroads and serving as president of the Union National Bank in Chicago. Ellsworth assembled world class collections of coins, books, rugs, and works of art over the years, and acted as one of the primary directors of the World Columbian Exposition in 1893. He lived much of his later life in Italy, where he purchased the Villa Palmieri, the site where Boccaccio wrote his classic *Decameron*. His coin collection included two 1804 dollars, the finest-known 1787 Brasher doubloon (which is offered in the catalog of Donald Partrick's Collection, elsewhere in this sale), the unique set of 1783 Nova Constellation patterns, and other rarities too numerous to mention. He sold his fabulous numismatic holdings in 1923, to a partnership of Wayte Raymond and John Work Garrett, for a then-record price of \$100,000.

Baltimore collector John Work Garrett was the oldest son of T. Harrison Garrett, who founded the Garrett family coin collection when he was attending college in the 1860s. The Garrett's were major stockholders in the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, which was immortalized as the B & O Railroad in the popular Monopoly board game. T. Harrison Garrett formed possibly the finest coin collection of the 19th century before his death in a boating accident in 1888. His sons inherited the collection after his death. John Work Garrett was in the diplomatic service and was frequently stationed abroad, so his younger brother, Robert, initially acted as administrator for the collection. In 1919, John Work Garrett agreed to buy his brother's share of the collection and took over as administrator. He then preserved and expanded the collection until his death in 1942. His most important numismatic transaction was the purchase of the Ellsworth Collection in 1923, in partnership with Wayte Raymond. Raymond acquired most of Ellsworth's federal coins, while Garrett retained most of the colonial and territorial issues, and the 1792 patterns. Garrett bequeathed the collection, including this finest-known Silver Center cent, to Johns Hopkins University after his death.

Johns Hopkins retained the collection for many years and the coins were studied by many numismatic luminaries who visited the university, including Walter Breen. Numismatists Carl Carlson and Susan Tripp acted as curators for the collection in the 1970s. Eventually, security concerns caused the university to deaccession the collection and the coins were sold in a series of notable auctions through Stack's and Bowers and Ruddy Galleries from 1976 through 1981. The Silver Center cent was sold in lot 2347 of the Garrett Collection, Part IV, the final sale of the series, where it realized a strong price of \$95,000. It has not been publicly offered since. Bob Simpson acquired this coin in a private transaction in 2012.

Physical Description

The present coin is a magnificent Superb Gem, with sharply detailed design elements throughout. Even the lettering and hair strands on the plug are sharply rendered. The coin is well-centered on a problem-free planchet. The silver plug is positioned just below Liberty's ear on the obverse and covers about two thirds of her jawline and intersects the first five strands of hair. The plug is centered below N in ONE on the reverse and covers most of EN in CENT. The light reddish-brown surfaces are enhanced by highlights of electric-blue, lilac, and rose patina, with a few traces of original red in sheltered areas. Only insignificant signs of contact are evident. The exceptional quality and eye appeal are attested by the CAC sticker. This coin has been a highlight of the Simpson Collection, which includes possibly the finest collection of U.S. patterns ever assembled, for the past eight years. It is the finest-known example of this famous rarity, with an illustrious pedigree back to the early days of the hobby. Pattern specialists and Registry Set enthusiasts will find no suitable substitute for this spectacular Superb Gem and it may be decades before it becomes available again. The Silver Center cent is listed among the *100 Greatest U.S. Coins*. This coin is pictured on PCGS CoinFacts. Population: 1 in 67 Brown, 0 finer. CAC: 1 in 67, 0 finer (5/20).

1792 Silver Center Cent, Judd-1 Roster

The following roster was expanded from earlier work by Scott Rubin, Saul Teichman, and Mark Borckardt with the important assistance of Wayne Burt, Stuart Levine, Pete Smith and Joel Orosz. Grades are per the last auction appearance, unless a more recent citation is known. The Garrett, Weinberg (as SP58+ Brown PCGS, now SP61 Brown NGC), and Queller examples are all pictured on the PCGS CoinFacts website. The Newman specimen is pictured on NGC Coin Explorer. The former Charles Morris and California specimens have been delisted, since recent research indicates their silver plugs are not original. The Morris example (which still appears in the PCGS Population Report) is actually a Judd-2, with the hole drilled and plug inserted later. The California specimen combines a genuine Judd-1 copper planchet with a ferrous alloy plug that was inserted at a later date. A single specimen (Judd-1a) is also known without the silver plug.

1. Garrett Specimen, SP67 Brown PCGS. Peter Gschwend, before 1871; Gschwend Collection (Thomas L. Elder, 6/1908), lot 116; Henry Chapman; James W. Ellsworth; purchased by Wayte Raymond and John Work Garrett via Knoedler Galleries in May of 1923; John Work Garrett; Johns Hopkins University; Garrett Collection, Part IV (Bowers and Ruddy, 3/1981), lot 2347; Joel Perlin; Kevin Lipton; John Albanese; Laura Sperber; reportedly purchased by Bob Simpson in 2012 for \$5 million; Simpson Collection. **The present coin.**

2. Norweb Specimen, SP65 Brown PCGS. Jacob Giles Morris, per Joseph Mickle; R.C.H. Brock Collection; University of Pennsylvania; Philip H. Ward; Charles Dochus; Harry Forman; New Netherlands Coin Company; purchased by the Norwebs on 3/14/1958; Norweb Collection (Bowers and Merena, 11/1988), lot 3392; Andrew and John Hain; Americana Sale (Stack's, 1/2002), lot 724; Ed Milas; Marvin Browder; purchased for \$2.5 million and subsequently resold in 2011 by Stuart Levine, Joe O'Conner, and Anthony Terranova; Oliver Jung; ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2014), lot 5517; realized \$1,997,500; offered on eBay November 2014 for \$2.45 million; offered by Kevin Lipton at \$2.7 million; Dell Loy Hansen Collection. Pollock plate coin.

3. Newman Specimen, MS63+ Brown NGC. F.C.C. Boyd; Eric P. Newman; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society; Selections From the Eric P. Newman Collection, Part IV (Heritage, 5/2014), lot 30426; realized \$1,410,000.

4. Bushnell Specimen, MS61+ Brown NGC. Possibly Edward Cogan Collection (Edward Cogan, 4/1863), lot 1075, per New Netherlands catalog of 12/1958, sold for \$85 to "Williams"; Charles Ira Bushnell (S.H. & H. Chapman, 6/1882), lot 1766; Lorin G. Parmelee (New York Coin & Stamp Co., 6/1890), lot 5; Harlan Page Smith (S.H. & H. Chapman, 5/1906), lot 1315; George H. Earle (Henry Chapman, 6/1912), lot 2179; Carl Wurtzbach; Virgil M. Brand; B.G. Johnson; Col. E.H.R. Green; Belden Roach Collection (B. Max Mehl, 2/1944), lot 3111; Will W. Neil Collection (B. Max Mehl, 6/1947), lot 1794; F. Eubanks; Stockmayer Collection (Stack's, 7/1952), lot 174; Mrs. R. Henry Norweb; traded to John Ford for #2 above; Elliot Landau; Landau Sale (New Netherlands, 12/1958), lot 104; Corrado Romano Collection (Stack's, 6/1987), lot 143; Jay Parrino FPL; Americana Sale (Stack's, 1/1999), lot 143; 65th Anniversary Sale (Stack's, 10/2000), lot 56; Charles Anderson; Simpson Collection (2007-2011); John Albanese and Kevin Lipton; private collection; Todd Griffiths; Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2013), lot 4113; unknown intermediary; Kevin Lipton; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2014), lot 3007. The *1914 ANS Exhibition* plate coin; *Standard Catalog* plate coin; former *Guide Book* plate coin. The October 2000 Stack's catalog cites an appearance in "Stack's sale of January 3, 1952," but there was no such sale. Scott Rubin suggests this might be a misprint for the Stack's 7/1952 sale listed in the pedigree above.

5. Weinberg Specimen, SP61 Brown NGC. Thomas Warner Collection (S.H. & H. Chapman, 6/1884), lot 3215; George Cogan; Richard B. Winsor Collection (S.H. & H. Chapman, 12/1895), lot 291; Édouard Frossard; unknown intermediaries; Loye Lauder Collection (William Doyle Galleries, 12/1983), lot 233; Alan Weinberg; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2019), lot 4308; Resolute Americana Collection.

6. Smithsonian Specimen, AU. Robert Coulton Davis Collection (New York Coin & Stamp, 1/1890), lot 1008a; John Story Jenks (Henry Chapman, 12/1921), lot 5569; Waldo Newcomer; F.C.C. Boyd; Lenox R. Lohr; Empire Coin (1961 FPL); River Oaks Collection (Bowers and Ruddy, 11/1976), lot 908; New England Rare Coin Gallery; private sale; Robert Hughes; private collection; Smithsonian Institution. Judd plate coin for the ninth and 10th editions; current *Guide Book* plate coin.

7. Stearns Specimen, SP55 Red and Brown PCGS. C.H. Stearns Collection (Mayflower, 12/1966), lot 280; Lester Merkin; Henry P. Kendall Foundation; Kendall Collection (Stack's Bowers, 3/2015), lot 2576.

8. Partrick Specimen, SP45+ PCGS. Found in the wall of a renovated building in Doylestown, PA in 1965; Bernard Gimelson; Donald Groves Partrick; Partrick Collection (Heritage, 1/2015), lot 5501.

9. Judd Specimen, SP45 PCGS. Hersch, Levick, Farrell Collections (Thomas Elder, 10/1907), lot 1732; later, Dr. J. Hewitt Judd; Illustrated History (A. Kosoff, 1962), lot 19; Julian Leidman; Archangle Collection in November 1976; Baltimore Auction (Stack's Bowers, 10/2018), lot 7152. The original Judd plate coin.

10. Terranova Specimen, SP35 PCGS Secure, CAC. Nigel Willmott; Glendining's Sale (1997); Kenneth Goldman, Stuart Levine, and Anthony Terranova; Larry Stack; Martin Oghigian; Oghigian Estate; ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2016), lot 3951; Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2019), lot 3667.

11. Queller Specimen, VF30 NGC. Joseph J. Mickley (W. Elliot Woodward, 10/1867), lot 2135; Colonel Mendes I. Cohen (Bangs, Merwin & Co. for Edward Cogan, 10/1875), lot 380; William Sumner Appleton; possibly William J. Jenks Collection (W. Elliot Woodward, 9/1880), lot 1383; A. Dohrmann Collection (W. Elliot Woodward, 3/1882), lot 437; possibly Heman Ely Collection (W. Elliot Woodward, 1/1884), lot 444; Lady of Western New York Collection (W. Elliot Woodward, 2/1887), lot 816; Virgil Brand; Sol Kaplan; Philip E. Benedetti; Brand-Lichtenfels Collections (Abner Kreisberg and Hans M.F. Schulman, 3/1964), lot 1106; Henry Gibson; Gibson Collection (Stack's, 11/1974), lot 14; John L. Roper (Stack's, 12/1983), lot 425; Stuart Levine and Anthony Terranova; Bertram Cohen; San Diego Show (Dana Linett, 10/1988), lot 9; Denis Loring; Stack's, privately; David Queller (Lemus Collection); Queller Family Collection (Heritage, 1/2009), lot 1500; offered at fixed prices by Heritage in 2010 and 2011; Philadelphia Signature (Heritage, 8/2012), lot 5015; Rarities Night (Stack's Bowers, 8/2016), lot 3010; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2017), lot 5519.

12. Starr Specimen, SP15 PCGS. George Seavey; Seavey Descriptive Catalog (William Strobridge, 6/1873), lot 842; Lorin G. Parmelee; Virgil M. Brand (Brand Journal number 20765); Armin Brand, per his notebook; 311th Sale (J.C. Morgenthau, 10/1933), lot 78; Floyd Starr; Starr Collection (Stack's, 10/1992), lot 3; Jay Parrino, offered in several fixed price lists in the mid-1990s; unknown dealer intermediaries; Stuart Levine in 2004; purchased by Ed Price on 5/14/2004; Stuart Levine again in 2006; Old West and Franklinton Collections (American Numismatic Rarities, 8/2006), lot 13; Don Willis, Premium Numismatics.

Additional Auction Appearances

With a single exception, none of the following were plated, and no further information in the catalog descriptions provided help determining provenance.

John K. Wiggin Collection (Edward Cogan, 3/1862), lot 747, sold for \$52 to John F. McCoy.

Finotti Collection (W. Elliot Woodward, 11/1862), lot 1528, sold for \$52.50 to Bacon.

Benjamin Haines Collection (Bangs, Merwin & Co., 1/1863), lot 780, sold for \$33 to Putnam.

Matthews Collection (W. Elliot Woodward, 12/1885), lot 2120.

Woodside Collection (New York Coin and Stamp Co., 4/1892), lot 1. The Silver Center cent is plated (obverse only) and its appearance is bizarre, unlike anything else that we have seen. It is almost certainly a false piece.

H.G. Brown Collection (Lyman H. Low, 10/1904), lot 209.

Poillon, Lee, and Ralston Collections (Thomas L. Elder, 10/1926), lot 1436.

Lenz, Sloane, and Chapman Collections (Thomas Elder, 1/1936), lot 2968.

1941 ANA Sale (Ira Reed, 8/1941), lot 77.

12th Sale (Celina Coin Co., 2/1945), lot 2022.

Ohio State Numismatic Society Convention Sale (Celina Coin Co., 10/1949), lot 591.

Other Reported Appearances

Judson Brenner exhibited a Silver Center cent at the 1916 ANA Convention.

B. Max Mehl advertised an example as part of the Fred Joy Collection (which he had just acquired) on page 599 of the November 1925 issue of *The Numismatist*.

NGC ID# 2948, PCGS# 11001



LINCOLN CENT



1943-D Bronze Cent, MS64 Brown Famous Wrong Planchet Error Unique

3005 1943-D Struck on a Bronze Planchet MS64 Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The 1943-D bronze Lincoln cent is a legendary rarity, with just a single example known to collectors. This sought-after wrong planchet error is the Holy Grail of error collectors, but its appeal extends far beyond traditional numismatics. Like its slightly more available Philadelphia and San Francisco Mint counterparts, the 1943-D bronze Lincoln cent has an “everyman” appeal that is missing with most numismatic rarities. Generations of school children have thrilled to colorful ads in comic books promising a fortune to anyone lucky enough to find a 1943 “copper” cent in change. Their parents have pondered more sophisticated advertisements in mainstream magazines. Many suburban and blue-collar workers marveled at the unfounded mid-20th century rumor that Henry Ford would give a new car to anyone who could provide him with a “copper” 1943 cent, despite the Ford Motor Company’s repeated denials. The 1943 bronze cents have been recognized and avidly sought by the general public more than any other great numismatic rarity. Heritage Auctions is privileged to present the finest-known and rarest example of the famous 1943 “copper” cents in just its third auction appearance.

Origin of the 1943 “Copper” Cents

The Second World War was at its height in 1943 and copper was an essential commodity in the wartime economy. It was used by defense contractors in the manufacture of everything from shell casings to commo wire. To conserve this strategic metal for the war effort, the Treasury Department decided to use zinc-coated steel planchets instead of the usual bronze coin blanks to produce all Lincoln cents that year. The resulting “steel” cents were produced in enormous numbers and many examples were saved by collectors for their novelty value. Unfortunately, the coins resembled dimes when new, with their brilliant white surfaces, causing some confusion in everyday transactions. Also, the zinc coating did not wear well and the coins quickly acquired a dull, ugly patina in circulation. The Treasury Department returned to using bronze planchets for cent coinage the following year.

The 1943 bronze cents were an unintended consequence of switching the planchet composition in 1943. Apparently, a few bronze planchets remained stuck in the tote bins Mint personnel used to feed the coin presses at the end of cent production in 1942. These planchets went unnoticed when the bins were refilled with zinc-coated steel planchets at the beginning of production in 1943. They became dislodged and were fed into the coin presses, along with the “steel” blanks, resulting in the rare wrong-planchet error treasures we know about today. This phenomenon occurred at both the Philadelphia and San Francisco Mints. PCGS CoinFacts estimates 10-15 examples of the Philadelphia Mint issue are extant today, the finest being the MS62 Brown PCGS Simpson example that will be offered in our February 2021 Long Beach Signature. Only six specimens of the San Francisco Mint issue have been confirmed, including the finest-known MS62 Brown PCGS example from the Simpson Collection that we offered in our November 2020 Dallas Signature. The present MS64 Brown PCGS specimen is the only 1943 bronze Lincoln cent struck at the Denver Mint and its story is shrouded in mystery and intrigue.

The Present Coin

There are two competing accounts of the early history of this coin discussed on PCGS CoinFacts. In his September 20, 2008 column *Making Cents*, Dr. Sol Taylor reported:

“Finally one specimen of the 1943-D cent is known in bronze. This specimen traces its origins to a deliberately made coin probably by John R. Sinnock, chief engraver of the U.S. Mint at the time - as it was later discovered in the estate of a woman Sinnock was dating in the 1940s, when both lived in the small town of North Tonawanda, N.Y.”

This story has been reported in the literature several times over the years, but it seems to have originated as the account prominent coin dealer Harry Foreman related to John Ford about a Philadelphia Mint example of the 1943 bronze cent he sold him in 1961. In the description of the 1943 bronze cent Ford consigned to the William R. Sieck Collection (Bowers and Ruddy, 7/1981), lot 414, the cataloger notes:

“The piece offered herewith is believed to have been the property of John R. Sinnock, former engraver of the Philadelphia Mint. It was obtained from Harry J. Foreman in March 1961. Earlier it was the property of Philadelphia dealer William Grichin, who obtained this piece and the companion 1944 steel cent from a lady friend of John R. Sinnock. She said that this piece was a Christmas present from him to her in 1943.”

It seems clear that this account describes the origin of the Philadelphia Mint example in the 1981 auction, rather than the present coin. The story was attached to the Harry Foreman-John Ford piece decades before it was attributed to the Denver Mint Simpson cent. Also, as Chief Engraver, John R. Sinnock worked at the Philadelphia Mint and it is unclear how he would have acquired this specimen from the Denver facility. All in all, it is most unlikely that this story applies to the coin offered here.

The other version of this coin's origin related on the PCGS CoinFacts site comes from John Wexler and Kevin Flynn's *Authoritative Reference on Lincoln Cents*:

"The 1943-D Bronze cent was owned by a former Denver Mint employee who is believed to have struck it. This coin has the strongest strike of any 1943 bronze cent. Speculation has it that the person hand fed a bronze planchet into the coining press, struck it twice to bring up the design, then kept it."

We believe this origin story is much closer to the truth, though we have some reservations about certain aspects of it. We see no evidence that the coin was struck twice and suspect the sharpness of the strike was a function of the relative softness of the bronze planchet compared to the harder zinc-coated steel planchets used for the rest of the production run. The coin presses were set on higher pressure settings in 1943, to bring up the details of the design on the harder "steel" planchets. Also, while it seems likely that the coin was deliberately struck, it is also possible it was produced in the same accidental fashion as the Philadelphia and San Francisco Mint bronze cents. In that scenario, the original owner would have discovered it in some quality control process before it was released into circulation and kept it.

In any case, the coin was unknown to the numismatic community until 1979, when the owner submitted it to ANACS for certification. The original owner held the coin until his death and it subsequently passed to his children. The coin was eventually consigned to Superior Galleries' auction of the Irving Goodman Collection in May of 1996. The coin was graded MS64 Brown by NGC and described in lot 536 of the catalog. The lot realized \$82,500. The coin was later offered in lot 149 of the Benson Collection, Part III/Robert Blaugrund Collection (Ira and Larry Goldberg, 2/2003), where it realized \$212,750.

This coin has not been publicly offered since the Goldberg auction, 17 years ago, but it did change hands privately in September 2010 for a record price of \$1.7 million. Andy Skrabalak, of Angel Dee's Coins and Collectibles, acted as agent for the anonymous collector who owned the coin and Laura Sperber, of Legend Numismatics, acted as agent for Bob Simpson during the protracted negotiations for the coin. Sperber reported, "The 1943-D bronze cent is the most valuable cent in the world and it took four years of aggressive negotiations with the coin's owner until he agreed to sell it." The proceeds of the sale were all donated to charity. The coin has remained in Bob Simpson's collection ever since.

Physical Description

This spectacular Choice example displays well-preserved olive-brown surfaces, with occasional highlights of crimson. Original mint luster shines through the patina. All 1943 bronze cents were sharply struck, due to the higher pressure settings on the coin presses mentioned above. This coin is the sharpest of them all, and fine definition is evident in Lincoln's hair and the wheat stalks. Small flecks of zinc are imbedded in both the obverse and reverse surfaces, undoubtedly from zinc dust and debris left on the dies from striking the "steelies". Overall eye appeal is outstanding. As the only known example of this iconic Denver Mint error, and the finest-certified 1943 bronze cent from any U.S. Mint, this coin should rank as the most important and valuable of all Lincoln cents. The 1943-D bronze Lincoln cent is listed among both the *100 Greatest U.S. Coins* and the *100 Greatest U.S. Error Coins*. This coin is pictured on PCGS CoinFacts. Population: 1 in 64 Brown, 0 finer (10/20).

Ex: Denver Mint employee; his estate; certified by ANACS in 1979; Irving Goodman Collection (Superior, 5/1996), lot 536; Benson III/Robert Blaugrund Collections (Ira and Larry Goldberg, 2/2003), lot 149; private collector; purchased by Legend Numismatics in September 2010 for \$1.7 million, via Andy Skrabalak; Bob R. Simpson.

PCGS# 82712

PROOF TWO CENT PIECES



1864 Two Cent, PR66 Red Cameo Large Motto, None Graded Finer

3006 1864 Large Motto PR66 Red Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The first-year 1864 two cent proof is usually found with the Large Motto, as here. At least 100 pieces are believed to have been struck, plus an unknown number sold as part of minor proof sets. About 20 to 30 proofs exist with the Small Motto — those coins being major rarities in any grade.

Each side of this PR66 Red Cameo representative — a significant condition rarity itself, ranking among the top coins at both services combined — is brilliant copper-orange with eye-catching field-device contrast. Not a single contact mark to mention, and hardly a fleck of carbon on either side. Population: 4 in 66 Red Cameo, 0 finer. CAC: 2 in 66, 0 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 274T, PCGS# 83623



1868 Two Cent, PR67 Red Cameo Sole Finest Certified, CAC

3007 1868 PR67 Red Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The reported mintage for the 1868 two cent is an estimated 600+ proofs. Unfortunately, records regarding minor proof coinage were not kept until 1878, years after the two cent denomination had been abolished. We do know that survivors are scarcely seen with Red surfaces, and those designated as Cameo are downright rare with only 12 total submissions in that category at PCGS. Of those, this is the sole finest (11/20).

Both sides are largely copper-orange with pale accents of magenta and mint-green color that heighten the appeal of this Superb Gem considerably. The fields flash noticeably when rotated, contrasting against the frosted motifs. Another outstanding offering from the Bob R. Simpson Collection. PCGS# 83638



1873 Open 3 Two Cent, PR66+ Red The Finest at PCGS

3008 1873 Open 3 PR66+ Red PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. Most two cent proofs were struck early in the year in 1873. All so-called originals (an estimated 600 pieces minted) feature the Closed 3. However, a small number of restrikes were made with an Open 3 in the date. Walter Breen reported in his *Proof Encyclopedia*: "One of these is seen for every 9 or 10 of the closed 3." Today, the ratio is closer to 1:3 based on certification totals.

This Premium Gem has earned both a Plus designation from PCGS and a CAC approval sticker for quality within the grade. Color is a blend of copper-orange and pumpkin-gold with deeper brick-red over the central reverse. The raised devices are lightly frosted, delivering partial contrast against the moderately reflective fields. None graded higher. Population: 6 in 66 (1 in 66+) Red, 0 finer. CAC: 3 in 66, 0 finer (11/20).

NGC ID# 2754, PCGS# 3656

THREE CENT SILVER



1854 Three Cent Silver, MS68 Tied Finest for the Type Two Design Ex: Gene Gardner

3009 1854 MS68 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The Type Two three cent silvers, struck only from 1854 to 1858, show two lines bordering the six-pointed star on the obverse. The earlier Type One coins from 1851 through 1853 show no lines around the star, while the later (1859-73) issues had one line. This splendid 1854 three cent silver, one of 671,000 coins struck that year, is the tied for finest of the entire Type Two design with an 1858 submission at PCGS (11/20).

This piece combines a bold strike, generous luster, and particularly attractive patina without any distractions whatsoever. The clash marks visible in the fields on each side are virtually a given, completely predictable on this denomination and, in any case, they are not considered in grade determination. The mint luster is thick and frosty, the strike is essentially full, producing complete detail on all peripheral elements — remarkable in itself. Finally, the patina, consisting of flecks of iridescent cherry, cobalt-blue, mint-green, pale lavender, and amber-gold, is especially attractive, contrasting against light silver-gray areas.

Ex: *Legend Numismatics* (6/2009); *Eugene H. Gardner Collection, Part I* (Heritage, 6/2014), lot 30113.

NGC ID# 22Z3, PCGS# 3670



1858 Three Cent Silver, MS68 Single Finest Example for the Year

3010 1858 MS68 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Just a few lots earlier in this sale we noted in the description for Mr. Simpson's MS68 1854 three cent silver that that piece was tied with one other 1858 representative for finest of this Type Two design. This is that other coin. It is the sole finest 1858 three cent silver certified at either service, from a mintage of 1.6 million coins (11/20).

The obverse is lightly toned in pale mauve patina with ice-blue accents at the upper border. By contrast, the reverse is primarily ice-blue with mauve patina along the lower border and peach-orange accents at the center. Vibrant mint luster shines through the toning on each side. No marks seen, as expected of a coin in this high grade. NGC ID# 22Z7, PCGS# 3674

1860 Three Cent Silver, MS67 Richly Toned, High Condition Census

3011 1860 MS67 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The 1860 three cent silver business strike is scarcer in high grade than later Type Three issues. This is the sole finest example at PCGS, and it is also the only top-grade coin with CAC endorsement; NGC lists just three other pieces in this grade (11/20). Dusky lavender and gold toning graces the satiny, unabraded surfaces. Slight strike weakness on the central horizontal shield stripes is typical of the issue. An exceptional example, arguably the finest known. Population: 1 in 67, 0 finer. CAC: 1 in 67, 0 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 22Z9, PCGS# 3678

BUFFALO NICKEL



Inverse model of the adopted reverse

1937-D Three-Legged Nickel, MS66 FS-901, High-End for the Grade

3012 1937-D Three-Legged, FS-901, MS66 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. In an attempt to polish the dies, Mint officials unintentionally lapped away the bison's front right leg and inadvertently created one of the most popular varieties in 20th-century numismatics. These 1937-D Three-Legged nickels are highly sought-after in all grades from Good through the highest levels of Mint State, like this Premium Gem. Vibrant satin mint luster glistens beneath delicate shades of pastel blue, rose, violet, and gold. Virtually free of marks and obviously high-end for even this impressive grade level, as affirmed by CAC. Population: 16 in 66 (3 in 66+), 0 finer. CAC: 6 in 66, 0 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 22SX, PCGS# 38475 Base PCGS# 3982

EARLY HALF DIME



1794 V-3, LM-3 Half Dime, MS66 Condition Census

3013 1794 V-3, LM-3, R.4, MS66 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The first half dimes coined at the Philadelphia Mint were dated 1794, although they were not minted until 1795. Four die varieties were coined from three obverse dies and three reverse dies. The actual mintage is unknown, but usually thought to be all of the half dimes of the March 30, 1795 delivery, 7,756 coins.

The LM-3 die marriage combines the second use of the obverse die with a crack curving up through the head from the left border between Stars 5 and 6, to the top border between the E and R. The reverse has a meandering die crack from the border at the left wing tip across the eagle's lower body, to the R in AMERICA and the right border. A branch crack extends downward through the tip of the right stem to the lower border.

High grade examples of 1794 half dimes from any die pair are seldom encountered. Only seven 1794 half dimes have been graded MS66 or finer at PCGS and NGC combined, and that includes possible resubmissions and crossovers. The population data represents all four die marriages. We believe that the present piece is the third finest known 1794 V-3, LM-3 half dime. The D. Brent Pogue coin is likely the finest, graded SP67 PCGS. The Cardinal Collection example is next, carrying a grade of MS67 NGC, then this piece from the Simpson Collection follows closely behind.

The obverse of this well struck Premium Gem is highly lustrous with considerable white mint frost and splashes of gold toning. The reverse has gold, lilac, and blue toning over silvery luster. Population: 1 in 66, 1 finer (11/20).

NGC ID# 22ZT, PCGS# 38583 Base PCGS# 4250

SEATED DIME



1839-O/O No Drapery Dime, MS67+ Large O, FS-104a, Finest Certified

3014 1839-O/O No Drapery, Large O, F-104a, FS-501, High R.4, MS67+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The undermintmark is readily apparent under a loupe, and there is a bisecting reverse die crack through the word DIME. Star 8 is boldly repunched. This Superb Gem is the finest certified 1839-O No Drapery Seated dime of any die marriage by the margin of the Plus designation, with the Gardner MS67 and a few others right behind.

A fully original example, the obverse is toned in lovely antique-copper color with blushes of gold and blue iridescence intermixed throughout. The reverse is equally as attractive with lovely crimson, dove-gray, and electric-blue patina. Boldly impressed in all focal areas with no mentionable distractions. Population (all No Drapery varieties): 3 in 67 (1 in 67+), 0 finer. CAC: 3 in 67, 0 finer (11/20).

Ex: *Long Beach Signature* (Heritage, 10/2001), lot 5934.

PCGS# 537685 Base PCGS# 4572

PROOF TWENTY CENT PIECE



1876 Twenty Cent, PR66+ Cameo Iridescent Peripheral Toning

3015 1876 PR66+ Cameo PCGS. CAC. BF-2. Ex: Simpson. Magnificent ocean-blue, golden-brown, and plum-red toning endows the peripheries of this sharply struck Centennial-year type coin. The toning pattern is consistent with long-term storage in a Wayte Raymond holder. The devices are icy, and display impressive contrast with the unblemished and mirrored fields. The twenty cent piece was advocated by Western silver interests, but the denomination proved unpopular with the public, as it was often confused with the quarter despite a plain edge and a different eagle on the reverse. 1876 was the second year of production, and mintages were limited to small numbers at Philadelphia and Carson City. San Francisco passed on the denomination in 1876, and the final two years (1877 and 1878) were proof-only. Population: 12 in 66 (1 in 66+) Cameo, 1 finer. CAC: 8 in 66, 0 finer (11/20).

NGC ID# 27H3, PCGS# 85304

BUST QUARTER



**1833 B-2 Quarter, MS66
FS-901, O Over F in OF
Finest Known, Ex: Newman**

3016 1833 B-2, FS-901, R.2, MS66 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. This is one of two known die marriages for the year. The *Guide Book* calls this major variety the “1833, O Over F in OF,” and its inclusion there will appeal to the many collectors who seek those listed die pairings. B-2 is easily identified by repunching in the reverse legend between the D and S, and F and A. The tops of O and F are connected. The eagle has no tongue, and the eagle’s claw tips are doubled. No period is present after the C in the denomination. This coin was struck from *Early Quarter Dollars of the United States Mint* Die State b, with the obverse showing the familiar “ear bars” die clashing. There is die rust in several areas, notably right of the date and around stars 5-7, and a light crack from the top fold of the Liberty cap into the field toward star 7.

The Simpson 1833 B-2 quarter is the finest certified example for the die marriage. The Pogue coin is the only 1833 quarter certified finer (11/20). This Premium Gem is also the plate coin in *Early Quarter Dollars of the United States Mint* and in Browning. Spectacular rainbow colors adorn the obverse of this piece, the silver center surrounded by aqua, mint, jade, saffron, cherry, and violet. The reverse is medium silver and gold with splashes of amber and ice-blue about the rims. A remarkable early quarter.

Ex: “Colonel” E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$2.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society; Newman Collection, Part II (Heritage, 11/2013), lot 33353. NGC ID# 23RY, PCGS# 38990 Base PCGS# 5352

PROOF SEATED QUARTERS



**1873 No Arrows Quarter, PR68 Cameo
Ex: Newman, None Finer**

3017 1873 No Arrows PR68 Cameo PCGS. CAC. Briggs 1-A. Ex: Newman-Simpson. The Open 3 numeral style came later in the year, superseding the Closed 3 style, therefore the No Arrows silver proofs were of the Closed 3 style, the With Arrows proofs Open 3. Both varieties (of all denominations) are popular type coins. The No Arrows proof quarters were struck to the extent of 600 pieces, the With Arrows 540 coins.

The Cameo designation is well-deserved here. Liberty and the eagle are each framed in a circle of silver to light-gold patina, with deep amber, purple-violet, and blue hues around the rims. The strike is complete throughout both sides. Type (and date) collectors will doubtless engage in frenzied bidding for this unimprovable and impeccably pedigreed quarter. Population: 2 in 68 Cameo, 0 finer. CAC: 2 in 68, 0 finer (11/20).

Ex: Eric P. Newman Collection, Part II (Heritage, 11/2013), lot 33383. NGC ID# 23X6, PCGS# 85572

PROOF BARBER QUARTERS



1889 Quarter, PR67 Cameo Exquisite Border Toning

3018 1889 PR67 Cameo PCGS. CAC. Briggs 2-B. Ex: Simpson. A remarkably attractive Superb Gem. Rich rose-red toning encompasses the margins, and is accompanied by cobalt-blue shades. The open fields are honey-gold, and the sharply struck motifs display only light lilac patina. Cameo contrast is especially prominent on the reverse. A desirable Seated proof type coin that would stand out in any collection. Population: 5 in 67 (1 in 67+) Cameo, 0 finer. CAC: 3 in 67, 0 finer (11/20).

NGC ID# 23XM, PCGS# 85590



1895 Barber Quarter, PR69 Cameo Essentially Perfect, The Finest Known

3019 1895 PR69 Cameo PCGS. Ex: Simpson. This coin is one of only 880 proofs produced in this important and widely recognized year in U.S. numismatics. It should go without saying (but we will anyway), this coin is the finest known of the date. High-grade proofs are readily available up to and including Gems, but the availability of coins rapidly thins out above that level. "Perfection" is a tricky word in numismatics. Something can always be found to separate a coin from absolute perfection, but on this coin imperfections are limited to two flaws the coin had when it left the Mint. On the obverse, a thread was struck into the back portion of Liberty's nose in the shape of a shepherd's staff. On the reverse, a tiny planchet flaw is located just above the eagle's right (facing) wing. The centers of each side are Cameo-contrasted and shimmer with original mint brilliance, while the outer reaches of each side are surrounded by rich golden-rose and cobalt-blue toning. An immaculate coin that fully deserves the lofty grade PCGS has bestowed upon it. Population: 1 in 69 Cameo, 0 finer (11/20).

Ex: John C. Hugon Collection / FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2005), lot 4177.

NGC ID# 242A, PCGS# 85681



1902 Quarter, PR67+ Cameo Among Finest Certified

3020 1902 PR67+ Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. A pristine proof type coin noteworthy for its iridescent peripheral patina. Peach-gold, plum-red, and electric-blue shades visit the lower left obverse and upper reverse margins. The strike is needle-sharp, and the quality is unsurpassable. Only 777 proofs were produced, a substantial drop from the mintage of 1,245 proofs ten years prior. Population: 5 in 67 (2 in 67+) Cameo, 0 finer. CAC: 3 in 67, 0 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 242H, PCGS# 85688



Chief Engraver Charles Barber

STANDING LIBERTY QUARTER



1927-S Quarter, MS64 Full Head Definitive Full Head Sharpness Premier Strike Rarity

3021 1927-S MS64 Full Head PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The 1927-S Standing Liberty quarter is one of the great strike rarities of the series. We have handled a Full Head example of this issue on only 50 prior occasions across all grades, including many duplicate appearances of some coins. Only a couple of these offerings occurred within the last handful of years, the last being an MS64 Full Head NGC coin that sold in our November 2018 Dallas Signature for \$27,600. Moreover, as advanced collectors of this series are well aware, that NGC coin is not a true comparable to the Simpson PCGS coin, even though the two pieces may be of similar technical preservation. The most recent PCGS coin that we have handled in this grade was the CAC-endorsed example in our August 2012 Philadelphia Signature, which realized \$64,625 in that market. In today's market, there is no reliable comparable for the Simpson coin, and the fact that Mr. Simpson selected this piece for its outstanding quality and originality makes it all the more appealing.

Students of this series are familiar with the reality that most 1927-S quarters certified as Full Head still exhibit slight weakness in the vicinity of Liberty's ear even while the sprigs and temple are sharp. The Simpson coin is unlike the majority in that regard, as there is a complete and discernible hairline across the high point of the head. This mirrors the sharpness seen on Liberty's toes and the bottom stars. The shield rivets are weak across the high point, but this is always the case on the 1927-S.

A few trivial abrasions are to be found with a loupe, but these are allowed by the MS64 numeric grade. The strong surface characteristic of this piece is its original satin luster, bathed in whispers of lilac, blue, olive, and russet toning. Few other Full Head 1927-S quarters in this grade can compare to this piece in quality and eye appeal, and finer Full Head coins are among the rarest, most coveted, and most costly coins in the entire series. For many advanced specialists, the Simpson coin will more than suffice — it will be a capstone of a fine collection. Population: 10 in 64 Full Head, 7 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 243W, PCGS# 5765



EARLY HALF DOLLAR



**1794 Flowing Hair Half Dollar, MS64+
By Far the Finest-Known Mint State Example
O-101a, Sharp and Beautiful Surfaces
Ex: Pogue-Simpson**

3022 1794 O-101a, T-7, High R.3, MS64+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Pogue-Simpson. While any first year of issue has its own irresistible mystique and numismatic magnetism, the 1794 half dollar stands apart as the first year of what was arguably the country's most important silver denomination. It was also important in its role as part of the official inauguration of Robert Scot's two-year Flowing Hair type, as well as a highly visible "coming out" for the Mint's implementation of required coinage under The Mint Act of 1792. The Continental Congress was watching, as were all of those who lobbied for private coiners and many other interested observers throughout the world.

Moreover, 1794 was the Mint's first experience striking large denomination silver coinage for mass circulation. Understandably, the Mint opted to make the 1794 dollar a showpiece of the new country's currency. Silver deposits were sufficient for the effort, but the fledgling Mint's equipment was simply not up to the task. Just over 2,000 1794 silver dollars were struck, but more than 10% of those were unacceptable, leaving a net mintage of 1,748 pieces. Such a small mintage was hardly enough to handle the demands of commerce.

The silver dollar was too big for the screw press to do its best work. By the time the Mint authorities settled on "Plan B" (striking half dollars in lieu of facing more waste and delays trying to produce silver dollars), the end of 1794 was quickly approaching. The half dollar assumed monumental importance for the Mint and commerce.

Rising to the task, the Mint moved ahead with speed, although it continued to struggle with several production limitations. The half dollar diameter was more suitable for the coin press, but the Flowing Hair design remained a challenge to strike. And, the Mint's lack of experience in annealing and hardening the dies took a toll. The first pair of half dollar working dies produced hardly any coins at all before the obverse failed. A new master die was employed, and it was not until early in 1795 any reasonable production success was accomplished for 1794-dated half dollars.

Among them was the remarkable 1794 half dollar offered here. This coin's last appearance at auction was in the Pogue Part I sale, where the text noted "the first 1794 half dollars, presumably including this example, were delivered the same day as the 1794 dollars, on October 15, 1794." If Mint delivery records are to be believed, this was clearly not the case.

In fact, the first half dollars struck did not deliver until December 1, 1794 when 5,300 pieces were received — a documented record that dispels any thought that the 1794 half dollars were delivered at the same time as the first 1794 silver dollars.

A second delivery of an estimated 18,164 pieces followed on February 4, 1795. These coins were probably all 1794-dated half dollars, accounting for the balance of the 1794 mintage that is generally accepted today. From that mintage, about 800 examples survive in all grades and varieties combined. The states were starved for circulating coinage, and the much-needed half dollars were quickly absorbed into the economy. Later in 1795, an additional mintage of nearly 300,000 half dollars was struck. All of those coins were dated 1795.

Six obverse dies and seven reverse dies were utilized for 11 documented 1794 die combinations. A single edge die was employed. Die breakage consumed six of the 13 dies almost immediately. As a result, 10 of the 11 1794 die pairs rank R.5 or higher in rarity. By far, the O-101 (Tompkins-7) die pair (High R.3) supplies the lion's share of 1794 half dollars, as well as the only Mint State examples certified.

The Pogue-Simpson coin represents the Mint's finest work on any 1794 half dollar. It comes from the most resilient die marriage of the date. While Overton's O-101 number leads many to believe the variety was one of the first die pairs struck, the coin was actually produced after six other die pairs were employed (as indicated by Steve Tompkins' T-7 variety designation). The obvious conclusion is this exact coin was not minted until early 1795. Somewhere above 60% of all surviving 1794 halves are from this die pair, known as the only truly serviceable die pair for the issue. The obverse was in its first use, while the reverse had three prior appearances.

This coin is in a late die state according to Overton's O-101a definition, and indeed the diagnostic reverse die cracks are present for that determination. A loupe reveals a heavy die crack below the first S in STATES that extends through the leaves below, while an inherited die crack through F in OF turns upward at the leaves and runs through the top wreath leaf point to the second S in STATES. An even later die state is possible with biplanar die sinking, but that is not seen on this coin. The obverse, as always, is in its perfect state for the variety.

Inconsistency of strike visits virtually all 1794 half dollars, yet this coin is exceptionally sharp throughout both sides. The F.C.C. Boyd sale of the *World's Greatest Collection of United States Half Dollars* took note in the coin's April 1945 appearance as lot 2:

"Stars, small and sharp; Rev. The die crack thru F in OF is heavier and is extended. A superb uncirculated specimen. Extremely rare."

On the obverse, there are few tell-tale signs of any weakness whatsoever. Two or three stars show only a brief hint of rounding — amazingly, the rest are sharp. The date numerals, Liberty's hair strands at the top of the head and temple, and the bust tip are sharply defined. Lustrous iridescence illuminates subtle shades of lilac, rose, and sea-green amid wisps of silver-gray and gold undertones. The reverse is sharp as well, witnessed by the presence of a few faint adjustment marks that are nearly entirely eliminated by the bold strike. The coin is extremely well-balanced on each side, with consistent luster and delicate coloration throughout both sides, augmented by a semi-reflective sheen that flashes at the borders.

Jimmy Hayes, who owned this coin as well as the Lord St. Oswald-Ostheimer 1794 dollar, believed his 1794 half dollar was the rarest first-year-of-issue among any silver denomination in Mint State. Time has proven him correct in many regards, although the number of surviving Uncirculated examples is about equal to the number of Mint State 1794 dollars. At the high end of the grading spectrum, his opinion is especially on point, since there is no clear-cut finest-known among the 1794 silver dollars, which has a top-end trio of coins that are of nearly comparable quality.

The Pogue-Simpson coin is head and shoulders above all others both aesthetically and technically. This Plus-graded and CAC endorsed near-Gem 1794 half dollar simply has no equal, and knowledgeable early half dollar specialists are sure to appreciate its enormous significance.

Ex: F.C.C. Boyd Collection (Numismatic Gallery (4/1945), lot 2; unknown intermediaries; a half dollar specialist in Chicago; Jimmy Hayes Collection (Stack's, 10/1985), lot 50; The E. Richard Collection (Stack's, 10/1989), lot 693; RARCOA to Douglas Noblet, by sale, March 1993; Douglas Noblet Collection (Bowers and Merena (1/1999, lot 1; D. Brent Pogue Collection, Part I (Stack's Bowers & Sotheby's 5/2015), lot 1095; Bob R. Simpson.

NGC ID# 24E6, PCGS# 39201 Base PCGS# 6051

SEATED HALF DOLLAR

1866-S No Motto Half Dollar, MS67+ Ex: Newman, Single Finest Known Final-Year Rarity

3023 1866-S No Motto, WB-101, Die Pair 1, R.5, MS67+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. In accordance with the Act of March 3, 1865, all adequately sized silver and gold coins minted after January 1, 1866 were to have the newly authorized motto IN GOD WE TRUST on the reverse. However, there was obviously not enough time between the passage of the act and January 1, 1866 (when 1866 coinage could begin) for the new With Motto dies to be shipped and received by the San Francisco Mint. The vast majority (994,000 pieces) of 1866-S half dollars do display the new motto reverse, but 60,000 pieces were struck between January 1 and March 17, before the westernmost mint received six With Motto dies. As usual with San Francisco products, subsidiary coinage was greatly needed locally, and in the west in general, and the results are predictable: Few examples of the old No Motto 1866-S half dollars were set aside in high grades, making this issue both a condition and absolute rarity. Of the fewer than 20 Uncirculated coins known, this is the finest.

Many different dies for the San Francisco half dollar coinage of 1866 were recognized at an early date by variety specialist John Colvin Randall. When his collection was sold by prominent dealer W. Elliot Woodward in June of 1885, an example from six of these dies was offered, five of the Motto type and one extraordinary No Motto specimen. Lot 485 featured the No Motto coin:

"1866 No. 3; San Francisco mint; without the motto IN GOD WE TRUST; uncirculated, and of the most extreme rarity. Mr. Randall and myself believe it to be the only known specimen in this condition; for rev. see plate."

The lot was purchased by T. Harrison Garrett and remained in the Garrett Collection for almost a century. The present coin exceeds even the outstanding Garrett example in terms of quality and eye appeal.

This Superb Gem features highly lustrous surfaces with pale accents of amber and steel-blue around the margins. The strike is complete in all areas. Only one pair of dies is known for this variety. The reverse die has a small thin S mintmark that is centered between the arrow feather and olive stem tip; this same die was used in 1865-S and shows a small die crack along the top of and between the letters UNITED STATES. The obverse die has faint diagonal die lines in and through the drapery below Liberty's elbow into the right obverse field; diagnostic for this die. Both dies display clash marks in the fields, a feature seen on almost all examples of this half dollar.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$40.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society; Newman Collection, Part II (Heritage, 11/2013), lot 33477. PCGS# 572170 Base PCGS# 6315



PROOF BARBER HALF DOLLAR



1895 Half Dollar, PR68+ Cameo Gorgeous Toning and Contrast

3024 1895 PR68+ Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. Proofs bearing the 1895 date enjoy a certain cachet among collectors, having been issued in one of the 880 proof sets that included one of the now-famous Morgan dollars from that year. This impeccable PR68+ Cameo Barber half dollar features light golden patina over the central obverse with shades of violet, blue, and green around the borders. The reverse is more dramatically toned in concentric shades of the same. Contrast is undiminished. Visual appeal is phenomenal, matching the unsurpassed technical quality. Population: 6 in 68 (1 in 68+) Cameo, 0 finer. CAC: 5 in 68, 0 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 24NX, PCGS# 86542

WALKING LIBERTY HALF DOLLARS



1916-S Half Dollar, Frosty MS66+ Only One Coin Finer at PCGS

3025 1916-S MS66+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The first-year 1916-S has more than just status behind it. It enjoys a tantalizingly low mintage of 508,000 coins and stands as one of only four issues in the entire Walking Liberty half dollar series with the curious obverse mintmark placement. This particular example is one of the finest at PCGS, being the only Plus-graded Premium Gem at that service behind a single MS67. Brightly frosted surfaces are almost entirely brilliant. Just a hint of pale golden color is noted, attesting to the coin's originality. Well-struck and virtually pristine. Population: 16 in 66 (1 in 66+), 1 finer. CAC: 4 in 66, 0 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 24PN, PCGS# 6568



1921-S Half Dollar, MS64 Popular Key to the Series

3026 1921-S MS64 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The 1921-S is one of the popular keys to this widely collected series, boasting a limited production of 548,000 coins. It also happens to be *the* most challenging issue in the entire Walker half dollar set in MS60 or higher grades. Only the 1919-D is rarer in MS65 or above. This gorgeous near-Gem offering is largely untuned with swirling S-mint frost over each side. Blushes of thin golden patina complement the brilliant surfaces, which exhibit little more than a handful of well-hidden ticks in the lower part of the drapery. A bit of flatness on the head and branch hand is typical, though the thumb still shows good separation. PCGS reports 19 numerically finer submissions (11/20). NGC ID# 24R8, PCGS# 6585



EARLY DOLLAR



**1795 Flowing Hair Dollar, MS64+
Three Leaves, B-7, BB-18
Ex: Mougey-Eliasberg**

3027 1795 Flowing Hair, Three Leaves, B-7, BB-18, R.3, MS64+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The Flowing Hair silver dollars of 1795 are sometimes overshadowed by their famous cousins of 1794, but this specimen will stand out in any collection of early silver dollars. The coin possesses uncommon virtues in many areas. Its superlative condition makes the coin a prize for any connoisseur of early silver dollars. The advanced type collector cannot overlook this piece if he desires a truly superb example of the Flowing Hair type. The collector of *Guide Book* varieties will be especially pleased to find such a high-end specimen of the coveted Three Leaves variety. Finally, no student of numismatic history can fail to be impressed by the coin's illustrious pedigree.

Production of silver dollars was suspended from October 1794 until May 1795 because the Mint did not have a screw press capable of striking silver dollars. The difficulties encountered in striking this denomination in 1794 convinced Mint Director David Rittenhouse that a larger press was necessary, and the Mint concentrated on the half dollar denomination, which could be coined without defect on the existing machinery. A larger, more powerful press was designed and built for silver dollar production. The press was ready for operation on May 6, 1795, and the first delivery of 1795 dated silver dollars took place the same day. The delivery of 3,810 pieces was more than twice the number of silver dollars produced in the previous year, indicating the Mint had found solutions for the production problems that had plagued the denomination the year before. Silver dollar coinage continued, with only short interruptions, until October 27, 1795. The deliveries totaled 203,033 pieces, but this includes many examples of the Draped Bust design, which was adopted in the middle of the year. Q. David Bowers believes that dies dated 1795 were used in later years to create more 1795 dated dollars. Bowers estimates that approximately 390,000 pieces of this date were eventually minted, with about 280,000 examples being Flowing Hair dollars.

The large estimated mintage of 1795 Flowing Hair dollars was divided into 17 different varieties, using nine different obverse dies and 10 different reverse dies. Two of the reverse dies display branches of three leaves on the inside of the wreath, underneath the eagle's wings. Of the 17 different die marriages of 1795 Flowing Hair dollars, only five combinations include a three leaf reverse. This important three leaf reverse has been listed as a *Guide Book* variety since the first edition.

The present coin is an example of the B-7, BB-18 variety, distinguished by the three leaf reverse and the high placement of the letter E in LIBERTY on the obverse. The variety is one of the more available issues, but is extremely rare in high grades. Notable specimens of BB-18 include the famous Lord St. Oswald coin; the present specimen, which was a highlight of the fabled Eliasberg Collection; a coin in the October Sale (Superior, 10/1990), lot 3714; and an uncirculated example in Bolender's collection in 1952. When Bowers compiled his Condition Census in 1993, this coin occupied the number two position, behind the Lord St. Oswald coin. A number of coins have been certified at the Gem level since that time, but it is doubtful if any of them truly exceeds the present coin in terms of technical quality and eye appeal.

The coin offered here is one of the most desirable specimens ever to appear at auction. The coin features an extraordinary strike, with all details of the design sharply delineated. Minute details in the hair strands can be studied, two small artifacts near the end of the left ribbon are plainly visible, and details on the eagle's head stand out boldly. Mint luster is impressive and unbroken, complemented by the bold, frosty devices. A few adjustment marks can be seen on the reverse, and act as reliable pedigree markers. Hints of lilac and gold highlight the well preserved surfaces to create spectacular eye appeal. This coin is virtually unimprovable. Advanced collectors should appreciate this coin on many levels, and we expect intense competition when this lot is called.

Ex: Peter Mougey Collection (Thomas Elder, 9/1910), lot 942; John H. Clapp; Clapp Estate; Louis Eliasberg; Eliasberg Collection (Bowers and Merena, 4/1997), lot 2169; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2002), lot 7165; Cardinal Collection; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/2005), lot 9; Jack Lee; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2009), lot 3926, realized \$218,500.

NGC ID# 24WZ, PCGS# 39973 Base PCGS# 6852

GOBRECHT DOLLAR



**1838 Gobrecht Dollar, PR63+
Judd-84 Restrike, Early Die State
Rare in Die Alignment IV**

3028 1838 Name Omitted, Judd-84 Restrike, Pollock-93, R.5, PR63+ PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Silver. Die Alignment IV (center of Liberty's head opposite the F in OF). This is an early Restrike, most readily seen by the X-shaped die scratches in the right obverse field that extend from the forearm to thigh. Other diagnostics are present, but more difficult to discern. These early state restrikes were produced circa June 1859 to 1863. They were struck by Mint Director James Ross Snowden as "trade bait" for collectors to fill in the Mint's collection of Washingtonia. Snowden's ploy was successful, and it led to more demand for Gobrecht dollars, which resulted in the later Middle and Late State Restrikes. Because of the later era in which these Restrikes were produced the fields are deeply reflective on this piece, fully consistent with other proofs from 1859 to 1863, unlike the so-called proof finish seen on 1836 Die Alignment I dollars (which were struck in 1836). Judd-84 in Die Alignment IV is a notable rarity among Gobrecht dollars. Only four pieces are known today. Each side shows swirling rose and cobalt-blue toning, and the strike is complete in all areas.

NGC ID# BLXE, PCGS# 11352

PROOF TRADE DOLLARS



**1882 Trade Dollar, PR67 Deep Cameo
White on Black Superb Gem**

3029 1882 PR67 Deep Cameo PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The 1882 is among the several proof-only issues that close the Trade dollar series. Contemporary collector interest peaked in 1880, when nearly 2,000 pieces were struck. By 1882, the mintage had declined to 1,079 pieces, which makes the issue a better value than its higher mintage predecessors. Only a small percentage of examples have been certified as Deep Cameo, but there is no question regarding the status of the present specimen. It exhibits dramatic contrast between the snow-white devices and the prominently mirrored fields. Light plum-red toning visits the borders. The strike is intricate, and the preservation is exemplary. Population: 3 in 67 (1 in 67+) Deep Cameo, 1 finer (11/20).

NGC ID# 27YU, PCGS# 97062





1885 Trade Dollar, PR63+ Cameo CAC Approved, The Amon Carter Specimen A Legendary Rarity That Needs No Introduction

3030 1885 Trade PR63+ Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Carter-Simpson. "It ranks in rarity with the finest 1804 dollar and certainly has no peer in rarity in the entire U.S. series of silver coins. The purchaser of this coin will possess a numismatic treasure, the value of which will equal that of the highest record of that of any U.S. Coin." — B. Max Mehl, July 1913

Every time an 1885 Trade dollar appears at public auction, it marks a moment in numismatic history that will be long remembered. This is one of the greatest and most coveted rarities in United States coinage, rarer than the storied 1804 dollar, and, in the words of B. Max Mehl, a coin that is "only available when great collections are dispersed." In 1946, it was the Atwater Collection; in 1984, the Carter Family Collection; in 1988, the Norweb Collection; and in 1997, the Eliasberg Collection. Today, it is the Simpson Collection. The 1885 Trade dollar cannot be viewed in a museum. It cannot be seen on a bourse floor. It can be viewed, held, and potentially owned only here, in the presentation of one of the greatest collections of U.S. coins ever assembled. For many collectors, this is the offering of a lifetime.

The Origins

Coinage of Trade dollars for Oriental export was suspended in 1878, but the authorizing legislation of the coin was not repealed until 1887. From 1879 through 1883, the Mint continued to produce Trade dollars in proof format for sale to collectors as part of silver proof sets, and had planned to continue that practice in 1884. The Downing-Straub die record contains a receipt for one obverse and reverse die pair for the Trade dollar, prepared on January 3, 1884. This die pair was used to strike at least 10 proof Trade dollars dated 1884, but it is possible that a larger number of coins were struck in early January in anticipation of demand for proof sets. In the *Annual Report of the Director of the Mint* for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1886, a table showing the coinage, imports, and exports of Trade dollars from 1874 to 1885 lists a coinage of 264 pieces in the fiscal year 1884. While some of these coins were likely the last of the 1883 coinage struck late in the calendar year and early in the fiscal year, any portion could just as easily have been 1884-dated coins struck in January. After orders were received to cease the inclusion of Trade dollars in silver proof sets, any small mintage of 1884 proofs struck in early January would have been destroyed. The 10 pieces known today would then be those preserved by Superintendent A. Loudon Snowden.

The production of the 1885 Trade dollar is not so neatly documented. Neither the 1885 *Mint Report* nor the 1886 Trade dollar coinage table record a mintage for the 1885 fiscal year, and there is no mention of the dies in the Downing-Straub die record. Research by R.W. Julian has revealed that the reverse die used for the 1884 Trade dollar was destroyed on January 2, 1885, and indeed, the 1885 coins are struck from a different reverse. However, despite the lack of definitive coinage records, the idea that the five 1885 Trade dollars known today were coins saved from some official, albeit cancelled, mintage remains perfectly plausible. The precedent was set with the 1884 issue for Snowden to preserve several examples of an issue that was ordered melted, and the coinage of proof Trade dollars was entirely legal until 1887, even if the coins were not to be sold to the public for a profit.

Moreover, the Mint director's *Annual Report* of 1886 listed the year 1885 in the Trade coinage table, even though no mintage for the date was given. This potentially telling detail of the record was pointed out in the April 1912 issue of *The Numismatist*:

"On page 154, table 38, a 'Statement showing the Coinage, Imports and Exports of Trade Dollars by Fiscal Years,' will be found, under the column designated as 'Coinage, Mint at Philadelphia,' that there were 264 Trade Dollars coined, dated 1884. The table is continued, including the year 1885, but no number of trade dollars were marked coined in this latter year. As we know that five of these 1885 Trade dollars exist, and as space is shown in the table for the 1885 coinage, it seems certain that the compiler of this table knew that some 1885 Trade Dollars had been coined during that year. It was not until the session of Congress, 1886-7, that the law authorizing the coinage and issuance of United States trade dollars was repealed. The law did not go into effect until 1887, which therefore would have made legal the issue of trade dollars bearing the dates even 1886 and 1887."

The time window in which the 1885 Trade dollars were struck can be fairly certainly narrowed down to the first half of the calendar year 1885. Since the 1884 proof reverse was destroyed on January 2 of that year, it can be assumed that the 1885 dies were prepared later. However, Superintendent Snowden retired from his position in June 1885, and his successor, Daniel Fox, is not known to have been involved in the coinage or preservation of any numismatic rarities, adhering strictly to Mint standards of not allowing any such coins to escape the Mint. Thus, as most scholars agree, the 1885 Trade dollars were coined at some point during the first half of their year of issue, and completely legally, whether as part of an unrecorded but official issue or singularly as an item of interest to Snowden.

Revelation of the 1885 Trade Dollar

Virgil M. Brand, a wealthy Chicago brewery owner and charter member of the Chicago Numismatic Society, was one of the most prolific collectors of United States coins during the early 20th century. His affinity for amassing what would become one of the largest numismatic collections in American history forged ties with numerous prominent dealers of the period, including Edgar H. Adams of New York. On April 26, 1911, Brand acquired an 1885 Trade dollar from Adams for \$750 in what is now the earliest known transaction involving an example of the famed rarity.

It was believed by contemporary numismatists that the 1885 Trade dollars, like so many of the 1884 Trade dollars, came out of the William Idler estate, through John W. Haseltine and Stephen K. Nagy. Haseltine and Nagy's involvement in marketing the first known examples of the 1884 Trade dollar beginning in 1907 was well established, and it was naturally assumed that all 10 1884 coins and the five 1885 pieces originated in the estate of Idler, Haseltine's father-in-law. Idler was a prominent collector in the late 19th century with strong ties to the Mint during the years when Henry R. Linderman and A. Loudon Snowden oversaw the clandestine creation of many patterns and other rare experimental issues. He was the direct recipient of many of these Mint delicacies from the late 1860s into the 1880s, which he secretly held until his death in 1901. Haseltine inherited the collection, and over the following years he and Nagy marketed many of the pattern rarities and other coins to the public. Idler's collection contained no less than six examples of the 1884 Trade dollar, four of which Haseltine sold to Brand between July 1907 and October 1908.

Haseltine and Nagy's connection to the origins of the 1885 Trade dollars, though, is only circumstantial. In his address at the ANA Convention in 1908, Haseltine spoke in detail concerning the coins of his father-in-law's collection and specifically referenced the 1884 Trade dollars; yet, he never spoke of the 1885 issue. Moreover, there is no traceable link between Haseltine and Nagy and any of the five 1885 coins. Two '85 Trade dollars can be traced to Edgar Adams — one the coin that he sold to Brand in 1911, the other a specimen that he offered in a *Numismatist* ad in March 1915; two more examples are traced to prominent collector Henry Olson Granberg — one sold in B. Max Mehl's July 1913 sale of a portion of Granberg's collection, the other displayed by Granberg at the 1914 ANS Exhibition; the fifth coin, by January 1912, was in the possession of ANA president Judson Brenner, as was revealed in an article in *The Numismatist*. The association of Adams, Granberg, and Brenner, as well as the time frame in which the 1885 Trade dollars appeared in their possessions, lays the foundation for an alternative explanation of the coins' origins, one that does not lead to William Idler, but to William Woodin, the prominent New York collector who was centrally involved in one of the most famous numismatic transactions of the early 20th century.

The Snowden-Woodin Connection

Archibald Loudon Snowden, nephew of former Mint Director James Ross Snowden, achieved one of the longest tenures with the United States Mint of any prolific figure in numismatic history. First serving as Register in 1857, he was promoted to Chief Coiner in 1866, a post he held until 1877. Snowden left the Mint for a few years to serve as Postmaster in Philadelphia before returning, in 1879, to the office of Superintendent at Philadelphia, in which capacity he served until his retirement in June 1885.

Snowden's tenure as Chief Coiner coincided with the Henry R. Linderman administration as Mint Director, during which numerous rare patterns and other curiosities were struck and sold to outside collectors at a profit for those Mint personnel involved. Snowden's position as Chief Coiner allowed him to partake himself of the purchase of many great rarities and unusual Mint products by simply exchanging for them the proper amount of gold or silver coin from his own pocket. Some of the most famous Mint relics that Snowden preserved were the two gold fifty dollar half union patterns struck in 1877. Long after his retirement, after he began selling off many of his amassed clandestine rarities around the turn of the century, Snowden sold the two half union patterns to William H. Woodin in 1909. Woodin paid the unheard of price of \$10,000 apiece for the two coins, with John W. Haseltine serving as an intermediary for the transaction.

Edgar Adams published a lengthy article about Woodin's purchase of the patterns in the July 1909 issue of *The Numismatist*, which made public for the first time the fact that the proposed fifty dollar gold pieces from 1877 were still in existence. Widespread sentiment erupted that the patterns should not have been sold to a private collector but should have remained in the Mint Cabinet as national treasures, and legal proceedings developed to negotiate Woodin's return of the half unions to the Mint. By June 1910, an agreement had been reached. A June 7 letter from Woodin's attorney to Henry W. Wise, the U.S. government's attorney (transcribed by Saul Teichman on USPatterns.com), states:

"Col. Snowden, who had originally purchased these coins from the Director of the Mint in Philadelphia by depositing the bullion value and the charge for pattern pieces to save them from being melted down, in the course of negotiations between himself and Dr. Andrew, Director of the Mints, came to an agreement with the latter over all matters in dispute between them, and proposed to Mr. Woodin to repay him the \$20,000 he had paid for these pieces, in order that he might carry out his arrangement with Dr. Andrew. Mr. Woodin after numerous visits to Philadelphia and Washington and conference with Dr. Andrew, both there and in this city, decided to accept this offer, returned the 50's to Col. Snowden, and I thereupon notified Mr. Pratt, as did Mr. Woodin, that the incident was closed, and we requested a letter from your office confirming the same. In view of the trouble and expense to which Mr. Woodin was put to facilitate Dr. Andrew in the adjustment of a very difficult situation, your letter seems a little unfair, in that it would tend to create the appearance of a record some time in the future that Mr. Woodin had been compelled to give up something of which he was improperly in possession."

Snowden's reimbursement to Woodin for the half union patterns included, in part, a large group of other patterns and rare coins that Snowden still held in his collection from his years as Chief Coiner and Superintendent of the Philadelphia Mint. This mass of pattern rarities was the basis for the prolific reference work *United States Pattern, Trial and Experimental Pieces*, which Woodin wrote with Edgar Adams in 1913. Duplicates from the pattern hoard were auctioned by Adams on Woodin's behalf in February 1911.

The significance of the Snowden-Woodin pattern trade for the 1877 half unions is that the transaction occurred just a few months before the 1885 Trade dollars began appearing in the possession of prominent numismatists, all of whom were close associates of Woodin. Moreover, four of the five 1885 Trade dollars, when they first appeared, were paired with an 1884 Trade dollar; the lone 1885 was the coin that Adams sold to Brand in 1911.

Contemporary numismatists would not have known that Snowden was the original owner of the 1877 half union patterns, as Adams' article only named Haseltine. Had Haseltine sold the half unions to Woodin in 1909 after pulling them out of Idler's estate, it would have indeed meant that Idler was the sole source for all of the patterns and other Mint delicacies struck during the 1870s and 1880s, including, most likely, all of the 1884 and 1885 Trade dollars. However, we now know that Snowden was the owner of the half unions, and Haseltine was merely a middle man for their sale to Woodin. Since Haseltine never spoke of 1885 Trade dollars being a part of his father-in-law's estate, and since the 1885 coins did not emerge until after the massive trade between Snowden and Woodin in 1910, it seems more likely that the 1885 Trade dollars — as well as four of the 1884 coins — were among the "trunks" of Mint delicacies that Snowden gave to Woodin in 1910 for the return of the two half union gold patterns. Although it cannot be proven, the possibility that Woodin was the original recipient of the 1885 Trade dollars, and not Idler, would explain both the timing of the coins' appearance as well as the fact that the coins all initially showed up within a tight circle of Woodin's close associates.

The Present Example

Of the five 1885 Trade dollars known, one — the Menjou specimen — has not appeared at public auction since 1955; the Farouk coin was last documented in the 2004 Richmond Collection sale; the Olsen piece recently changed hands in a March 2020 Stack's sale, after having been off the market for more than three decades; and the Eliasberg specimen — the finest 1885 Trade dollar known — changed hands for the first time in more than two decades in our 2019 FUN Signature, where it realized \$3.96 million.

This is the Amon Carter specimen. Waldo Newcomer displayed this piece at the 1916 ANA Convention, and it later went into the vast holdings of "Col." E.H.R. Green. B.G. Johnson acquired the piece from the Green estate and distributed it to San Antonio collector Jack Roe. The coin finally appeared at auction for the first time in Mehl's June 1945 sale of the Roe silver dollar collection, lot 628:

"1885 Trade Dollar. Perfect brilliant proof gem. Only five specimens said to have been struck. In point of rarity, it is even more rare than the 1804 dollar, a specimen of which brought \$4,250.00 in my Sale of the Dunham Collection in 1941. A similar specimen in my Sale of the Olsen Collection, held in November, 1944, brought \$1,150.00. Considering the very few specimens minted, and its great rarity, it is as rare as **any** U.S. Dollar with records well into the four-figure mark. The great rarity of the 1885 and the 1884 Trade Dollars can be well estimated from the fact that the great collection of Dollars recently sold at auction did not have either of these great rarities. These two Dollars are from the great Colonel Green Collection."

The buyer was Jerome Kern, at \$1,275. Mehl auctioned Kern's collection in May 1950, and the 1885 Trade dollar realized \$1,450 to Amon G. Carter. The coin's last public auction appearance was Stack's May 2003 sale of the L.K. Rudolph Collection, where it realized \$920,000.

One simply does not expect a coin in PR63 to display the level of eye appeal generated by the Carter-Simpson 1885 Trade dollar. The coin is Plus designated by PCGS, but what is perhaps most telling about its quality is the fact that this is the only 1885 Trade dollar with CAC endorsement. Traditional lavender and lilac toning surrounds the peripheries, ceding to sunset-gold that warms the interiors. Slight strike softness on stars 5 to 7 is characteristic of the issue, but this piece is both significantly sharper than the Eliasberg coin and slightly sharper than the Olsen coin — the two higher-grade pieces. The fields glimmer with watery reflectivity. Faint hairlines can be discerned with a loupe, but the toning effectively obscures them from the unaided eye. Appreciable cameo contrast fulfills the eye appeal on each side in equal measure, accenting not only the central devices but also the stars and border legends. While many rightfully argue that the grade or quality of an 1885 Trade dollar is at most an after thought compared to the rarity and numismatic appeal of the issue, the excellence of the Carter coin's aesthetic qualities merits description here.

The story of the 1885 Trade dollar is one that continually captivates numismatists, and the numismatic legend surrounding this rarity has captured the imagination of generations of collectors. Many collectors remember the first time they saw an 1885 Trade dollar change hands at auction, but only a handful of numismatists throughout history can say that they remember the time they acquired one of these coins. The offering of the Carter-Simpson specimen here presents those collectors who have long waited with the opportunity to turn the dream of ownership into a reality.

Roster of 1885 Trade Dollars

This roster was compiled with the assistance of Wayne Burt, John Dannreuther, Ron Guth, and Saul Teichman. Grades are per the last auction appearance, unless a subsequent certification event is known.

1. Eliasberg Specimen, PR66 NGC. Superintendent of the Philadelphia Mint Archibald Loudon Snowden in 1885; possibly William Woodin in 1910; William Cutler Atwater; Atwater Collection (B. Max Mehl, 6/1946), lot 378; Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr.; Eliasberg Collection, Part II (Stack's/Bowers and Merena, 4/1997), lot 2354, realized \$907,500; Jay Parrino; purchased by Heritage Auctions in a private transaction from Legend Numismatics for \$1.5 million in late 1999; sold privately by Heritage Auctions in January 2006 for \$3.3 million; private collection; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2019), lot 4553, realized \$3.96 million.

2. Olsen Specimen, PR64 PCGS. Superintendent of the Philadelphia Mint Archibald Loudon Snowden in 1885; possibly William Woodin in 1910; unknown intermediaries; Fred Olsen Collection (B. Max Mehl (11/1944), lot 1767; George Ewalt; Ewalt Collection (Stack's, 11/1965), lot 43; Leo Young; Auction '80 (RARCOA, 8/1980), lot 1626; Julian Leidman; Mike Follett; private collection; Auction '84 (RARCOA, 7/1984), lot 1810; John Rowe III; L.R. French Collection (Stack's, 1/1989), lot 202; Charles Barasch/International Coins & Currency, circa 1992; Northeast collection; E. Horatio Morgan Collection (Stack's Bowers, 3/2020), lot 3216.

3. Simpson Specimen, PR63+ Cameo PCGS. Superintendent of the Philadelphia Mint Archibald Loudon Snowden in 1885; possibly William Woodin in 1910; Waldo Newcomer (per Carl Carlson), displayed at the 1916 ANA Convention; "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; B.G. Johnson; Jack Roe; Ryan, Roe, and Waltman Collections (B. Max Mehl, 6/1945), lot 628; Jerome Kern; Kern Collection (B. Max Mehl, 5/1950), lot 897; Amon Carter, Sr.; Amon Carter, Jr.; Carter Family Collection (Stack's, 1/1984), lot 441; Kevin Lipton; Auction '84 (Superior, 7/1984), lot 192; Fred Fredericks; Hoffecker Collection (Superior, 2/1987), lot 1446B; Eugene Worrell Collection (Superior, 9/1993), lot 1325; Rudolph Collection (Stack's, 5/2003), lot 2175; Legend Numismatics; Simpson Collection. **The present coin.**

4. Farouk Specimen, PR62 NGC. Superintendent of the Philadelphia Mint Archibald Loudon Snowden in 1885; possibly William Woodin in 1910; H.O. Granberg; Granberg Collection (B. Max Mehl, 7/1913), lot 392 (plated); Ruth Green advertisement in the December 1941 issue of *The Numismatist*, page 976 (plated); King Farouk; Palace Collections of Egypt (Sotheby's, 2/1954), lot 1680; Ambassador and Mrs. R. Henry Norweb; Norweb Collection, Part II (Bowers and Merena, 3/1988), lot 1848; Dan Drykerman; private New York collection; sold privately by Bowers and Merena in 1992; New York private collection; Richmond Collection (David Lawrence, 11/2004), lot 1569.

5. Adolphe Menjou Specimen, Brilliant Proof. Superintendent of the Philadelphia Mint Archibald Loudon Snowden in 1885; possibly William Woodin in 1910; Edgar Adams; sold to Virgil Brand on 4/26/1911 for \$750; Armin Brand; consigned to B.G. Johnson on 11/2/1936, reportedly sold 11/1937; Clinton Hester; Adolphe Menjou Collection (Numismatic Gallery, 6/1950), lot 2041; Benjamin Stack, advertised in the *Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine* in March of 1955; Farish Baldenhofer Collection (Stack's, 11/1955), lot 1040; private collection; Julian Leidman, Mike Brownlee, and Hugh Sconyers; Jim Halperin/New England Rare Coin Galleries, circa 1974; John Kamin/ *The Forecaster Moneyletter*; private collection.

Additional Appearances

A. Proof. Judson Brenner owned an example of both the 1884 and 1885 Trade dollars, as reported in the January 1912 issue of *The Numismatist* on page 23. These coins may have gone to Virgil Brand along with other coins and the dies for the Confederate cent, which were purchased as a group from Brenner in 1919, but the Brand journals are not clear on this.

B. Proof. H.O. Granberg exhibited a complete set of Trade dollars, including the 1884 and 1885, in the 1914 ANS Exhibition (in addition to the 1884 and 1885 he sold with his collection in 1913, see number 4 above).

C. Proof. Edgar Adams offered both an 1884 and an 1885 Trade dollar in an advertisement in *The Numismatist* in March of 1915.

D. Proof. "Colonel" Green owned at least one more 1885 Trade dollar (in addition to the coin in number 2 above) according to the inventory of his collection. In the Eliasberg catalog, it is mentioned that B.G. Johnson sold this coin to the Celina Coin Company (Carl and Ted Brandt) and they advertised it in the June 1944 issue of *The Numismatist* on page 546.

E. Proof. St. Louis coin dealer B.G. Johnson offered an example of the 1885 Trade dollar to Stack's on 8/23/1943 for \$800.

F. Proof. B.G. Johnson offered another example of the 1885 Trade dollar to B. Max Mehl on 4/3/1944 for \$775. This might be the coin in the Waltman Collection in number 3 above.

NGC ID# 27YX, PCGS# 87065

PROOF MORGAN DOLLARS



1895 Morgan Dollar, PR68 Cameo Stunning Registry Example The Only CAC Coin in This Grade

3031 1895 PR68 Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The ascent of the 1895 proof to its status as “king of the Morgan dollars” was inevitable. The mintage of 880 pieces being of no consequential difference than any other proof was meaningless. The fact that this issue is a proof and not a business strike was also meaningless. Within a year of its coinage, the rarity of the coin was exalted due to the fact that, unlike all other proof issues in the series, the 1895 had no supplemental business strike counterpart for collectors to pursue. Thus, 880 coins became not just a proof mintage, but a year mintage. In recent decades, as the Morgan dollar series has absorbed unparalleled collector interest, demand for the 1895 has dramatically increased.

Mint records indicate that 12,000 circulation strike silver dollars were struck at the Philadelphia Mint in 1895, but no such coin is known to exist today. Two schools of thought exist to explain the Mint record, one being that the notation was a clerical error, and the coins were of another date. The other is that the circulation strikes were simply melted without leaving the Mint. In *The Morgan and Peace Dollar Textbook*, Wayne Miller wrote:

“For all practical purposes, the 1895 exists only in proof condition, even though mint records list 12,000 business strikes. These must have been melted. In 1974 the American Numismatic Association Certification Service reported a genuine business strike 1895 silver dollar, but this finding has been challenged by several numismatists.”

Over the years a handful of circulated 1895 dollars have been called business strikes, but die variety study of these pieces reveals that in all cases the coins were circulated proofs. In *A Guide Book of Morgan Silver Dollars*, Q. David Bowers writes that by the 1980s five different 1895 proof obverse dies had been identified by the American Numismatic Association Certification Service. VAMWorld.com today detailed for different proof dies. These studies have been instrumental in determining that indeed no circulation strike 1895 dollars are known.

The Simpson 1895 dollar is stunning. PCGS has only certified four examples at the PR68 numeric level, including one non-Cameo, two Cameos, and single Deep Cameo (which is Plus graded) (11/20). None are finer at that service. For the Registry collector, this piece is just about as good as it gets. The pristine preservation and intricate sharpness of the fields and devices complements the stark cameo contrast on each side. Vivid blue, violet, and gold toning surrounds the borders, leaving the interiors with a light champagne warmth. It is also the only PR68 Cameo with CAC approval. Examples of the 1895 dollar are occasionally seen at auction, but never in this condition. This piece is simply exceptional. Population: 2 in 68 Cameo, 0 finer. CAC: 1 in 68, 0 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 27ZR, PCGS# 87330



1921-S Morgan Dollar, SP65+ Rarely Seen Specimen Strike

3032 1921-S SP65+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The appearance of a 1921-S proof Morgan dollar at a public sale is cause for excitement. It is thought that fewer than 25 of these coins were struck, and their appearance on the market is infrequent. Walter Breen, in his 1977 *Encyclopedia of United States and Colonial Proof Coins*, refers to what may be the first report of the 1921-S proof Morgan: "Wayte Raymond told me in 1951 that Farran Zerbe had those coins made at San Francisco to go with the Philadelphia proofs from the first dollar dies received at the mint."

Stuart Mosher, who was in charge of the coin collections in the Smithsonian Institution, elaborated on Zerbe's 1921-S Morgan proof involvement in an article he published in the July 1955 *The Numismatist*. Mosher said that Zerbe was in California in 1921 awaiting the arrival of the dies that were to be used to strike the first Peace dollars. The dies that did arrive turned out to be those for the old Morgan design that had not been coined since 1904. The story goes that Zerbe told the chagrined Mint officials that they could mollify his disappointment "if they would strike off a few Morgan dollars from the new 1921 dies in proof condition. They were happy to oblige and manufactured about two dozen which he bought and later handed out to his various coin collecting friends."

The nearly brilliant surfaces of the specimen offered in the present lot display a thin veneer of barely discernible champagne color, accented by occasional speckles of gold-tan patina in the border areas. The design elements are well executed, save for minor softness on Liberty's ear lobe, in the hair above the ear, and on the eagle's breast feathers. A few minor contact marks are barely discernible on Liberty's face and neck. Pronounced die striations are also noted around portions of the reverse margins, an angling die scratch is visible through the top of the second 1 in the date, two spots of die polish are seen below the fold in the upper part of the cap, and there is complete die polish between the back of the eagle's neck and left (right facing) wing. The above diagnostics on this issue were first identified by Chief Cataloger Mark Van Winkle in his investigation of several branch mint proof Morgan dollars (including the 1921-S) from the Anita Maxwell Trust consignment to the 1995 ANA and published in the October 9, 1995 issue of *Coin World*. Population: 3 in 65 (1 in 65+), 0 finer. CAC: 2 in 65, 0 finer (11/20).

From *The JFS Collection, Part Three / FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2006)*, lot 3392.

PCGS# 7348

GOLD DOLLARS



**1849 Gold Dollar, MS67
No L, Tied for Finest at PCGS**

3033 1849 No L, D-1, MS67 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The 1849 Open Wreath, No L gold dollar was the first die variety of the denomination. PCGS estimates that only 600 to 800 pieces exist without the Longacre initial on the bust truncation. The variety is also identified by the two widely repunched stars below the bust. Many Uncirculated examples were set aside, but at the Superb Gem level, PCGS has graded just two examples, and the present lot is one of them. The rose-red and lemon-gold surfaces are virtually immaculate, and the strike is intricate throughout. A solitary diagonal lint mark (as made) west of the large 1 provides the sole identifier. An important opportunity for the collector who will settle only for the finest obtainable quality. Population: 2 in 67, 0 finer (11/20).
PCGS# 521670 Base PCGS# 7501



**1850 Gold Dollar, MS68
Ex: Duckor, Tied for Finest Certified**

3034 1850 MS68 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. An essentially pristine example that boasts rich lemon-gold toning and a crisp strike. A small gray freckle on the reverse field near 7:30 provides an identifier. The 1850 mintage was less than 500,000 pieces, the lowest annual Philadelphia production of the Liberty Head subtype. Mintages climbed into the millions between 1851 and 1853, since the denomination was needed in commerce to replace hoarded Seated silver coins. The 1850 is available in grades through MS64, but Gems are surprisingly rare, and only a handful of pieces are certified as MS66 or finer. Population: 2 in 68, 0 finer (11/20).

Ex: David Akers; Duckor Family Collection of Gold Dollars / Chicago ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2015), lot 4240.
NGC ID# 25BF, PCGS# 7509



1853-D Gold Dollar, MS65+ Single Finest at PCGS

1854 Type Two Gold Dollar, MS66+ Spectacular Eye Appeal Two Finer at PCGS

3035 1853-D MS65+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. Although the 1853-D half eagle has a mintage of nearly 90,000 pieces, its gold dollar counterpart has a much smaller production. Only 6,583 pieces were struck, and most survivors are in XF to AU grades. Gems are extremely rare, and the present lot is single finest at PCGS (11/20). The typically encountered Dahlonega example has an indifferent strike, but this coin has a full head, with all hair detail present and accounted for. Most of the reverse is sharp as well, save for a portion of the wreath near the D in DOLLAR. The semiprooflike apricot-gold surfaces are virtually unabraded, though a mint-made narrow vertical lamination rests between stars 4 and 5. Population: 3 in 65 (1 in 65+), 0 finer. CAC: 1 in 65, 1 finer (11/20).

Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/2010), lot 1385.
NGC ID# 25BW, PCGS# 7523

3036 1854 Type Two MS66+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. Splashes of deep sun-gold coloration adorn the rims, while most of this gleaming Premium Gem showcases luminous orange-gold surfaces. Frosty mint luster washes over each side, both of which are equally free of post-production imperfections. Heavy clash marks are typical of early gold dollars, particularly those featuring the popular, if short-lived Type Two or Indian Princess design. Liberty's portrait, as well as the wreath bow and agricultural elements, are all pinpoint-sharp. A practically impossible-to-upgrade example that should excite type collectors and gold dollar specialists alike. Population: 14 in 66 (3 in 66+), 2 finer. CAC: 8 in 66, 0 finer (11/20).
NGC ID# 25C3, PCGS# 7531



**1856 Slanted 5 Gold Dollar, MS68+
Ex: Akers-Duckor, Finest Known**

3037 1856 Slanted 5 MS68+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The improved Type Three design, also known as the Large Indian Head design, corrected some of the strike deficiencies that plagued the Type Two design. A total of 1.7 million pieces were struck in 1856, including two different date logotypes: Slanted 5 and Upright 5. We last offered this top-graded Slanted 5 representative as part of our sale of the Dr. Steven Duckor Collection in August 2015. Noted gold coin expert Doug Winter provided the following commentary:

"This coin was from Dave Akers' personal gold dollar collection. It was one of the small number of wonder coins that he would put out in his case at shows. ... I regard it as one of the finest U.S. gold coins known from the 1850s, and it would make a wonderful type coin for a collector looking for a killer Type Three dollar."

Peripheral weakness resulting in a lack of border detail at the lower obverse and upper reverse is a result of strike weakness, although all other details on both sides are boldly defined. This sensational gold dollar displays frosty lemon-yellow luster with delicate blue and rose overtones. The pristine surfaces are virtually blemish-free, showing only a trivial mark in the left branch of the wreath. Population: 2 in 68 (1 in 68+), 0 finer. CAC: 1 in 68, 0 finer (11/20).

Ex: David Akers; *The Duckor Family Collection of Gold Dollars* (Heritage, 8/2015), lot 4253.
NGC ID# 25C9, PCGS# 7540

**1874 Gold Dollar, MS68+
Single Finest Certified**

3038 1874 MS68+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. Mintages of gold dollars increased to nearly 200,000 pieces in 1874, likely because the Treasury believed that demand for gold coin would rise once the paper dollar achieved parity. But commercial demand never materialized, and subsequent gold dollar mintages returned again to four-digit levels. The relatively high mintage of the 1874 ensures it is available in typical Mint State. But in the MS68+ grade, the present coin stands alone. As of (11/20), PCGS has certified three coins as MS68, and NGC has graded seven pieces as MS68, but none of those coins additionally boast a Plus designation except this one. The peach-gold surfaces are close to immaculate. A crisp strike and dynamic cartwheel luster further confirm the immense quality. CAC: 5 in 68, 0 finer (11/20).
NGC ID# 25DC, PCGS# 7575

EARLY QUARTER EAGLE



**1796 Quarter Eagle, CAC'd MS65
Rare BD-3 Stars Obverse Variety
The Sole Finest Example Known, Ex: Byron Reed
A Former Museum Relic**

3039 1796 Stars on Obverse, BD-3, High R.5, MS65 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. Bass-Dannreuther Die State b. The quarter eagles of 1796 are some of the most coveted rarities in the U.S. gold series, spawned from some of the smallest recorded mintages of the early Mint. The With Stars issue is a one-year type, showing 16 stars around the obverse border. It is believed that only 40 to 50 pieces survive, of which as few as perhaps 10 qualify for Mint State classification. The Byron Reed Gem is the finest example known, and it holds that distinction by a wide margin. This coin spent more than a century stored away as a museum relic in the Omaha Public Library in Nebraska. It is without doubt the most famous 1796 With Stars quarter eagle known.

Delivery Warrant 80, January 14, 1797

Quarter eagles were authorized by the Mint Act of 1792, but this denomination was one of the last to be produced after the Mint was built and made operational. A bonding issue delayed coinage of precious metals until late in 1794. Mint personnel directly involved with handling silver and gold bullion were required to post security bonds of \$10,000 each, a sum that none could afford. Only when the bond requirements were reduced to \$5,000 were Mint employees able to post them so that coinage of precious metals could commence.

Dollars were the first silver pieces struck, followed by half dollars. Gold coinage followed in 1795, first with the half eagle and then the eagle. Depositors greatly favored the larger denominations, as commerce in the 1790s was dominated by Spanish silver, which remained legal tender in the U.S. until 1857.

Quarter eagles were not coined until late in 1796. On September 21, the Coiner delivered the first quarter eagles, a small group of only 66 pieces. The mintage was stunted due to failure of the reverse die. A new reverse was prepared, and on December 8, 897 more coins were delivered. These two deliveries represent the BD-1 and BD-2 No Stars varieties.

The With Stars 1796-dated quarter eagles were produced in early January 1797. Warrant 80, delivered by the Coiner on January 14, contained 432 coins. This is the number typically associated with the mintage for the 1796 With Stars quarter eagle. The coinage deliveries provide a convenient and plausible separation of each die pair's usage, but it is not necessarily precise. It is possible that some of the 432 coins delivered on January 14 were of the older No Stars design, which would make the With Stars coin's mintage even smaller. Likewise, some researchers suggest that the next quarter eagle delivery, on February 28, for 98 coins, may also have been from the 1796 With Stars die pair, thereby increasing this issue's mintage to 530 coins. However, the early Mint had significant trouble with working dies breaking from improper hardening of the steel, and more often than not the interruptions in the Coiner's delivery table were caused by interruptions in actual coinage as a result of die failure. If this held true during the coinage of 1796 quarter eagles, then the 432 pieces delivered on January 14, 1797 would most likely be the entire mintage of 1796 With Stars coins.

The Scot-Gardner Dies

The 1796 With Stars obverse is unique in the quarter eagle series, featuring 16 peripheral stars, positioned in an 8x8 orientation. The stars are aligned point-to-point with each other, differing from the orientation of the stars on subsequent dies, which are typically aligned with a single star point toward the rim. The reverse differs considerably from the Heraldic Eagle used in 1798. The stars are placed in an irregular cross pattern, not the arc pattern of the 1798 reverse, and there are 16 of them instead of 13. The shield exhibits seven inner vertical shield stripes, and they are solid; by contrast, the 1798 reverse has six three-line stripes. The 1796 hub also depicts the eagle with a long, thin neck compared to the short, wide neck of the 1798 reverse.

The design of the 1796 With Stars quarter eagle is generally attributed to Chief Engraver Robert Scot. Scot was an established engraver prior to his employment at the Mint in 1793, and he is credited with designing the hubs that were introduced for each denomination in 1796, including the quarter eagle. Most scholars agree the Draped Bust portrait of Liberty is Scot's work, although a number of historians maintain that the Heraldic Eagle reverse hub used for the 1796 coinage was created by Scot's assistant engraver John Smith Gardner. The case for this is a letter dated August 11, 1795, in which Gardner writes that he had been engraving the reverses of all denominations. Indeed, the 1796 reverse hub's many differences from the later 1798 design would seem to support this theory.

Other scholars suggest that Gardner's letter referenced only the preparation of reverse working dies, and not the engraving of original hub designs. Gardner had no credited engraving experience prior to joining the Mint in 1794, and it is therefore less likely that he had the engraving experience necessary to be entrusted with creating original hubs.

Whether Gardner designed the 1796 reverse hub or not, it is generally accepted among researchers that Scot designed and prepared the Draped Bust obverses of 1796, and Gardner at least prepared the 1796 reverse dies. It is therefore Gardner's reverse star formation that is seen on the BD-3 die, adding to its uniqueness among early quarter eagle issues.

Early Appearances of High-Grade 1796 BD-3 Quarter Eagles

High-grade examples of the 1796 With Stars quarter eagle began appearing at auction in the 1860s, although appearances were rare. The finest of these pieces were cataloged as proofs, or “almost proof,” owing to the tendency of high-grade coins to exhibit reflective fields. One of these coins appeared in W. Elliot Woodward’s December 1865 sale, where he described it as the second finest example of the variety he had seen. The lot sold to “Smith” for \$12.00. Another piece, described as “proof,” appeared in Edward Cogan’s May 1873 sale. Perhaps an even more significant appearance of a 1796 Stars Obverse quarter eagle during this period was a coin from the Lilliendahl collection that Woodward listed in his March 1865 sale. Woodward described it:

“1796 With Stars; perfectly uncirculated, almost proof impression, undoubtedly the finest existing specimen of this variety, *excessively rare.*”

The lot realized \$40.00, a stunning price for the period. Colonel M.I. Cohen was the buyer in that sale. When Cogan auctioned Cohen’s collection in October 1875, the 1796 With Stars quarter eagle was described as a proof and very rare. That specific coin was referenced by Walter Breen in his *Proof Encyclopedia*, where he called it a presentation piece. Breen also described a couple of other examples as presentation pieces, including the coin in the George H. Earle Collection, handled by Henry Chapman in June 1912. Chapman wrote of the coin:

“With 10 stars on obverse, otherwise same design as last. Proof, the obverse field showing the slightest hairmarking from attrition; microscopic nick back of head. Sharp, even impression and probably the finest known example. Of excessive rarity and a gem of the first water. *Plate.*”

These undoubtedly represent the earliest appearances of the few Mint State 1796 With Stars quarter eagles known today, particularly those that grade at least MS63 by modern standards. A definitive link between one of them and the Byron Reed prooflike Gem is not possible due to the lack of photographic plates, but as Reed was actively buying during the late 1860s and 1870s, when several exceptional pieces appeared in Cogan and Woodward auctions, it is not hard to theorize about the possible origins of this magnificent finest-known example.

Byron Reed

In September 2008, *E-Sylum* editor Wayne Homren reached out to Dr. Richard Doty, Associate Curator of the National Numismatic Collection at the Smithsonian Institution, inquiring about his knowledge of Byron Reed and the Reed collection housed in the Western Heritage Museum in Omaha, Nebraska. Doty’s reply was published in *The E-Sylum* in response to a reader’s query:

“There’s surprising little information about Reed. He came out in the late 1850s, I think, got into real estate, did well, collected, left his collection to the city when he died in 1891.

“I was involved with the collection on three occasions. I appraised it at the end of 1985, not sure how they contacted me, but they did and I went. Then there was the dedication of the new exhibit in May 1989, and a final trip out in early fall 1996 or 1997 to advise them on what to do next. Lawrence Lee was the curator at that point.

“The eternal problem with that collection was an ongoing tug-of-war between the Mayors office and various other branches of the government. The first time I saw it, it had superb US stuff, including both varieties of 1829 \$5, in proof; a stellar collection of German thalers, and, for what its worth, the best collection of Sutler tokens anywhere, incl. manufacturers samples. I always meant to get back out and work on the last, but never did.”

Byron Reed moved from Ohio to Omaha, Nebraska in 1855, and from 1860 into the 1870s served in several city council positions, including president. He was a corresponding member of the ANS and served on the Assay Commission of 1890 under President Benjamin Harrison’s administration.

Reed’s numismatic interest was wide-ranging, including not only coins but also patterns, bank notes, Confederate currency, and medals. Reed was perhaps most famous for acquiring Lorin G. Parmelee’s Class I 1804 silver dollar, for which he paid the substantial sum for the period of \$570.

Upon his death in 1891, Reed bequeathed the entirety of his collection to the City of Omaha, after which it was put on display in the Omaha Public Library, a fitting location since Reed had donated the land on which the library was built. An attempted theft of the collection was foiled in 1930, and the coins spent many years thereafter stored away for safety. In 1985, the collection was transferred to the Durham Western Heritage Museum, encompassing the old Union Station, with the stipulation that it “be cared for according to best practices and a portion of it always be available for public viewing.”

A portion of the collection was auctioned in October 1996 through Christie’s and Spink America for the benefit of the Western Heritage Museum. The famed 1804 dollar was retained by the museum, but other rarities, including the 1796 With Stars quarter eagle, were sold to the public in a memorable auction that gave modern collectors the chance to acquire relics from one of the most well-preserved numismatic time capsules in American history.

The Present Coin

The catalog description of Reed's 1796 With Stars quarter eagle in 1996 was fairly brief. Following a description of the variety, the cataloger wrote, *"choice uncirculated, with prooflike surfaces, well-struck, displaying sharp details in all areas of the design, from a mintage of just 432 pieces and probably among the finest surviving examples, an important rarity."*

This coin has long been established as the finest With Stars 1796 quarter eagle known. Although PCGS and NGC list a combined total of 16 pieces in Mint State, at least several duplications are known to inflate those numbers. Most importantly, the Gem PCGS example offered here is the same coin listed in MS65 on the NGC *Census*. The next finest examples known grade MS63 — NGC and PCGS report five MS63 coins, but this figure again likely includes duplication, and the actual population of privately held pieces in this grade may be as low as just two or three specimens (12/20). The Smithsonian Institution contains two With Stars coins, the finer of which is graded MS63 by Garrett and Guth.

The Byron Reed Gem is singularly beautiful in its preservation as well as its eye appeal. Bright yellow-gold surfaces with delicate greenish tendencies amplify the full prooflike mirroring of the fields. Strike sharpness is exceptional for the issue, particularly in the centers where weakness typically affects the base of the eagle's neck and the elevated hair curls that cover Liberty's ear - both features display above-average definition on this coin. The only discernible strike softness occurs on a few of the lower right obverse stars, although even this softness is minor. Indeed, many of this coin's attributes are reminiscent of what have been called on occasion presentation strikes from this period, although we decline to assign such a label to this piece. A few minuscule contact marks seen with a loupe on each side are nothing more than an afterthought and obviously do not hinder Gem classification from PCGS, NGC, or CAC. The die state is early, showing only a light bulge in the left obverse field and a faint die crack to the right from the 6 in the date; another faint crack connects the stars on the left. The lower hair curls are mostly complete, however, indicating that this example was struck prior to the heavy die lapping that occurs in later states of the obverse.

The 1796 With Stars quarter eagle is one of the great rarities of the early U.S. gold series, and only a handful of Mint State pieces are known. This Gem, as the finest known example, represents the opportunity of a lifetime for the advanced early gold collector.

Ex: Byron Reed; Omaha City Library/Durham Western Heritage Museum (1891-1996); Byron Reed Collection (Christie's/Spink America, 10/1996), lot 41, realized \$231,000; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2007), lot 3382, realized \$862,500; Madison Collection / FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2008), lot 3059, realized \$1,006,250.

PCGS# 45502 Base PCGS# 7647



Byron Reed

LIBERTY QUARTER EAGLE

1848 CAL. Quarter Eagle, MS62+ First U.S. Commemorative Coin Historically Important Gold Rush Souvenir

3040 1848 CAL. MS62+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. In late January 1848 (different sources list the 24th or the 25th among others), James Wilson Marshall discovered a few flecks of gold at the construction site for a sawmill, known today as "Sutter's Mill," on the American River in California. This discovery sparked one of the greatest migrations in the history of this country, the California Gold Rush. By June 1848, a representative of the U.S. Army, which governed California at the time, had traveled to the site to confirm the discovery. The "discovery piece" of gold (now in the Smithsonian) and other samples—more than 230 ounces in all—were prepared by California's military governor Richard Mason, packed into a now-legendary tea caddy, and sent with Lieutenant Lucien Loeser on a journey to Washington, D.C. The lieutenant telegraphed his colonel's report to the capital from New Orleans, and so word of California gold arrived before the actual gold did.

The gold itself arrived in Washington in early December. It was sent on to Philadelphia on December 8 with orders to transform it into quarter eagles to commemorate the important events taking place on the other side of the continent. Secretary of War William Marcy wrote:

"As many may desire to procure specimens of coin made of the California gold, by exchanging other coin for it, I would suggest that it be made into quarter eagles with a distinguishing mark on each..."

The all-important CAL. punch had to be specially made, with extended serifs and rounded bottoms on the letters to form a semi-circular arc. An exchange of letters between Marcy and Mint Director Robert Patterson in early January suggests the CAL. quarter eagles were actually struck early in 1849, when a mintage of 1,389 pieces was achieved. Two gold medals were also made, one for General Winfield Scott and the other for President-Elect Zachary Taylor, to honor their service in the Mexican War.

This Plus-graded MS62 survivor was clearly saved from the time of issue and kept more-or-less carefully ever since. A few wispy pincatches and abrasions appear in the fields, but the watery yellow-gold luster is completely intact and some prooflike reflectivity is evident in the fields. Both the main devices and the CAL. stamp are boldly impressed, with the CAL. counterstamp placed lower and farther left than on any other example we have seen (thanks to researcher Karl Moulton for pointing this out). Garrett and Guth explain that the CAL. stamp was impressed while the coin rested on the die; explaining the lack of distortion on the obverse, since the gold would only be pressed against the die and not allowed to spread. This coin may cast some doubt on that theory, as the unusual placement of the counterstamp seems to have flattened the top of the numerals in the date. Slight doubling shows on the reverse legend and devices, especially obvious on the D in the denomination. This doubling does not show on all examples, suggesting more than one reverse die may have been used to strike the issue. This spectacular coin truly exemplifies the description of money as "history in your hands." Population: 8 in 62 (1 in 62+), 15 finer. CAC: 1 in 62, 2 finer (11/20).

Ex: *Boston Signature* (Heritage, 8/2010), lot 3421; *FUN Signature* (Heritage, 1/2011), lot 5026.

NGC ID# 25HA, PCGS# 7749



PROOF LIBERTY QUARTER EAGLE



1906 Quarter Eagle, PR67 Cameo Phenomenal Quality, CAC Endorsement

3041 1906 PR67 Cameo PCGS. CAC. JD-1, R.4. Ex: Simpson. The 1906 quarter eagle claims a substantial mintage of 176,330 circulation strikes and a comparatively minuscule total of 160 proofs. Of the latter, only 100 to 120 pieces are believed to exist, per John Dannreuther's *United States Proof Coins, Volume IV: Gold, Part One* (2018). Dannreuther's Condition Census for the 1906 has this particular Superb Gem Cameo representative ranked second. Cameo-contrasted yellow-gold surfaces enjoy moderately frosted devices set against glassy, finely textured fields. Phenomenal visual appeal to match the near-flawless technical quality. Population: 5 in 67 (1 in 67+) Cameo, 1 finer. CAC: 6 in 67, 0 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 288W, PCGS# 87932

PROOF INDIAN QUARTER EAGLE



1914 Quarter Eagle, PR68 Tied Atop the Condition Census A Major Matte Proof Rarity

3042 1914 PR68 NGC. JD-1, Low R.5. Ex: Simpson. Only 117 proof quarter eagles were struck in 1914, and it is estimated that only 70 to 80 pieces survive. John Dannreuther notes that the 1914 matte proof typically displays a slightly darker finish than earlier matte proofs due to a slightly coarser sand used in the sandblast process. However, as in the case of this piece, the nature of the finish produces a brighter appearance when tilted beneath a light, and the textured surfaces are quite appealing when found well preserved. The Simpson coin is not only well preserved, it is one of the finest pieces known. NGC lists only three other examples in PR68 and none finer, while PCGS has not recorded a single example this fine. Detail is sharp throughout, and the virtually flawless surfaces yield rich olive-gold coloration and luminous eye appeal.

Superb Gem 1914 proof quarter eagles have brought exceptional prices in recent high-profile auctions, including a PR67 NGC specimen in our 2020 FUN Signature that realized \$36,000, and a PR67+ PCGS CAC example in our 2019 Central States Signature that realized \$138,000. The only PR68 coin to have ever appeared at auction was an example in Goldberg's February 2005 Pre-Long Beach sale — an offering so long ago that it hardly serves as a comparable for the Simpson coin offered here. This piece represents Registry collectors' best opportunity to acquire one of the finest-known 1914 proof quarter eagles. Census: 4 in 68, 0 finer (6/20). NGC ID# 289N, PCGS# 7963

PROOF LIBERTY HALF EAGLES



1887 Half Eagle, PR65 Ultra Cameo Famous Proof-Only Key Date Single Finest at NGC

3043 1887 PR65 Ultra Cameo NGC. JD-1, R.5. Ex: Simpson. The year 1887 is a memorable one as far as gold coinage production is concerned. While circulation strikes were made for the gold dollar, quarter eagle, three dollar, and ten dollar, the same cannot be said of the half eagle or double eagle. The latter were limited to proof production only, of which 87 pieces of each were struck — a memorable total that happens to correspond to the last two digits in the date itself, whether intentionally or by fluke.

It will surprise no one that the 1887 proof half eagle is a monumental key date — the sole proof-only issue in the series. Of the 87 coins minted, only 35 to 45 examples are believed to survive. The issue is characterized by two phenomena not common to most late-19th century proofs: a preponderance of circulated examples and a dearth of Ultra or Deep Cameo representatives. John Dannreuther writes:

“One mystery for this date is the lack of deep cameo examples. As one can see by studying the auction records, the grading services have seldom awarded the deep cameo designation. One would think that the early examples would have enough contrast to warrant the DCAM suffix. Some year’s [sic] Proofs just never got the heavy frosting for their dies. The NNC coin [PR64 Deep Cameo] was acquired on January 27th and does rate the ultimate designation, of course.”

This PR65 Ultra Cameo rarity from the Bob R. Simpson Collection ranks as the single finest example at NGC. It is followed by one PR63 Ultra Cameo submission at that service. PCGS lists four PR65 Deep Cameo coins, including one with a Plus designation, and no others in that contrast category. The PCGS total may be inflated by one or two pieces (11/20).

Both sides feature impressive jet-black fields and richly frosted orange-gold devices, generating the stark Ultra Cameo appearance so seldom found among 1887 proof half eagles. The fields are finely textured with minimal contact. Eye appeal is terrific for this famous proof-only key.

NGC ID# 28CR, PCGS# 98482



**1901 Five Dollar, PR66+ Deep Cameo
Single Finest at PCGS
Outstanding Contrast**

3044 1901 PR66+ Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC. JD-1, R.4. Ex: Simpson. A remarkable Liberty half eagle proof type coin. The strike is full, the surfaces are practically pristine, and the radiant devices exhibit blatant contrast with the mirrored fields. It is easy to see why this Premium Gem is single finest certified by PCGS. The high-grade status is confirmed by CAC, and the coin is one of only seven proof 1901 fives (as of 11/20) to secure the coveted "green bean." Only 140 proofs were produced, and several were eventually spent, presumably during economic hard times. PCGS has graded five pieces as PR55 and another three as PR58. NGC has also certified three coins as PR58. But the present lot is virtually as made, and would be a highlight of any 20th century proof type set. NGC ID# 28D7, PCGS# 98496



INDIAN HALF EAGLES

1909-O Indian Half Eagle, MS64+ Low-Mintage Branch Mint Key Only O-Mint Indian Five

3045 1909-O MS64+ PCGS. Variety 1. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The New Orleans Mint struck coins for the last time in 1909, when a small mintage of 34,200 Indian half eagles was accomplished. Bela Lyon Pratt's innovative reduced relief Indian design had been introduced on the half eagle the year before, but no half eagles were coined at the famous Southern facility in 1908. Accordingly, the 1909-O is the only Indian half eagle from the New Orleans Mint and a favorite choice of advanced branch mint type collectors. Few high-quality examples were saved by contemporary numismatists, making the 1909-O the most elusive issue of the series and an important key for the 20th century gold specialist.

Auction appearances of the 1909-O are difficult to locate before the 1940s and the issue was not on most collectors radar before then. In his catalog of the Frederic W. Geiss Collection (2/1947), B. Max Mehl commented on the "sleeper" status of the 1909-O in lot 1820:

"1909 \$5.00 Gold, O Mint. Uncirculated. Extremely rare and valuable. Here is another rare Half Eagle which was a 'sleeper' for some time. In 1942, in the Standard Catalog, this coin was listed at \$20.00. And as late as the catalog of 1944 it was listed at \$50.00, but in a Sale held in 1944, the specimen here offered brought no less than \$200.00. And the second specimen offered appeared in the early part of 1946, where a similar specimen brought \$275.00. I feel certain that this is another rare Half Eagle destined to become another \$500.00 coin in the not distant future."

The lot realized a strong price of \$250. Of course, prices have continued to rise exponentially in recent years and recent sales include the 2006 prior appearance of the coin offered here, which realized \$175,375.

The present coin is a Plus-graded Choice example that ranks comfortably in the Condition Census for the issue. PCGS has graded only three finer coins, two in MS65 and a single example in MS66, while NGC lists no coins finer than MS64 (4/20). The design elements are sharply detailed throughout and the mintmark is unusually bold on this example. The pleasing orange-gold surfaces are impeccably preserved and vibrant mint luster radiates from both sides. Overall eye appeal is terrific for this important branch mint key. Population: 8 in 64 (1 in 64+), 4 finer. CAC: 1 in 64, 1 finer (11/20).

Ex: *Baltimore Auction (Bowers and Merena, 3/2006), lot 2331, realized \$175,375.*

NGC ID# 25ZK, PCGS# 8515





**1914-S Half Eagle, MS65+
Top of the Condition Census
Ex: Duckor**

3046 1914-S MS65+ PCGS. Ex: Simpson. This Gem half eagle is one of the most important Indian gold pieces in the Simpson Collection. The 1914-S is one of the great condition rarities of the Indian half eagle series. A significant portion of the survivorship grades in XF or AU condition, and in Mint State the vast majority of the population ranks no finer than MS62. Select Uncirculated coins are scarce, and anything finer is a major rarity.

The finest examples of this issue known grade MS65. PCGS and NGC each list two coins in this grade, but at least one of the NGC listings is a known duplication. Moreover, only two Gem examples of this issue have ever appeared at auction. Most recently, a PCGS example appeared in a June 2016 Goldberg sale, realizing more than \$146,000. Before that, no Gem 1914-S five appeared at auction since the last offering of this piece in our February 2005 Long Beach Signature.

This coin is the famous Duckor specimen, first recognized in David Akers' Auction '90, where it was heralded as the finest 1914-S known. At the time, the coin was raw but was described as MS65+. Akers wrote:

"This is the **FINEST KNOWN** 1914-S \$5 and the only true gem known to us. Just compare it to the beautiful slabbed MS-64 1914-S that appears later in our session (which is itself one of the three or four finest known) and you can easily see that this coin is distinctly superior, at least a point better if not two points. The outstanding appearance of this coin, as well as its rarity, cannot be overemphasized. Most 1914-S Half Eagles are not particularly attractive but this amazing coin looks just like a super 1908-S! A numismatic prize and one of the principle highlights of this non-pareil collection."

This coin's standing as finest known is challenged only by one, maybe two other Gem 1914-S fives. For Registry collectors, there is no better opportunity to acquire this issue. Akers' description of this piece's eye appeal and technical merits needs little expansion. The luminous Gem surfaces radiate frosty orange-gold and yellow luster, illuminating boldly rendered design elements. Remarkably few abrasions are seen in the elevated fields, and eye appeal is truly spectacular for this issue. Population: 2 in 65 (1 in 65+), 0 finer (11/20).

Ex: Auction '90 (Akers, 8/1990), lot 1817; Pittsburgh Signature (Heritage, 8/2004), lot 7399; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/2005), lot 8708.

NGC ID# 28DW, PCGS# 8529

PROOF INDIAN HALF EAGLES



1908 Indian Head Five, PR67 Condition Census First-Year Proof A Major Rarity This Fine

3047 1908 PR67 NGC. JD-1, R.4. Ex: Simpson. The debut of Bela Lyon Pratt's Indian Head half eagle design in 1908 spurred the usual heightened collector interest in proof coins for a new design's first year of production. Collectors ordered 167 proof half eagles in 1908, all of the new design — a mintage greater than any previous proof half eagle production since 1900. However, the new proofs were not as well received by the public as the earlier Liberty Head issues were. The sunken relief of Pratt's design prevented the Mint from continuing its traditional polished fields/frosted devices method of proof production, since the fields on Pratt's coinage were now the recessed portions of the dies and could not be polished. To remedy the issue, and to maintain a visual and quality distinction between proofs and circulation strikes, the Mint introduced a matte sandblast finish for proof half eagles in 1908. After a coin was struck, it was held beneath a stream of fine sand for a period of time to impart the finely granular surface texture commonly seen on art and European medals of the era. Coin collectors, however, expecting to see the usual bright, mirrored surfaces of prior issues, were disappointed in the sandblast finish, and in 1909, proof half eagle orders plummeted.

The first-year 1908 proof survives today with a population that John Dannreuther estimates at 80 to 100 coins. Examples are highly sought-after in all grades and they are decidedly rare in Superb Gem condition. In recent years, only a couple of PR67 specimens have appeared in our auctions, and to our knowledge the only coin reported by NGC in PR68 has never been publicly offered.

The Simpson Superb Gem is within the Condition Census of proof 1908 half eagles. Design elements yield razor-sharp definition amid virtually flawless preservation of the olive-gold matte luster. Visual appeal is exceptional. As one of the finest-known examples of this scarce first-year proof issue, this piece is sure to meet unparalleled collector demand when it crosses the auction block. Census: 12 in 67, 1 finer (6/20).

NGC ID# 28E3, PCGS# 8539



1910 Half Eagle, PR68+ The Sole Finest Example Known A Once-in-a-Lifetime Opportunity

3048 1910 PR68+ NGC. JD-1, R.4. Ex: Simpson. The mintage of the 1910 matte proof half eagle is recorded as 250 pieces, although a number of these were undoubtedly melted as unsold. This issue is no more plentiful than the 1909, which boasts a distribution of only 78 pieces. Moreover, the majority of the survivorship resides in PR64 to PR66, with just a handful of pieces in PR67. NGC lists four coins in PR68, including this Plus-designated piece, with none finer. PCGS has not certified any coins in this grade, meaning that the Simpson specimen offered here is the sole finest 1910 proof half eagle certified (6/20).

Only one other PR68 specimen has ever appeared at auction. It was last seen in a September 2013 Bonham's sale where it realized \$146,250. The cataloger of that piece referenced this example as one of the three other PR68 coins then known, and the population in this top grade has remained unchanged since. Even so, with two of the pieces reported in PR68 never having appeared publicly, one begins to wonder if a duplication is not represented in the reported figure of four coins.

In any case, the Simpson coin is unrivaled in its status as finest known. It is fully struck with rich honey-gold coloration and a satiny sheen across the fields. The finely granular texture is diagnostic of the 1910 proofs, being similar in appearance to the satin finish employed in 1909 and distinctly brighter than the sandblast finish of 1908 and 1911. Moreover, the preservation of the surfaces on this piece is apparently flawless to the human eye, complementing the boldly rendered devices and rich color. This piece represents an historic offering for the Registry collector and matte proof Indian specialist. No other 1910 proof rivals this example in either technical quality or eye appeal. Census: 4 in 68 (1 in 68+), 0 finer (5/20). NGC ID# 28E4, PCGS# 8541

PROOF EARLY EAGLE



1804 Plain 4 Eagle, BD-2, PR65+ Deep Cameo
Extremely Rare Early Gold Proof
Finest of Three Known
Ex: Sultan of Muscat-'Colonel' Green

3049 1804 Plain 4, BD-2, JD-1, Judd-33, High R.7, PR65+ Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The 1804 Plain 4 proof eagle is one of the rarest and most valuable issues in the history of American coinage. Like their more famous 1804 dollar counterparts, the 1804 Plain 4 eagles were struck for inclusion in diplomatic presentation proof sets intended as gifts for various foreign rulers in the mid-1830s. Only four pieces were struck and just three examples are known to numismatists today. One of the three survivors is included in the Harry Bass Core Collection, on display at ANA headquarters and permanently off the market. Heritage Auctions is privileged to offer the finest-known example of this sought-after early gold rarity, from the remarkable Bob R. Simpson Collection.

Origin of the 1804 Plain 4 Eagle

The United States sought to establish favorable trade agreements with several Southeast Asian and Middle Eastern nations in the mid-1830s. To accomplish this, special envoy Edmund Roberts was dispatched on a diplomatic mission to help secure treaties with specific nations in the area. Diplomatic etiquette of the time called for an exchange of gifts between the interested parties. Accordingly, a large program of appropriate gifts was assembled for the King of Siam, the Sultan of Muscat, and the Emperors of Cochin China and Japan. Each ruler was to receive a personalized package of maps, pistols, clocks, telescopes, cut glass, and other objects of the finest American workmanship. Each gift package was also to contain a boxed-set of high-quality proof coins of the United States.

Apparently, Roberts' mission was initially intended to approach only the Sultan of Muscat and the King of Siam. A November 11, 1834-dated letter from Secretary of State John Forsyth to Mint Director Samuel Moore reads:

"The President has directed that a complete set of the coins of the United States be sent to the King of Siam, and another to the Sultan of Muscat. You are requested therefore to forward to the Department for that purpose, duplicate specimens of each kind now in use, whether of gold, silver, or copper. As boxes, in which they are to be contained, may be more neatly and appropriately made at Philadelphia, under your direction, than they could be here, you are desired to procure them, if it will not be too much trouble, and have the coins suitably arranged in them before they are sent on. They should be of as small a size as is consistent with the purpose for which they are intended; and should be of wood, covered with plain morocco. The color of one should be yellow and the other crimson.

"You are authorized to draw upon the Department for the value of the coins, and the expense of the boxes.

"I have the honor to be, Sir, Very respectfully Your obed. serv.

"John

Just before Roberts was to depart, his mission was expanded to include the Emperors of Cochin China and Japan. Accordingly, two more proof sets were requested on March 31, 1835:

"I will thank you to cause to be prepared two sets of the coins of the United States in caskets, similar to those already prepared for this Department. It is desired that they should be ready in time for the sailing of the United States Sloop of War Peacock. That ship is now at New York under sailing orders, but her departure will, probably, be delayed until the 10th of April.

"As soon as they are ready, you will send them addressed to Edmund Roberts, Esq., under cover to the collector of the customs. The colors of the caskets and of the linings is left to your own taste. It is hoped that all practicable dispatch will be used in the fulfillment of this request.

"I am Sir, your obedt. Servt.

"John"

The four proof sets were struck and delivered to Edmund Roberts as instructed. Despite the best efforts of the State Department and their special envoy, only the Sultan of Muscat and King Of Siam actually received their gifts. Edmund Roberts fell ill and died in Macao before he could complete his mission and the proof sets intended for the Emperors of Cochin China and Japan were apparently returned to the State Department when the *U.S.S. Peacock* returned home in November 1837, along with the other gifts.

Numismatic Discovery and History of the 1804 Plain 4 Eagle

The State Department paid the expenses incurred in striking and assembling the presentation proof sets and it seems likely the two undelivered sets were returned to that department when the *U.S.S. Peacock* completed its voyage, rather than the Mint or Treasury Department. The Mint Cabinet, which was established in 1838, never included an example of the 1804 Plain 4 proof eagle, and it certainly would have if the coins had been returned to the Mint. The coins were dispersed in some undisclosed fashion, possibly simply spent on State Department business, and no record of their distribution has ever come to light.

The 1804 Plain 4 eagle was unknown to the numismatic community until August of 1869, when Dr. Benjamin Betts exhibited an example from his collection in a photograph in the *American Journal of Numismatics*. The coin (which is currently in the Harry Bass Core Collection at ANA headquarters) appears lightly circulated, with a planchet flaw, or die dot, between the letters T and Y in LIBERTY. The striking characteristics of this coin are much different from those of the coin in the King of Siam proof set, suggesting they were struck at different times. From this, it seems likely that the Betts coin was from one of the two proof sets struck in April of 1835, which were not delivered to their intended recipients and returned to the State Department. This coin is easily recognized in photographs, thanks to the artifact between TY, and it has a remarkable, unbroken pedigree from Betts to the present day (see roster below).

Despite several reports in the literature, most of them easily discredited, the 1804 Plain 4 proof eagle from the other undelivered proof set has not been traced since it was returned to the State Department in 1837.

Edmund Roberts delivered the diplomatic gifts (including the presentation proof set) to the Sultan of Muscat on October 1, 1835. The Sultan was a powerful figure at the time, whose empire extended as far as Zanzibar, but his successors were much less successful and the country fell into financial disarray and political turmoil. The presentation proof set was either lost or dispersed by his heirs and pieces of it began surfacing in England by the mid-1860s. Most of the silver and minor coins, including the finest known 1804 dollar, turned up in the collection of Charles A. Waters, of Liverpool, England, but the gold coins were not accounted for. When American coin dealers later asked Waters how he acquired his 1804 dollar, he replied that he had purchased it around 1867 or 1868, but could not recall the details. The 1804 Plain 4 proof eagle (the coin offered here) only surfaced much later, in the fabulous collection of Col. E.H.R. Green. It passed through several famous collections before Bob R. Simpson acquired it in 2010 (see roster below).

Roberts delivered the fourth presentation proof set to the King of Siam in April of 1836. It remained largely intact and unknown to the numismatic community until it shockingly surfaced in the possession of David Spink in 1962. It has been a highlight of several famous collections since then (see roster below).

The Pattern Question

Many collectors are not aware that the 1804 Plain 4 proof eagle is listed in the standard reference for the pattern series as Judd-33. The Judd reference also includes two closely related silver die trials from the same dies as the 1804 Plain 4 eagle, Judd-34 (with a reeded edge) and Judd-34a (with a plain edge). Although these issues have been listed in some references as patterns since the 1940s, and the silver pieces are legitimate die trials, the inclusion of the 1804 Plain 4 proof eagle in the series is controversial.

Early pattern specialists, like Robert Coulton Davis, believed these coins were actually proof specimens of the regular 1804 Capped Bust Right eagle design, struck in 1804, and did not recognize them as patterns. Davis was probably unaware of the silver die trials.

Edgar Adams and William Woodin also did not list the 1804 Plain 4 eagle as a pattern. Even though Woodin owned a gold example of the issue and Adams owned one of the silver die trials, they mistakenly believed the coins were struck from regular dies, like Davis. In their 1913-dated pattern reference, they listed the silver die trial as AW-23:

“Eagle. Regular dies. Silver. Four specimens are said to have been struck. R13.”

However, they did not include the proof gold eagle in their listings because they thought the coins were struck from the “regular dies” in 1804. As it turns out, they were probably correct in not listing the 1804 Plain 4 eagle as a pattern, but their observations were faulty. For two such accomplished numismatists as Woodin and Adams to miss the easily identifiable Plain 4 in the date, as well as some differences in the star positions on the reverse, and believe the coins were struck from regular dies is a truly surprising error.

When Wayne Raymond began listing patterns separately in his *Standard Catalogue of United States Coins* in the late 1940s, he noticed the telltale differences in design between the 1804 Plain 4 eagle and the regular issue Crosslet 4 variety. Those differences and the proof format of the coins convinced him that the 1804 Plain 4 eagle was an early pattern for a proposed new design that was not accepted. He listed the issue as follows, making sure to point out the error in the Adams-Woodin reference:

“1804 Entirely different dies from the coin circulated. Gold and silver (23, in silver only, where it is erroneously claimed to be the regular dies).”

When Dr. Judd published his pattern reference in the following decade, he simply followed suit in listing the gold issue as a pattern.

Of course, when the King of Siam proof set resurfaced in 1962, numismatists finally came to understand the true nature of the 1804 Plain 4 eagle and the 1804 dollar. The coins were neither regular issue proofs nor patterns, but specially created strikings produced by the Mint decades after the date on the coins for a specific government purpose. Andrew Pollock did not list the 1804 Plain 4 eagle in his *United States Patterns and Related Issues*, but he did list the silver die trials as Pollock-46 and 47. The Judd book still retains the listing for Judd-33. As USPatterns.com notes about the 1804 Plain 4 eagle, “We list it here because it is clearly something beyond a regular issue.”

The Dies Question

The somewhat ambiguous request from Secretary of State Forsyth for proof sets containing coins “of each kind now in use” presented Mint officials with a problem. Two denominations that were authorized by the Mint Act of 1792 were no longer being struck for circulation and they were the largest, most visually impressive coins in the group, the silver dollar and gold eagle. Consulting Mint records, it was determined that these denominations had last been struck in 1804 (in the case of the dollar, the coins produced in 1804 were actually dated 1803). It was decided to include examples of the dollar and eagle in the proof sets, using 1804-dated dies bearing the designs used on those denominations that year. Until recently, numismatists believed the Mint produced new specially made dies for the 1804 Plain 4 eagle to accomplish the striking in 1834. However, research by John Dannreuther, Bryce Brown, and Bill Nyberg suggests unused dies from the 1800-1806 time frame were reworked to strike the 1804-dated eagles in 1834.

Previously, students of the series noted a diagonal die line that shows in Liberty’s hair on the Capped Bust Right eagles of the 1800-1804 period is not seen on the 1804 Plain 4 eagle. This seemed to indicate that a new head punch had been used to produce the obverse die for the 1834 production. However, Dannreuther used computer overlays to compare the busts on both issues and found the major features to be virtually identical. It would have been impossible to so closely duplicate the punch with the hand-engraved technology of the time. From this, Dannreuther concluded the obverse die was actually a leftover die from the earlier period with only the first three digits of the date impressed on the obverse. The die was extensively polished in 1834 to remove rust and decay and the final digit in the date was added using a Plain 4 punch from a set of half dollar punches used in 1834. The missing die line was explained by a study of the silver die trials. Dannreuther noted that these coins had an identifiable emission sequence, with the earlier trial pieces showing extensive die rust and vestiges of the die line in Liberty’s hair. As the sequence progressed, evidence of die rust faded and the die line gradually disappeared, due to polishing and reworking of the die. Some thinning of the letters and devices is evident on the 1804 Plain 4 proof eagle obverse and some tool marks show in the cap, while the die line in the hair has been entirely eliminated. The 1804 Plain 4 eagle was struck in a close collar with 200 edge reeds, but the borders exhibit the same cigar-shaped dentils of the pre-1804 era eagles, further confirming the early manufacture of the die.

Comparing dentil counts and using computer overlays, Bryce Brown and Bill Nyberg confirmed that the reverse die used for the 1804 Plain 4 eagle was prepared from the same master die used on the half dollar reverses of 1805-1807. Nyberg also noted that the F in OF has a broken right foot, a feature that only shows on 1806-dated half dollars. From this, it is evident that the reverse of the 1804 Plain 4 eagle was actually an unused half dollar die from 1806. Present day numismatists know that some early quarter eagle reverse dies were also used to strike contemporary dimes, but this is the only eagle/half dollar die crossover usage we are aware of.

Physical Description

This Plus-graded Gem is the finest of the three known examples of this iconic early gold rarity. The design elements exhibit razor-sharp definition throughout, aside from some unusual softness on obverse star 3. The other stars display full centers, suggesting something might have partially clogged the die at star 3 during the striking of this coin. Notably, the King of Siam specimen shows the same flat center on star 3, while the Harry Bass example is sharply detailed in this area. A thin die crack shows from Liberty’s hair to the base of the upright of the R in LIBERTY. This feature also shows on the King of Siam specimen, but is not present on the Bass coin. These different striking characteristics suggest the Simpson coin and the King of Siam specimen were struck at the same time, under the same circumstances, while the Bass coin was struck later, when the obstruction in star 3 had been cleared and light polishing removed the die crack. Since the King of Siam and Sultan of Muscat proof sets were both struck in November of 1834, we conclude the Simpson coin must be the example from the Muscat set. Accordingly, the Bass coin must be from one of the undelivered proof sets struck in April of 1835.

The sharply detailed, frosty design elements of this delightful specimen contrast profoundly with the deeply mirrored fields to create a startling gold-on-black cameo flash when the coin is tilted in the light. The impeccably preserved yellow-gold surfaces are free of mentionable distractions and show a few highlights of darker orange and turquoise patina. Overall eye appeal is terrific. This coin has not been publicly offered since 1988, and this offering is just its third auction appearance, making this lot a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity for advanced collectors. In 2009, this coin inspired numismatist Dean Albanese to write an entire book on the subject called *The King of Eagles*. This finest known example is indeed the “King” of this storied denomination and a Registry Set essential. Population: 1 in 65+ Deep Cameo, 0 finer (11/20).

Roster of 1804 Proof Eagles.

1. PR65+ Deep Cameo, PCGS. Philadelphia Mint in 1834, part of the Sultan of Muscat diplomatic presentation proof set; Sayyid Sa’id-bin-Sultan, Sultan of Muscat; unknown intermediaries; “Col.” E.H.R. Green; Green estate, Chase Manhattan National Bank, executors; purchased by Stack’s in 1943; probably purchased privately by Clifford T. Weihman; sold privately in 1947 for \$7,500, to Farish Baldenhofer; Farish Baldenhofer Collection (Stack’s, 11/1955), lot 1459; unknown intermediaries; Rare and Important U.S. Gold Coins (Stack’s, 10/1988), lot 119; private collector via Dean Albanese in 2003 for \$1 million; private collector via Dean Albanese in 2005 for \$2.74 million; private collector in October 2007 via Dean Albanese for \$5 million; Legend Numismatics in 2010, with the assistance of John Albanese; Simpson Collection. The plate coin in David Akers Gold Pattern reference. **Note:** some researchers have suggested this coin was owned by Baltimore collector Waldo Newcomer and, possibly, William Woodin before it passed to Colonel Green. This seems unlikely, as there is no record of the coin in the Newcomer Inventory. **The present coin.**

2. Proof 64 PCGS. Philadelphia Mint in 1834, part of the King of Siam diplomatic presentation proof set; King Ph'ra Nang Klao (Rama III) of Siam in April 1836; King Mongkut (Rama IV), his half-brother; King Chulalongkorn (Rama V) his son in 1868; unknown intermediaries, possibly Mrs. Anna Leonowens, of *The King and I* musical fame; possibly Leonowens' descendants; David Spink in 1962; Lester Merkin, acting as an agent for a Pittsburgh client in 1978; Elvin I. Unterman, acting as agent for the Pittsburgh collector in 1981; King of Siam Sale (Bowers and Merena, 10/1987), lot 2209, reserve not met; purchased by a private collector via Stack's on October 18, 1987; purchased by The Rarities Group (Martin Paul) and Continental Rarity Coin Fund I (Greg Holloway) in 1989; Boy's Town Sale (Superior, 5/1990), lot 3364; Iraj Sayeh and Terry Brand; The January-February Auction (Superior, 1/1993), lot 1196; Dwight Manley (Spectrum Numismatics); Western Collection, exhibited at the Mandalay Bay Casino; West Coast business executive in 2001, via Spectrum Numismatics and Mike's Coin Chest of Torrance, California; Steve Contursi and a Western collector purchased the set, via Ira and Larry Goldberg, for \$8.5 million on November 1, 2005; the Western collector bought out Contursi in 2009; Tyrant Collection.

3. PR58 uncertified. Philadelphia Mint in 1835, part of the diplomatic presentation set for either the Emperor of Japan or the Emperor of Cochin China; never delivered by Special Agent Edmund Roberts, who died before the cased set could be presented; returned to the State Department; unknown intermediaries; Dr. Benjamin Betts, illustrated in the August 1869 issue of the *American Journal of Numismatics*; Public Auction Sale (Edward Cogan, 6/1871), lot 76, realized \$35; Isaac F. Wood; Isaac F. Wood Collection (Cogan, 5/1873), lot 1334; Lorin G. Parmelee; Parmelee Collection (New York Coin & Stamp, 6/1890), lot 814; Charles Steigerwalt; Steigerwalt's FPL number 50, November 1894; William H. Woodin; Woodin Collection (Thomas Elder, 3/1911), lot 1200; John H. Clapp; Clapp estate; Louis E. Eliasberg in 1942 via Stack's; Eliasberg estate; United States Gold Coin Collection (Bowers and Ruddy, 10/1982), lot 660; Harry W. Bass, Jr.; Harry W. Bass Core Collection, on display at ANA Headquarters in Colorado Springs.

4. Proof. Philadelphia Mint in 1835, part of the diplomatic presentation set for either the Emperor of Japan or the Emperor of Cochin China; never delivered by Special Agent Edmund Roberts, who died before the cased set could be presented; returned to the State Department; not traced since. Carl Carlson believed this coin was offered in lot 639 of Thomas Elder's sale of 2/7/1913, but the description of that lot indicates it was a high-grade business-strike example. Similarly, Walter Breen cited an example in Virgil Brand's collection, but several researchers have found no mention of this issue in the Virgil Brand Journals at the ANS. Breen also indicates the Brand coin was handled by coin dealer Charles E. Green in the 1940s, but he might have been handling the Col. Green specimen on consignment, as it came on the market in the early 1940s. Breen also cites an example in Stack's H.R. Lee Sale in 1947, but that coin is also a business-strike. Several sources indicate the fourth 1804 proof eagle is in a private collection today, but we have not been able to reliably trace any appearance of this piece since the 1830s.
NGC ID# BFYV, PCGS# 537315

HIGH RELIEF DOUBLE EAGLES



MCMVII High Relief Wire Rim Twenty, MS65 'Dynamic Movement and Sculptural Rendering'

3050 1907 High Relief, Wire Rim MS65 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. In 1905, as the life of Augustus Saint-Gaudens was coming to a close, there remained one remarkable commission for him: the redesign of the nation's ten and twenty dollar gold coins. Completion of this commission brought his life to a glorious finish. It began over dinner at the White House with President Theodore Roosevelt. The president asked him to submit designs for the nation's largest denomination gold coins. Saint-Gaudens spoke to Roosevelt about designs in high relief. As Homer Saint-Gaudens later told of the encounter:

"They both grew enthusiastic over the old high-relief Greek coins, until the President declared that he would have the mint stamp a modern version of such coins in spite of itself if my father would design them."

Later Saint-Gaudens confirmed their decision in a letter to the president:

"You have hit the nail on the head with regard to the coinage. Of course the great coins (and you might almost say the only coins) are the Greek ones you speak of, just as the great medals are those of the fifteenth century by Pisanello and Sperandio."

The classical influence is abundantly evident in the design for the obverse of the High Relief twenty dollar, since the initial inspiration for the figure of Liberty is derived from the Nike of Samothrace, a statue that dates to the 2nd century B.C. It is this classical influence that gives the High Relief double eagle its sense of dynamic movement and sculptural rendering. This particular coin exemplifies both of those qualities. No significant contact marks are found on either side. The surfaces display thick, satiny mint luster, and of course the strike is complete in all areas. NGC ID# 26F2, PCGS# 9135



1907 High Relief Twenty Dollar, MS65 Flat Rim Variant

3051 1907 High Relief, Flat Rim, MS65 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Augustus Saint-Gaudens' artistic talent was so obvious at a young age that he attended the prestigious École des Beaux-Arts in Paris. In all he spent eight years in Europe before returning to the United States. When he did return in 1875, he used his European training to create a new American style of sculpture that incorporated simplicity of subject, realism of form, and strength of emotion. These elements are all evident in one of his final commissions, the double eagle struck in high relief. The design was impractical for use as a circulating coin, but President Roosevelt insisted on producing Henry Hering's slightly modified version, after he saw the Ultra High Relief. During production, mint personnel encountered a problem with the space where the edge met the die faces, a tiny rim of extruded gold was evident on most pieces struck. This so-called flaw, a.k.a. as "finning," was mostly solved, but only 20% or so of the High Reliefs struck lack this pronounced rim or "fin." This is a Gem example that displays the usual rich, satin-like mint luster, complete strike definition, and an almost lack of contact marks.

NGC ID# 26F2, PCGS# 9136

COMMEMORATIVE GOLD



1915-S Panama-Pacific Fifty, MS64 Important Round Format Survivor

3052 1915-S Panama-Pacific 50 Dollar Round MS64 PCGS. CAC.

Ex: Simpson. The 1915 Panama-Pacific International Exposition was a celebration not just of San Francisco's rebirth after the calamitous 1906 earthquake and fire, but also, as its name suggests, of the completion of the Panama Canal. The canal would become a vital thoroughway for goods and people traveling from east to west, and vice versa. The enormous project employed thousands of workers and was undoubtedly one of, if not the greatest engineering marvels of the 20th century.

In Ancon, a major hub on the west coast of the Panama Canal Zone, the size of the community of laborers and ancillary service providers was such that the region published its own weekly newspaper, *The Canal Record*. The paper was "published free of charge, one copy each to all employes [sic] of the Commission and Panama Railroad Company whose names are on the gold roll." The March 4, 1914 issue makes specific mention of a meeting to be held that week regarding "the forming of the Panama auxiliary to the woman's [sic] board of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition ...". Among the Women's Board's assignments were the decoration of the main exposition hall, hosting fundraising events, and organizing the California Woman's Auxiliary and that of the Traveler's Aid Society of California.

The 1915 Panama-Pacific International Exposition showcased all that California and the city of San Francisco had to offer. It served as a point of pride for all those people, men and women, involved in the completion of the Panama Canal. Certainly, it gave those working in unimaginably difficult conditions something to look forward to and work toward. These popular commemorative fifty dollar gold pieces would have been out of reach for ordinary laborers, but today they serve as some of the most popular souvenirs of the 1915 PPIE, in part because they were sold in such limited quantities.

A Choice Mint State example struck in the Round format, this piece has a bold and beautiful appearance in brilliant yellow-gold, with impressive textured surfaces. Close inspection reveals the almost-microscopic abrasions that prevent a higher grade assignment. PCGS has certified a mere 41 submissions that numerically exceed this lovely piece (11/20).

NGC ID# BYLU, PCGS# 7451

TERRITORIAL GOLD



1851 Humbert Fifty, MS61 K-4, Lettered Edge, 887 Thous.

3053 1851 Humbert Fifty Dollar, Lettered Edge, 887 Thous., 50 Reverse, MS61 PCGS. K-4, R.5. Ex: Simpson. Once the recently appointed United States Assayer of Gold, Augustus Humbert, arrived in California, he went to work assisting miners and mining companies with the production of these large 50 dollar gold coins that are also known as slugs, although their official name was "ingot."

These lettered edge pieces were among the first gold pieces that Humbert produced. An interesting feature is that most of the design details are raised, as expected. However, the fineness "887" and the value of the denomination "50" are incuse on the obverse, and "50" is incuse on the reverse as well. The reason is simple: this issue was intended to vary in both fineness and value. That explains the raised D and C at the bottom of the obverse, so that the value could be customized depending on the weight and fineness of the gold. However, in practice, all of these pieces were standardized with a value of 50 dollars and fineness of 887 Thousands.

An impressive piece that is virtually Mint State with only a trace of rub on the highest points, this bright yellow-gold piece shows reddish patina surrounding the devices, and shows bold design definition with outstanding luster and remarkable eye appeal. Each segment of this octagonal piece has lettering on the edge: AUGUSTUS / HUMBERT / UNITED / STATES / ASSAYER / OF GOLD, / CALIFORNIA / 1851. Just 10 PCGS-certified examples of this historic coin grade between AU58 and MS62. Listed on page 402 of the 2021 *Guide Book*. Population: 6 in 61, 2 finer (11/20).

NGC ID# ANH5, PCGS# 10208





**1851 Humbert Fifty Dollar, MS62+
 Lettered Edge, 887 Thous., K-4
 Ex: Amon Carter, Among the Finest**

3054 1851 Humbert Fifty Dollar, Lettered Edge, 887 Thous., 50 Reverse, MS62+ PCGS. K-4, R.5. Ex: Simpson. The 1851 Lettered Edge Humbert fifty dollar gold piece is an icon of American numismatics, a symbol of the California Gold Rush and the Western frontier, and a coin of virtually unsurpassed historical, economic, and social importance. While that kind of statement would be hyperbolic for most other issues, we believe it is entirely fitting for this massive octagonal “slug.”

The story of how these Humbert fifties came to pass has been told and retold in books, articles, and catalogs, but it bears repeating. In the years following the discovery of gold at John Sutter's Mill in 1848, thousands of migrants flooded San Francisco and the surrounding areas in search of fortune. While gold was plentiful, usable coinage was not. Economic growth was hampered by the inconveniences caused by discrepancies in gold dust purity and variations in scales and measurements. While a number of private assayers and coiners stepped in to fill the void, most of the private coinage found in circulation was substandard.

Moffat & Co. was an exception, being the most highly regarded private minter in San Francisco at the time, and producing coins of a caliber nearly equal to that of their federal counterparts. The firm ran ads in local newspapers with testimonies from local merchants and New York bankers attesting to John L. Moffat's “superior skill and abilities as an Assayer and Metallurgist” and his “incorruptible integrity and trustworthiness.” So, when the United States government decided to contract with a private California refiner to operate a federal assaying and coining business that would have the backing of Uncle Sam, Moffat & Co. was the obvious choice. The agreement was reached on September 30, 1850, and New York watchcase maker Augustus Humbert was appointed as assayer, arriving in San Francisco in late January 1851. Production of these fifty dollar gold pieces, which were among the few coins accepted for the payment of duties at taxes at the San Francisco Custom House, began almost immediately from dies prepared by C.C. Wright.

While the Humbert fifties saw considerable use in Western commerce, their extraordinary size and face value made them inconvenient for the kinds of everyday transactions that demanded coins. Edgar Adams explained in *Private Gold Coinage of California, 1849-55, Its History and its Issues*: “The scarcity of gold coins of small denominations and the predominance of the fifty-dollar ingots caused so much annoyance that one newspaper referred to the octagonal pieces as little less troublesome than the plagues of Egypt... .” These coins were subjected to heavy melting. Most of the pieces that avoided that fate survive in degrees of circulated condition, generally VF to AU, and often with distracting problems.

The Bob Simpson K-4 Humbert fifty stands as one of the finest known representatives of this storied issue. In 1984, when it was offered as part of the outstanding Amon G. Carter, Jr. Collection, the cataloger called it “lustrous with prooflike surfaces on the obverse. A sensational example with some pale coppery toning. Certainly one of the finest examples extant of a lettered edge slug, regardless of variety.” We wholeheartedly echo those sentiments. Both sides feature rich yellow-gold color with reddish accents across the flashy, moderately contrasted obverse. Humbert's engine-turned reverse is razor-sharp, as are the eagle and shield. Quality is absolutely outstanding. Listed on page 402 of the 2021 *Guide Book*. Population: 2 in 62 (1 in 62+), 0 finer (11/20).

Ex: Amon G. Carter, Jr. Collection (*Stack's*, 1/1984), lot 1120; Baltimore Auction (*Bowers and Merena*, 11/2010), lot 4703.

NGC ID# ANH5, PCGS# 10208



1855 Wass Molitor Fifty Dollar, MS61 K-9, A Top-Tier Survivor

3055 1855 Wass Molitor Fifty Dollar MS61 PCGS. K-9, R.5. Ex: Simpson. It was 1852 before Samuel Wass and Agoston Molitor, fugitives from the Hungarian independence movement trained in the metallurgical arts in Germany and their native Hungary, began producing their first gold coinage on the Western frontier. Many of the “weak sisters” of California gold coinage — the Dubosqs, Schultzes, Dunbars, and Baldwins — had, either rightly or wrongly, been forced out of business by 1851 when their products were exposed as a little or a lot lightweight, whether through larceny, laxness, or lack of proper technique and equipment. Wass, Molitor’s original 1852 production consisted of the expected coins: five dollar and ten dollar pieces, those most urgently needed for everyday commerce. Since the coins were of full weight and fineness, they were, with the Moffat and Humbert-Assay Office pieces, among those that circulated without difficulty.

Wass, Molitor issued no coins at all dated 1853 or 1854, but 1855’s production, besides tens and twenties, included a curious throwback. The 1855 fifty dollar pieces, while round rather than octagonal, hearkened back to the 1851-1852 Humbert-U.S. Assay Office fifty dollar octagonal slugs, a cumbersome denomination that dominated the channels of ordinary commerce. The slugs were too large for ordinary purchases, and making change for one was a nightmare. Nonetheless, the round Wass, Molitor coins were an improvement over the octagonal pieces. The round fifties saw wide acceptance, and most circulated extensively.

Today the average grade of certified survivors is only VF to XF. As far as Mint State examples, PCGS reports this piece in MS61 and an example in MS63. NGC lists three submissions in MS60, three in MS61, three in MS63, and one in MS64, although those totals are absolutely inflated (12/20).

The present coin exhibits vibrant luster radiating from orange-gold surfaces. There is a scrape through the first 5 in the date and what appears to be a planchet defect, likely as made, on the obverse rim at 2 o’clock. Other abrasions are minor and not overly distracting. The reverse appears choice for the assigned grade. Listed on page 410 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: James Newton Howard Collection (*Superior Galleries*, 5/2006), lot 1471; FUN Signature (*Heritage*, 1/2007), lot 3905; Fun Signature (*Heritage*, 1/2008), lot 3456; ANA Signature (*Heritage*, 7-8/2008), lot 1864.

NGC ID# ANJU, PCGS# 10363

PATTERNS



1804 Copper Half Eagle Private 'Restrike'
Judd-31a, MS64 Brown
Only Three Known

3056 1804 Half Eagle, Judd-31a, Pollock-6090, R.8, MS64 Brown PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The regular design of the Draped Bust half eagle struck from 1798 to 1807. The obverse appears to be the die of the 1804 BD-4 half eagles and the reverse appears to be the die of the 1804 BD-7 half eagles. Struck in copper with a plain edge.

Privately struck from mis-matched dies that the Mint apparently sold as scrap, possibly in the 1830s. It is thought that the dies were recovered by Joseph Mickley and that he, or possibly Montroville Dickeson, produced these privately made pieces sometime in the 1860s. They are closely related to the well-known 1804 large cent "restrikes" and other similar items. According to USPatterns.com, examples are known in silver with a plain or reeded edge, and in copper, also with a plain or reeded edge. This Judd-31a variety appears to be the most populous of the different variants, still with just three examples known to exist.

Struck from heavily rusted and cracked dies, this nicely centered impression exhibits lustrous surfaces with a blend of mahogany, chestnut, and olive-brown. A few trivial marks and spots are consistent with the grade of this important piece that deserves a home in an advanced collection of patterns or early gold coins.
 PCGS# 11081



1804 Half Eagle in Tin
Judd-32, MS63
Privately Struck in 19th Century
No Prior Auction Appearances

3057 1804 Half Eagle, Judd-32, Pollock-6095, R.8, MS63 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. Reminiscent of the "restrike" 1804 cent, Judd-29 through Judd-32 were privately made during the mid-19th century, produced from U.S. Mint dies sold as scrap metal. USPatterns.com states that the obverse die was altered from 1807, but that is incorrect. Both dies were originally used to strike 1804 half eagles: the obverse die coined BD-4, and the reverse die struck BD-7. The obverse die shattered with a heavy bisecting crack between 11:30 and 5 o'clock. A second heavy crack spans from the first crack to the rim near 9 o'clock. The reverse shows delicate cracks below the right scroll end. Broadstruck in tin with a plain edge from rusted dies. Due to outward metal flow, the dentils are indistinct, and the stars appear spindly and blurry. The eagle and Liberty bust are well impressed. The silver-gray surfaces appear unabraded. Judd-32 is extremely rare. We are unable to locate any auction appearances. As of (11/20), NGC and PCGS each report two pieces grade MS63, though we suspect resubmissions have inflated that roster.

Ex: *Superior* (5/2006), lot 939.

PCGS# 21082



1804 Plain 4 Eagle Pattern, PR64 Silver Die Trial, Judd-34 Four Examples Known

3058 1804 Ten Dollar, Judd-34, Pollock-46, High R.7, PR64 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The 1804 Plain 4 eagle in silver, Judd-34, is a rare and historically important issue in the pattern series. These patterns were originally struck as die trials for the 1804 Plain 4 proof eagles in the diplomatic presentation sets issued in 1834, along with the ultra-famous 1804 dollar. Only four examples of Judd-34 are known to collectors today. One of those coins is included in the Harry Bass Core Collection, on display at ANA Headquarters and out of reach of eager collectors. Heritage auctions is privileged to present the finest-certified example of this early pattern rarity (and the finest specimen in private hands) in this important offering.

Design

Research by John Dannreuther reveals that the obverse die for Judd-34 was actually an unused die for the Capped Bust Right eagle from the 1800-1804 time period. The date was left incomplete in this earlier time frame, with just the first three digits impressed. When the die was needed to strike the proof eagles in 1834, it was polished and reworked to remove rust and decay and the final digit was added, using a Plain 4 punch from a set of half dollar punches in use at the Mint in 1834. Until recent times, numismatists believed the Judd-34 obverse die was specially made from scratch in 1834, because a die line in Liberty's hair that shows on Capped Bust Right eagles from 1800-1804 is not visible on the 1804 Plain 4 eagles from the presentation proof sets. This was convincing evidence that a new bust punch had been made to impress a new die for use in 1834. However, using computer overlays to compare the portrait on the 1804 Plain 4 eagles with the portrait on the earlier Capped Bust Right coins, Dannreuther found the major features were virtually identical. It would have been impossible to duplicate the punch so precisely with the limited technology of those times. Further investigation revealed that the four silver die trials had a discernible emission sequence. Each one showed differing degrees of die rust as the clean up process progressed from one trial to the next. The die line in Liberty's hair was gradually polished away with each proceeding trial, until it vanished altogether.

In a cross-denominational switch reminiscent of some early quarter eagle reverse dies that were also used to strike early dimes, the reverse die for Judd-34 was actually an unused half dollar reverse from 1806. By comparing dentil counts and using computer overlays, Bill Nyberg and Bryce Brown confirmed the reverse die was manufactured using the same master die that was used to produce half dollar dies in the 1805-1807 time frame. Bill Nyberg further narrowed the date of production by noting the broken foot on the F in OF, a feature that only shows on half dollars of 1806. Judd-34 was struck in a close collar with 200 edge reeds, but the borders still exhibit the cigar-shaped dentils of the pre-1804 era.

Early Appearances of Judd-34

We have been unable to locate any 19th century auction appearances of Judd-34. Early pattern specialist R.C. Davis did not list the issue in his pattern reference, which was published sequentially in the *Coin Collector's Journal* from 1885 through 1887. The first mention we can find is in the 1913 Adams-Woodin pattern reference, *United States Pattern, Trial, and Experimental Pieces*, where it was listed as AW-23, "Eagle. Regular dies. Silver. Four specimens are said to have been struck. R13." These facts suggest that Judd-34 was unknown to collectors until William Woodin acquired his famous hoard of patterns from former Mint Superintendent Archibald Loudon Snowden in return for restoring the two fifty dollar Half Union patterns in gold to the Mint Cabinet in 1910. We hesitate to state this as a fact, but the circumstances strongly suggest this turn of events. As might be expected, auction appearances of Judd-34 have occurred infrequently over the years. The roster below lists all the examples known to us.

The Present Coin

This spectacular Choice example exhibits sharply detailed design elements in most areas, with just the slightest softness on some obverse stars on the right. The remnants of the die line in Liberty's hair are barely visible on this specimen. The well-preserved devices are lustrous and appealing, with some reflectivity in the fields and highlights of silver-gray toning in selected areas. This coin combines the finest available technical quality, outstanding eye appeal, and intense historic interest in one irresistible package. The discerning collector will bid accordingly. This coin is pictured on PCGS CoinFacts. Population: 1 in 64, 0 finer (11/20).

Roster of Judd-34 Die Trials

- 1. Uncertified, PCGS estimated grade PR65.** The coin pictured in *United States Patterns and Experimental Pieces* by Edgar Adams and William H. Woodin (1913); exhibited by Woodin at the 1914 ANS Exhibition; possibly E.H. Adams and F.Y. Parker Collections (Thomas Elder, 4/1935), lot 2451; unknown intermediaries; Dr. J. Hewitt Judd; *Illustrated History of United States Coins* (Abe Kosoff, 1961), lot 59; sold privately by Kosoff to Harry W. Bass, Jr. on 8/3/1971, via Michael G. Brownlee; Harry Bass Core Collection, on exhibit at ANA Headquarters.
- 2. PR64 PCGS.** King Farouk; Palace Collections of Egypt (Sotheby's, 2/1954), lot 1708; Dr. Conway Bolt Collection (Stack's, 4/1966), lot 1609; Eduard Kann Collection (Abner Kreisberg, 9/1971), lot 700; unknown intermediaries; Simpson Collection.
- 3. PR58 (uncertified at last auction appearance, possibly the PR60 example in the PCGS Population data today).** 1973 FUN Auction (RARCOA, 1/1973), lot 523; Public Auction Sale (Stack's, 1/1987), lot 551; Sommerset Collection (Bowers and Merena, 5/1992), lot 1790.
- 4. Proof.** F.C.C. Boyd; Newport Balboa Savings and Loan Association Collection, per Abe Kosoff's *Illustrated History of United States Coins*.

Additional Appearances

A. "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; unidentified fixed price list in 1955, per Stack's lot description in their Public Auction Sale (1/1987), see number 3 above.

B. Harry X. Boosel; Central States Convention Auction (RARCOA, 4/1972), lot 968.

Note: Andrew Pollock mentions a single example struck from these dies, but with a plain edge, Judd-34A, in the Ed Schuman Collection. PCGS# 11100



1836 Two Cents in Billon
Judd-52, PR64

3059 1836 Two Cents, Judd-52, Pollock-55, Low R.6 PR64 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. An early, small diameter two cent pattern with a spread-winged eagle on the obverse and date below. The reverse features TWO CENTS in the center, surrounded by a laurel wreath. Struck in billon (90% copper, 10% silver) with a plain edge. Andrew Pollock notes that billon was susceptible to being pickled in acid, which would produce the appearance of fine silver. Tests were conducted at the Mint when producing these two cent patterns in 1836, and it appears this piece may have been subjected to that treatment. Both sides are bright silver-gray, and only the peripheral reverse displays the golden-olive color one might expect to find on a coin struck in this composition. Reportedly, two dozen or so Judd-52 representatives are known.

NGC ID# 2964, PCGS# 11194



1836 Reeded Edge Half Dollar
Judd-57, PR64 Cameo
Rare and Important Proof Strike

3060 1836 Reeded Edge Half Dollar, Judd-57, Pollock-60, Low R.7 as a Proof, PR64 Cameo PCGS. CAC Ex: Simpson. The obverse features a modified Capped Bust design, with six stars to the left, seven stars to the right, and the date below. The reverse depicts a perched eagle with shield, clutching three arrows and an olive branch. The peripheral legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA is above and denomination 50 CENTS below. Struck in silver with a reeded edge.

The pattern status of this issue is debated, as explained at USPatterns.com:

“Although this is listed as a pattern in all the reference works, many collectors, including your editor, consider this to be a regular issue and not a pattern.”

However, that status does not diminish the importance of this piece. They were the first half dollars struck on the Mint's innovative Thonnelier steam press that is now on display at the American Numismatic Association's Money Museum. Perhaps only 10 to 12 examples are known in proof format. Mint records indicate that 1,200 circulation strikes and a small number of proofs, perhaps two dozen, were coined, all on November 11, 1836.

An exceptional example, this Choice Cameo proof has excellent field-to-device contrast with sharp design motifs. Both sides are awash in delicate gold toning with rich gold and iridescent peripheries. This example is the only Cameo proof that PCGS has designated as Judd-57 (8/20).

PCGS# 535183



**1838 Half Dollar in Silver
Judd-76a Restrike, PR64+
Just Two Pieces Known**

3061 1838 Seated Liberty Half Dollar, Judd-76a Restrike, Pollock-82, R.8, PR64+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The obverse is similar to the adopted Seated Liberty design. Differences include an incuse LIBERTY and a wide, slightly curved date. The reverse is noticeably different, with a spread-winged eagle that holds four arrows and a laurel branch. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. The die combination was also struck in silver with a plain edge (Judd-76), and in copper with a plain (Judd-77) and reeded (Judd-78) edge. All are believed to be struck during the 1870s, due to die rust evident on the reverse. Originals (Judd-76b) were coined in silver only, from a different obverse die with LIBERTY raised, and a rust-free reverse. This well-preserved near-Gem exhibits attractive original rose-gold, navy-blue, plum-red, and apple-green toning. The strike shows moderate incompleteness on the eagle's breast and legs. There are no relevant detractors. Only two Judd-76a patterns are confirmed, the present lot and the Witham-Queller specimen we auctioned in January, July, and September 2009.

Ex: Édouard Frossard; T. Harrison Garrett; Robert Garrett; John Work Garrett; Johns Hopkins University; Garrett Collection, Part 1 (Bowers and Ruddy, 11/1979), lot 364; Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection, Part I (Bowers and Merena, 5/1999), lot 1147; Elite Coin Auction (Superior, 4/2003), lot 240.

PCGS# 11305

**1838 Seated Liberty Half in Silver
Judd-79 Original, PR63
Ex: Bass, One of Five Known**

3062 1838 Seated Liberty Half Dollar, Judd-79 Original, Pollock-89, High R.7, PR63 PCGS. Ex: Bass-Simpson. 201 grains, per its Auction '81 catalog appearance. The obverse displays the Seated Liberty design, close to the one adopted for circulation strikes, with the date slightly curved and the word LIBERTY raised on the shield. The reverse shows Gobrecht's Flying Eagle design, with UNITED STATES OF AMERICA on the upper rim and HALF DOLLAR at the lower margin. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. Medallion alignment. All examples of Judd-79 are originals, and lack the radial cracks seen on the reverses of the Judd-79a restrikes, which also show LIBERTY incused. The strike is fairly sharp, with only slight blending on the breast feathers of the high-relief eagle. The borders show ocean-blue toning, while the open fields display pastel pink and gold shades. The grade is limited solely by a narrow mark between stars 6 and 7. USPatterns.com confirms only five different specimens of Judd-79.

Ex: Anderson Dupont Collection (Stack's, 11/1954, lot 2105; Witham Collection / Auction '81 (RARCOA, 7/1981), lot 317, Harry W. Bass, Jr.; Harry W. Bass, Jr. Research Foundation; Chicago ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2014), lot 5794.

PCGS# 11321



**1839 Half Dollar in Copper
Judd-98 Restrike, PR66 Red and Brown
Ex: Newman, Only Six Confirmed**

**1839 Seated Liberty Half Dollar in Silver
Judd-102 Restrike, PR66+**

3063 1839 Half Dollar, Judd-98 Restrike, Pollock-108, High R.7, PR66 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. Ex: Newman-Simpson. The portrait of Liberty resembles her counterpart on the issued 1838 eagle, except the head faces right. Liberty wears a coronet inscribed LIBERTY with her hair tied at the back of her head. The date, 1839, appears below the bust with 13 stars equally spaced along the border. The reverse is the regular issue No Motto Large Letters half dollar, as used from 1842 to 1853, and from 1856 to 1866. Struck in bronze with a reeded edge. USPatterns.com confirms six different examples of Judd-98, all restrikes "made in the 1860s or 1870s." This fully struck specimen displays considerable orange-gold and rose-red color, though high points and the open fields have mellowed steel-gray. Contact is absent and carbon is incidental, with a fleck noted as an identifier northeast of the 9 in the date.

3064 1839 Seated Liberty Half Dollar, Judd-102 Restrike, Pollock-113, High R.7, PR66+ PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The Seated Liberty obverse is struck from a regular With Drapery half dollar die. The reverse exhibits an eagle flying left, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA around the upper periphery, and HALF DOLLAR on the lower portion. The dies were engraved by Christian Gobrecht. The original purpose of the reverse die was Judd-73. Struck in silver with a reeded edge from moderately rusted dies. Five radial cracks converge upon the eagle, and confirm the restrike status of this lightly toned specimen. The strike is good, though the obverse high points show incompleteness, due to metal flow into the die recesses of the high-relief eagle. The obverse exhibits white-on-black cameo contrast. The preservation is exemplary. The finer of only two examples of Judd-102 certified by PCGS (11/20). USPatterns.com states the variety was struck during the 1870s, and suggests that only five specimens are known. All are restrikes.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Eric P. Newman; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Society; Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2013), lot 3912.

Ex: Pacific Collection (Robert Hughes, 2/1978), lot 1403. NGC ID# 297, PCGS# 11434

PCGS# 11421



1849 Three Cent Silver in Copper-Nickel
Judd-114, PR64

3065 1849 Three Cent Silver, Judd-114, Pollock-128, Low R.7 PR64 PCGS. CAC Ex: Simpson. An unusually crude and simple design, the Judd-114 shows one side with a large Arabic 3 and the other depicting a Roman III, a mule of the reverses for Judd-111 and Judd-112. The denticles are slanted and toothlike. Struck in copper-nickel with a plain edge. Fewer than a dozen of these patterns are known. Andrew Pollock cites Remy Bourne in reporting six known examples, but Saul Teichman clarifies that that total does not include the Pittman or Eliasberg examples. Additionally, he adds that while the dies were created in 1849, a composition of 75% copper and 25% nickel suggests production occurred sometime during the 1860s. This satiny pumpkin-orange example is fully struck with minimal marks. NGC ID# 297T, PCGS# 11498



1850 Small Cent in Nickel
Judd-124G, PR65+

3067 1850 Cent, Judd-124G, Pollock-145, Low R.7, PR65+ PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The obverse displays the denomination CENT at the top, the date 1850 at the bottom, and one star at each side of the center. The reverse is blank with the exception of border denticles. The obverse design is similar to that used on the 1850 annular pattern cent (Judd-119, Pollock-134), but the center is not perforated. Struck in nickel with a plain edge. This is one of fewer than a half dozen pieces known. A veil of golden color thinly blankets clean nickel-gray surfaces. A die crack runs through the top of CENTS, as seen on all examples. PCGS# 62312



1850 Small Cent in Nickel
Judd-124C, PR66+

3066 1850 One Cent, Judd-124C, Pollock-141, R.8, PR66+ PCGS. CAC Ex: Simpson. The obverse displays CENT and 1850 separated by two eight-petal flowers. The reverse exhibits a widely separated ONE CENT encompassed by a laurel wreath. Struck in nickel with a plain edge on an unperforated planchet. These patterns, formerly designated as Judd-152A, were part of an effort to reduce the diameter of the large cent. Only two or three examples are known in nickel, per USPatterns.com. Semireflective nickel-gray surfaces showcase blushes of golden color. A die crack passes through the top of CENT. A few small ticks appear only under strong magnification. PCGS# 62306



1851 Annular Cent in Billon, PR65+
Judd-127 Original, CAC

3068 1851 One Cent, Judd-127 Original, Pollock-149, Low R.6 PR65+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. Struck on a perforated annular planchet. The obverse has CENT above and ONE TENTH SILVER below. The reverse shows a wreath of laurel around the second, larger ring with the legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA outside. Struck in billon with a plain edge. These pieces are designated originals on USPatterns.com, although definitive diagnostics to differentiate originals and restrikes have never been produced. The surfaces are sharp and reflective, with warm rose-gold toning throughout the fields. Neither side has mentionable contact marks. NGC ID# 298K, PCGS# 11545



1851 Small Cent in Copper
Judd-130, PR65+ Red and Brown

3069 1851 One Cent, Judd-130 Restrike, Pollock-154, R.7, PR65+ Red and Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. This undated pattern has one side showing CENT above and ONE TENTH SILVER below. The other side exhibits a wreath of laurel around the second, larger ring with the legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA outside. Struck in copper with a plain edge on an unperforated annular planchet. Reportedly, half a dozen or so pieces are known, all of which are restrikes. Copper-orange color blends nicely with golden-brown throughout this Plus-graded Gem small cent pattern. A couple of unimportant carbon spots are noted.

NGC ID# 298S, PCGS# 11555



1851 Annular Cent in Nickel
Judd-131A Restrike, PR66+

3070 1851 One Cent, Judd-131A Restrike, Pollock-156, High R.7 PR66+ PCGS. Ex: Simpson. This undated pattern features the legends CENT / ONE TENTH SILVER on the obverse, while UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and a small wreath decorate the reverse. Struck in nickel with a reeded edge. Although Judd-131A patterns are classified as restrikes, the dies from which they were produced were created as part of a project to reduce the size of the circulating large cent in 1851. This Premium Gem is moderately reflective and contrasted with brilliant nickel-gray surfaces. A bit of dusky golden color resides over each side. Fewer than six pieces believed extant.

NGC ID# 298T, PCGS# 11560



1852 Annular Gold Dollar in Gold
Judd-141, PR66
Among Finest Certified

3071 1852 Gold Dollar, Judd-141, Pollock-169, Low R.7, PR66 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The obverse has the letters USA above and the date below. The reverse design has the denomination expressed as DOLLAR above and a wreath below. Struck in gold with a plain edge and a broad central perforation. The purpose of the proposed ring or annular gold dollar pattern was to increase the diameter. This would make the denomination more popular with the public, which complained of frequently losing examples. Gold dollars were in common use during 1852, since Seated silver coin was hoarded and unavailable in commerce. This orange-gold representative is nicely struck and shows only trivial imperfections, such as a trio of tiny field lint marks (as coined) near the S in USA. Population: 2 in 66, 0 finer (11/20).

Probably Ex: Abe Kosoff; Wilkison Collection (Paramount, 1975).

NGC ID# 2997, PCGS# 11593



**1854 Half Cent Die Trial in Oroide
Judd-155, PR63 Brown
Unique, Ex: Boyd, Farouk, Norweb**

3072 1854 Half Cent, Judd-155, Pollock-184, R.8, PR63 Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. 83.4 grains, per its Norweb catalog appearance. Struck from regular issue plain edge Cohen-1 1854 half cent dies, but in oroide instead of copper. Pollock states the alloy is 80% copper, 16% tin, and 4% silver. Judd-155 is believed unique, and carries a lengthy pedigree that includes famous owners such as Boyd, Farouk, and Norweb. A sharply struck specimen with smooth and dusky walnut-brown surfaces. Minor retained laminations are noted near the 54 in the date and opposite on the reverse exergue. A small planchet impurity is on a dentil above the second S in STATES, and a slight lamination is above the H in HALF. There are no post-strike detractions.

Ex: Sylvester Sage Crosby, Francis Worchester Doughty, William H. Woodin, Judson Brenner; Virgil Brand; B.G. Johnson; James Kelly; F.C.C. Boyd; King Farouk; Palace Collection (Sotheby's, 3/1954), lot 1750; James P. Randall; Emery May Norweb; Norweb Collection, Part I (Bowers and Merena, 10/1987); lot 134; Pre-Long Beach Auction (Ira & Larry Goldberg, 1/2014), lot 215.
NGC ID# 299T, PCGS# 11645

**1854 Cent in Bronze
Judd-161 Original, PR66 Brown**

3073 1854 One Cent, Judd-161 Original, Pollock-187, R.4 PR66 Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The diameter is about midway between the large and small cent. The designs are similar to the contemporary large cent but smaller in scale, and there are no obverse stars. The wreath is undersized relative to the legends. Struck in bronze with a plain edge. Both sides present smooth reddish-brown surfaces and expectedly pinpoint-sharp strike definition. Minor carbon spots are more apparent on the reverse.

NGC ID# 29A6, PCGS# 11663



1856 Flying Eagle Cent in Copper-Nickel Judd-184, Snow-PT1, PR62

3074 1856 Flying Eagle Cent, Judd-184, Pollock-220, Snow-PT1, Low R.7 PR62 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The obverse was struck from the normal 1856 Flying Eagle cent dies, showing a flying eagle in a plain field with the legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and the date below. The O in OF is squared-off. The reverse exhibits an oak wreath with ornamental shield above and the denomination ONE CENT in the center — a design vaguely presaging the regular-issue reverse with shield and oak wreath of the 1860-1909 Indian cents. Struck in copper-nickel with a plain edge.

The dies correspond to Rick Snow's Die Pair 2, without a line below the amulets on the left side of the shield. Snow writes that probably not more than 25 Judd-184 representatives were struck at some point between 1856 and 1858. This PR62 example is tan-gold with violet, steel, and peach-orange accents. A couple of stray marks appear over the date.

NGC ID# 29B3, PCGS# 11808



(1857) Double Eagle in Copper Judd-190, PR64 Brown Uniface Reverse Die Trial Unique, Ex: Woodin, Judd

3075 Undated (1857) Twenty Dollar, Judd-190, Pollock-3158, R.8, PR64 Brown PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. Uniface die trial of the reverse of the regular issue 1857 double eagle. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. This unique reverse trial was produced by passing the planchet through an 'upsetting machine' both before and after striking, according to Dr. Judd. The result was to make the coin very concave. U.S. Mint consultant J.T. Barclay is credited with the idea, designed to prevent shysters from removing the central portion of a gold coin and replacing it with platinum. This die trial has an inconsistent strike, sharp at the centers but indistinct along the upper border. Parallel roller marks, as made, are near the D in TWENTY D. The surfaces are toned mahogany-brown with glimmers of powder-blue in protected areas.

Ex: William H. Woodin; 1914 A.N.S. Exhibit; King Farouk; Dr. J.H. Judd; 250th Mail Sale (Hollinbeck Kagin Coin Co., 11/1964), lot 1501; 283rd Mail Sale (Hollinbeck Kagin Coin Co., 5/1969), lot 181; Matt Rothert Collection (American Auction Association, 11/1973), lot 1269; Anaheim ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/1995), lot 8211; Boyd E. Hayward, M.D. Collection (Bowers and Merena, 9/1997), lot 1551; Chicago ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/1999), lot 7758; Baltimore Signature (Heritage, 7/2003), lot 9932.

PCGS# 11835



1858 Flying Eagle Cent in Copper-Nickel Judd-198, Snow PT-3, PR66

3076 1858 Flying Eagle Cent, Judd-198, Pollock-229, Snow-PT3, Low R.6, PR66 PCGS. CAC Ex: Simpson. The adopted Flying Eagle cent design with large letters on the obverse, while the reverse has a wide oak wreath with a broad, ornamental shield at the top. Struck in copper-nickel with a plain edge from slightly rotated dies. Rick Snow believes no more than 20 of these Judd-198 representatives were struck. This Premium Gem is the single finest representative at PCGS (10/20). It features orange and rose-violet iridescence over smooth amber-gold surfaces.
NGC ID# 29BG, PCGS# 11856

1858 Indian Cent in Bronze Judd-210, PR64 Red and Brown Two Examples Known

3077 1858 Indian Cent, Judd-210, Pollock-260, R.8, PR64 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC Ex: Simpson. The design closely resembles the 1859 Indian cent struck for circulation. However, the obverse has a broad bust point, and the reverse has five-leaf clusters within the wreath, both unlike the issued 1859 cent. Struck in bronze with a plain edge. This is one of two known Judd-210 representatives. The other is the Eliasberg example, which we handled in 1997. That coin can be identified by a spot in the field near the RI in AMERICA.

The present example features generous glimpses of copper-orange color, particularly within the legends. The devices and open fields are medium brown with steel-blue accents. Well-struck and virtually mark-free with a small spot near the C in AMERICA. An outstanding opportunity for the pattern Indian cent specialist.

Ex: Anderson-DuPont Collection, Part II (Stack's, 11/1954), lot 1224; Major Lenox R. Lohr; ANA Sale (Stack's, 8/1971), lot 295; Martin L. Diffenbacher, Jr. Collection / FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2009), lot 1993.

PCGS# 535159



1858 Quarter in Silver
Judd-221, PR66

3078 1858 Quarter Dollar, Judd-221, Pollock-264, High R.7, PR66 PCGS. CAC Ex: Simpson. The obverse features the regular Seated Liberty design. The reverse exhibits the distinctive Anthony Paquet design with an oddly formed eagle holding an olive branch and three long, slender arrows. The denomination is spelled in full as QUARTER DOLLAR and the statutory legend appears above the eagle, both are in Paquet's unusual lettering style. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. The first appearance for Judd-221 at public auction was lot C in Edward Cogan's sale from May 21, 1860 sale, where it was erroneously stated that only four were struck. Saul Teichman of USPatterns.com has traced five examples, including this one. The surfaces are mostly brilliant with heavily striated fields that provide a nice background for the moderately frosted devices. Undoubtedly one of the finest examples known of this rare pattern striking.

Ex: ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/1998), lot 5033; Baltimore Signature (Heritage, 7/2003), lot 9935.

NGC ID# 29C2, PCGS# 11914



1859 Indian Cent in Copper or Bronze
Judd-230, Snow-PT1a, PR65+ Brown

3079 1859 Indian Cent, Judd-230, Pollock-274, Snow-PT1a, High R.7, PR65+ Brown PCGS. CAC Ex: Simpson. A regular dies trial piece, the reverse with groups of five and six leaves in the wreath, struck in copper or bronze with a plain edge. Different Judd numbers have been assigned for those in copper (Judd-230) and bronze (Judd-231), but metallurgical analysis would be required to differentiate between the two. USPatterns.com reports more than a dozen known in all. However, the last one we handled was the circulated Eric Newman example in August 2015. This high-end Gem features flashy golden-brown surfaces with vibrant accents of magenta, ice-blue, and peach-orange. Nicely contrasted and showing minimal evidence of carbon.

PCGS# 11944



1859 Paquet Quarter in Silver
Judd-234, PR66

3080 1859 Quarter Dollar, Judd-234, Pollock-281, Low R.7, PR66 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The obverse features the regular design for the year; the reverse is a pattern design by Anthony Paquet. It features a perched eagle in a plain field surrounded with Paquet's distinctive tall letters on UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and the denomination QUARTER DOLLAR below. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. The fields are deeply reflective and serve to highlight the uniform blue toning that covers each side. Fully struck.

NGC ID# 29CD, PCGS# 11958



**1859 Half Dollar in Silver
Judd-237, PR65**

3081 1859 Half Dollar, Judd-237, Pollock-293, R.4, PR65 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The Longacre-designed "French Head of Liberty," facing right with laurel and vine in her hair. A ribbon below the bust is inscribed LIBERTY, with UNITED STATES OF AMERICA around, and the date below. The reverse displays the agricultural wreath of the Seated dime, resized to appropriate scale, around the denomination HALF DOLLAR. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. One of 50 examples believed known, compared to 30 pieces in copper. Shades of golden-orange and teal appear centrally, while the outer areas on both sides feature pale blue and violet toning in a somewhat mottled fashion.

NGC ID# 29CH, PCGS# 11966



James Barton Longacre



1859 Half Dollar in Copper Judd-244, PR65 Red and Brown Unique With Sunken Portrait of Washington

3082 1859 Half Dollar, Judd-244, Pollock-300, High R.7, PR65 Red and Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Longacre's "French Liberty Head" design. A Romanesque bust of Liberty faces right, wearing a crown of intertwined oak and vine leaves. Around her neck is a scroll inscribed with the word LIBERTY. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA fills the peripheral fields with the date below. A regular Type Two reverse die — with LF of HALF spaced apart at their tops — was used to strike Judd-243 and Judd-244 patterns. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. About a half dozen patterns each of this design are known in silver and copper. USPatterns.com notes that one of the copper examples "is struck from a planchet which had an incused head of Washington on it." This is that famous and well-pedigreed example. Norman Stack noted the feature as early as 1954, writing in the Anderson-Dupont catalog:

"Listed as A.W. 302. This differs, however, in having at center of reverse an impression from a bust of Washington like that on the nickels of 1866. We do not know how this was superimposed on the regular design. Should be seen by every collector of Washington items. Possibly Unique."

Two incised circles surround the partial sunken portrait, suggesting, as Dave Bowers has written, that this pattern may have been struck on a hub trial during the 1860s, presumably after 1866. Both sides are largely copper-orange with mellowed violet patina in the fields. A handful of small ticks and planchet flakes are noted. Otherwise clean.

Ex: S.K. Nagy (10/1907), Virgil Brand; Anderson-Dupont Collection, Part II (Stack's, 11/1954), lot 2419; S.E. Goldsmith Collection (Stack's, 10/1958), lot 1450; Morris Evans Collection / Rarities Sale (Bowers and Merena 8/1998), lot 2047; Orlando Sale (Stack's, 1/2007), lot 1019; Los Angeles ANA Auction (Bowers and Merena, 8/2009), lot 4152.

PCGS# 11987



**1859 Half Dollar in Copper
Judd-248, PR66+ Brown**

3083 1859 Half Dollar, Judd-248, Pollock-287, High R.7, PR66+ Brown PCGS. CAC Ex: Simpson. The Paquet Liberty Seated With Fasces obverse. A homely, disproportionate Liberty is seated on a rock, shield at her lowered right (facing) hand and holding the top of a fasces in her left hand. An olive branch and three arrowheads lie awkwardly under the shield. Thirteen stars encircle the rim. The reverse is the familiar Cereal Wreath design, with denomination HALF DOLLAR in the center. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. One of fewer than a half dozen pieces extant, per USPatterns.com. Flashy ice-blue and rose patina pieces complements glossy deep brown surfaces. A pristine example.

NGC ID# 29CV, PCGS# 11996



**1859 Half Dollar Mule in Silver
Judd-253, PR65+**

3084 1859 Half Dollar, Judd-253, Pollock-292, High R.7, PR65+ PCGS. Ex: Simpson. One side features the Paquet Liberty Seated with Fasces design, with a homely, disproportionate Liberty seated on a rock, shield at her lowered right (facing) hand and holding the top of a fasces in her left hand. An olive branch and three arrowheads appear under the shield. Thirteen stars encircle the rim. The other displays the James B. Longacre (or possibly Anthony C. Paquet) French Liberty Head design. It shows Liberty with an elongated neck facing right, and wearing an elaborate floral wreath. A scroll reading LIBERTY wraps irregularly at the bust truncation, and the tall, thin, stilted letters characteristic of Anthony Paquet spell out UNITED STATES OF AMERICA at the rim. The date 1859 appears in exergue on both sides. Struck in silver with a reeded edge.

This muling of two obverse dies is clearly a fantasy piece. Saul Teichman has traced seven examples, including this Gem. Dappled shades of peach-orange, powder-blue, mint-green, rose and violet adorn each side. Several curly lint marks are struck-in near the date. NGC ID# 29D2, PCGS# 12012



1859 Paquet-Designed Double Eagle Copper Gilt, Judd-257, PR64

3085 1859 Twenty Dollar, Judd-257, Pollock-305, High R.6, Gilt, PR64 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The obverse features Paquet's design with a seated figure of Liberty facing to the left, a fasces supported by her right hand and a shield by her left hand. Around, 13 stars, and below no date in the exergue. An eagle is partially hidden by the shield. The reverse design has a heavy wreath enclosing the date, denomination 20 DOLLARS, and legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. The lettering is all in Paquet's distinctive style, apparently not used by any other engravers. Struck in copper, gilt, with a reeded edge. About 20 examples are known of this pattern, many are gilt, such as this one. We recently sold a Gem example in September that realized \$22,200, a record price for this pattern. The surfaces on this piece are bright with a thin veneer of gold over each side. Only the slightest contact marks are noted.

PCGS# 535168



1860 Half Dollar in Copper Judd-269, PR65 Brown Defaced Inside the Mint

3086 1860 Half Dollar, Judd-269, Pollock-317, R.8 — Mint Defaced — PR65 Brown PCGS. CAC Ex: Simpson. Struck from the regular No Motto Seated Liberty dies of 1860 in copper with the edge lettered E PLURIBUS UNUM. The edge lettering is extremely faint. The heavy marks on each side are considered cancellation marks that occurred with the Mint, and are therefore not considered damage. Rather, they add to the intrigue and importance of this extremely rare pattern, one of just three known. The Gem brown surfaces are virtually free of imperfections, featuring attractive blue toning, and considerable original red mint color. This is the only example that PCGS has certified (9/20).

Ex: Major Lenox R. Lohr; R.E. Cox Collection (Stack's, 4/1962), lot 2206; Harry X Boosel Collection (RARCOA, 4/1972), lot 1019; 1973 FUN Sale (RARCOA, 1/1974), lot 554; Mid-Winter ANA (Steve Ivy, 2/1983), lot 3026; Stack's (3/1985), lot 576; Queller Family Collection / FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2009), lot 1584. PCGS# 12068



1860 Five Dollar in Copper
Judd-272, PR63 Brown

3087 1860 Five Dollar, Judd-272, Pollock-320, Low R.6, PR63 Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The obverse features a bust of Liberty wearing a triple-star ornamented cap and a ribbon inscribed LIBERTY over her shoulder. The Paquet-engraved reverse displays a small heraldic eagle with the tail skewed to the left. This design also has a die blunder in that the V in FIVE is actually an upside-down A. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. These five dollar patterns were struck on planchets with diameters corresponding to the eagle rather than the half eagle. This was apparently an anti-counterfeiting measure, according to USPatterns.com. The present Select example features orange-gold and sea-green iridescence over copper-brown surfaces. Superficial hairlines appear over each side.
NGC ID# 29DF, PCGS# 12078

1861 GOD OUR TRUST Half Eagle
Struck in Copper
Judd-285, High Date, PR63 Brown

3088 1861 Ten Dollar, Judd-285, Pollock-340, High R.6, PR63 Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Both the obverse and reverse designs are similar to those used on regular-issue 1861 eagles, but the motto GOD OUR TRUST has been added on a scroll in the upper reverse field. The high date, rounded bun Pollock subvariety. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. About a half dozen each are known with a Low Date (Pollock-338) and a High Date (Pollock-340). This coin showcases smooth mahogany-brown surfaces. A bit of roughness occurs around the rims, and a few traces of verdigris are noted on the reverse, limiting the grade.
NGC ID# 29DV, PCGS# 60431



1861 Double Eagle in Copper Unique Judd-289, PR64 Brown Ex: Metzger-Zabriskie-Farouk

3089 1861 Twenty Dollars, Judd-289, Pollock-347, Unique, PR64 Brown PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The regular-issue designs for the 1861 double eagle with the Longacre reverse. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. This is a copper dies trial for the regular-issue Longacre double eagle of 1861, and it is believed to be unique. It boasts an exceptional pedigree back to King Farouk and earlier.

Two different patterns exist in copper from the 1861 Longacre double eagle dies. Information is profoundly lacking about the reason for striking either of these variants in copper. The other variety (Judd-288) was struck on a broad planchet, appearing to not be constrained by a collar. However, that variant shows reeding on the edge, indicating that it was, indeed, struck in a collar. It also has a noticeably beveled edge, rather than the sharp reeded edge of this variety.

This example has sharp design details with partially reflective surfaces. Both sides display lovely olive-brown color with traces of original mint red color. The rims on both sides exhibit clearly visible file marks, almost certainly representing an attempt by Mint workers to remove the undesirable wire rim characteristic.

Ex: E.T. Wright, Esq. and the Late C.R. Walker, Esq. Collections (Chapman Brothers, 12/1885), lot 711; Henry Metzger, Esq. Collection (H. Chapman 2/1909), lot 125; Andrew C. Zabriskie Collection (H. Chapman 6/1909), lot 255; King Farouk; Palace Collections of Egypt (Sotheby's, 2/1954), lot 1773; Kagin's (5/1972), lot 1410; believed sold privately in October 1975, according to Judd; ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/1995), lot 8219; ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2001), lot 8324; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2007), lot 1270; McCoy Family Collection of U.S. Patterns (Heritage, 1/2011), lot 5344.

PCGS# 60435



**1862 Ten Dollar in Copper
Judd-297, Low Date, PR64 Brown**

3090 1862 Ten Dollar, Judd-297, Pollock-355, R.6, PR64 Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The obverse is of the regular ten dollar dies for 1862. The reverse is similar to the regular dies design but with the addition of the motto GOD OUR TRUST on a scroll above the eagle. The low date, bulging bun Pollock subvariety. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. About a half dozen High Date examples are known in copper, compared to about a dozen Low Date pieces. Many of them have been gilted. This near-Gem proof enjoys smooth surfaces and deep mahogany-brown color with a single spot between stars 11 and 12.

NGC ID# 29E9, PCGS# 60447



**1862 Ten Dollar in Copper
Judd-298 Bronzed, Pollock-357
PR65+ Brown**

3091 1862 Ten Dollar, Judd-298 Bronzed, Pollock-357, R.6, PR65+ Brown PCGS. CAC Ex: Simpson. The motto GOD OUR TRUST appears in plain letters over the eagle on dies that are otherwise identical to the regular issue eagles. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. The reverse die is rotated about 30 degrees clockwise. This is the slightly more available Low Date variety (Pollock-357) with the bulging bun. About a dozen pieces are thought to exist. The bronzed surfaces are deep mahogany-brown with the faintest steel accents. Strike definition is absolutely razor-sharp.

NGC ID# 29EB, PCGS# 60448



**1863 With L Indian Cent in Aluminum
Judd-304, Snow-PT3c, PR63+**

3092 1863 With L Indian Cent, Judd-304, Pollock-367, Snow-PT3c, R.8, PR63+ PCGS. CAC Ex: Simpson. An elusive Indian Head cent die trials piece. Struck in aluminum with a plain edge. This is reportedly one of three Judd-304 representatives known, with Longacre's initial 'L' on the ribbon. According to Rick Snow, these aluminum cents are restrikes using a reverse die from 1871. It is possible that they are related to the 1864 trime, half dime, and dime restrikes which were offered with the quarters, half dollars, and dollars struck with the IN GOD WE TRUST reverse. This piece has a few wispy slidemarks and freckles of carbon on the portrait, while the modestly hairlined reverse displays a carbon spot at 9 o'clock.

Ex: Possibly King Farouk Palace Collections of Egypt Sale (Sotheby's, 2/1954), lot 1785; Baltimore Signature (Heritage, 7/2003), lot 9952.

NGC ID# 29EJ, PCGS# 60459



**1863 Washington Two Cent in Bronze
Judd-309, GW-671, PR64 Red and Brown**

**1863 Two Cent in Copper-Nickel
Judd-313, PR65+**

3093 1863 Two Cent, Judd-309, Pollock-374, Baker-38, Musante GW-671, R.8, PR64 Red and Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The obverse features a bust of Washington (Baker-38B) facing right with the motto GOD AND OUR COUNTRY around and 1863 below. The reverse is the design adopted for regular-issue two cent piece in 1864. Struck in bronze with a plain edge. Apparently fewer than a six pieces are known in this metal, plus about a half dozen in copper-nickel, and two confirmed in aluminum. This Red and Brown near-Gem proof is the first Judd-309 we have offered since we established our Permanent Auction Archive in 1993. Both sides are magnificently toned in shades of golden-orange, violet, rose, blue, and lemon-yellow color. A small spot occurs between ME in AMERICA. PCGS# 535204

3094 1863 Two Cent, Judd-313, Pollock-378, High R.7, PR65+ PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The obverse centers around a wide heraldic shield with arrows behind and a thick wreath draped down either side. A scroll with motto GOD OUR TRUST above and the date below. The reverse features the denomination 2 CENTS surrounded by a wreath of wheat, with UNITED STATES OF AMERICA around. Struck in copper-nickel with a plain edge. These were struck in the fall of 1863, per a notation in George Eckfeldt's journal. Other patterns of this design exist in bronze, copper, and aluminum. The surfaces are flashy pumpkin-orange with reflective fields and pinpoint-sharp motifs. Lavender accents appear on each side. NGC ID# 29ET, PCGS# 60469



1863 Two Cent in Bronze
Judd-316, PR66+ Red
Single Finest at PCGS

3095 1863 Two Cent Piece, Judd-316, Pollock-381, High R.6, PR66+ Red PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The design is similar to the issued 1864 Large Motto two cent piece, except dated 1863. Not a transitional pattern, though, but a backdated novodel made circa-1870. Struck in copper or bronze with a plain edge. USPatterns.com confirms that the scrolls below WE resemble those on regular proof 1870 two cent pieces, and a defective serif on the D in UNITED also resembles 1870 proofs. The present specimen is single finest among a dozen pieces certified by PCGS (11/20). It is sharply struck, unabraded, and virtually void of carbon. The sole imperfection is a subtle retained lamination between the CE in CENTS. The orange-gold and salmon-pink color is ideal. The 8 in the date is repunched south.
 PCGS# 80473

1863 Three Cent in Aluminum
Judd-320, PR65+ Cameo

3096 1863 Three Cents, Judd-320, Pollock-385, High R.7, PR65+ Cameo PCGS. CAC Ex: Simpson. This rare pattern is approximately the diameter of a large cent, and, in fact, the portrait is from a Petite Head device punch. Thirteen stars surrounding the border are reminiscent of the obsolete denomination, last coined in 1857. The reverse recalls the as-issued 1864 two cent piece, although the denomination is designated as 3 CENTS within a small wreath, with UNITED STATES OF AMERICA completing the statutory legends. Struck in aluminum with a plain edge. Both sides are utterly brilliant and characteristically contrasted for an aluminum proof strike. Nothing more than a few contact flecks are apparent. While 50 to 60 pieces are known in copper, this is one of only five examples traced in aluminum, per USPatterns.com.
 Ex: *Rarities Sale (Bowers and Merena, 1/1997), lot 415; Southern Collection.*
 PCGS# 535035



1863 Three Cent Silver in Aluminum Judd-322, PR65 Deep Cameo

3097 1863 Three Cent Silver, Judd-322, Pollock-387, High R.7, PR65 Deep Cameo PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Often erroneously described as dies trials, these are actually restrikes made for collectors, likely during the early 1870s. Each side features the regular three cent silver design for the year. However, the hub from which they were made had the D in UNITED broken and may be a backdated novodel. Struck in aluminum with a plain edge. This is one of at least three confirmed Judd-322 examples. The obverse of this Deep Cameo Gem proof is heavily striated, while the similarly reflective reverse lacks this feature. A bit of strike softness is noted along the left side of both obverse and reverse.

Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/2004), lot 6418; Western Hills Collection / Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/2005), lot 7371.

NGC ID# 29F2, PCGS# 535037



1863 Postage Currency Ten Cents in Copper Judd-326B, PR65 Brown

3098 1863 Ten Cents, Judd-326B, Pollock-396, R.8, PR65 Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The obverse bears a central shield with intersecting arrows behind and a ring atop, from which depends an inverted laurel wreath framing the shield left and right. EXCHANGED FOR / U.S. NOTES occupies the periphery. The reverse shows two rosettes separating POSTAGE CURRENCY and ACT JULY 1862, with 10 CENTS 1863 on three lines in the center. Struck in copper with a plain edge. Series specialist David Cassel writes that this "beautiful coin" is "almost pure copper ranging with two or three % alloy with a plain edge. ... It is more than likely (my opinion 97%) pure to nearly pure (100% copper.) This coin is probably the coin that Rick Montgomery slabbed as a Judd 326B way back years ago." Both sides showcase magnificent ice-blue patina with golden-olive accents. A rarity with perhaps just three pieces known.

PCGS# 60515



1863 Ten Cent, Aluminum Judd-327, PR64 Postal Currency Pattern

3099 1863 Ten Cents, Judd-327, Pollock-397, High R.6, PR64 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The obverse depicts a Union shield pierced by two arrows; a simple wreath rests above. The remainder of the design consists of token-like legends; EXCHANGED FOR U.S. NOTES on the obverse, POSTAL CURRENCY ACT JULY 1862 and 10 CENTS 1863 on the reverse. Struck in aluminum with a plain edge. In 1863, Seated coinage was silver and widely hoarded. Judd-327 was a proposal to fill the void, though fractional currency was eventually issued instead. The well struck and lightly marked surfaces exhibit medium steel-gray toning with glimpses of charcoal patina. Population: 6 in 64, 5 finer (10/20).

NGC ID# 29FA, PCGS# 60486



1863 Postage Currency Ten Cents in Tin Judd-330, PR65

3100 1863 Ten Cents, Judd-330, Pollock-399, Low R.6, PR65 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Standard Postage Currency obverse and reverse designs. Struck in tin (mostly) with a plain edge. According to Saul Teichman of USPatterns.com: "15 pieces were reported struck on May 27, 1863, supposedly in 97% block (impure) tin, alloyed with 3% copper. No tested pieces have matched this composition." However, any example made up of primarily tin is designated as Judd-330. This Gem is bright and lustrous with moderately reflective, lightly striated fields. A bit of dusky gold color is present on each side. NGC ID# 29FD, PCGS# 60489



1863 Quarter in Silver Judd-335, PR65 Cameo

3101 1863 Quarter Dollar, Judd-335, Pollock-407, High R.7, PR65 Cameo PCGS. CAC Ex: Simpson. The obverse die is from the Seated Liberty design used for regular-issue coinage in 1863. The reverse features the standard perched eagle motif with the addition of a scroll with the motto IN GOD WE TRUST inscribed. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. According to USPatterns.com, this and other With Motto patterns "are actually restrikes made circa 1869 and into the early 1870s and offered with restrikes of other denominations in complete sets." The present Gem is one of about a dozen examples known. Both sides are flashy and contrasted with lovely shades of gold, rose-violet, and blue patina. PCGS# 407449 Base PCGS# 60497



1863 Quarter in Aluminum Judd-337, PR67

3102 1863 Quarter Dollar, Judd-337, Pollock-409, High R.7, PR67 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The obverse is similar to the regular-issue Seated quarter of the year. The reverse is also similar in design but bears the With Motto motif on a scroll, as adopted officially in 1866. Struck in aluminum with a reeded edge. Saul Teichman of USPatterns.com has confirmed four examples of Judd-337 and believes a fifth coin is likely extant, as is true for the half dollar and dollar of this type.

The present Superb Gem features bright silvery surfaces and substantial field reflectivity. Partial contrast may not be sufficient for a Cameo designation, but eye appeal is nonetheless impressive. Both sides are impeccably preserved.

Ex: ANA Auction, Session III (Kagin's, 8/1977), lot 2173. PCGS# 60499



1863 Motto Half Dollar, Struck in Silver Judd-342, PR67 Cameo

3103 1863 Half Dollar, Judd-342, Pollock-414, Low R.7, PR67 Cameo PCGS. CAC Ex: Simpson. The obverse and reverse designs for Judd-342 are similar to those used to strike regular-issue With Motto coinage in 1866, except for the 1863 date. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. About a dozen of these patterns are known. It is believed they were produced circa 1869-70 and included in complete backdated With Motto sets.

Dramatically contrasted surfaces are mostly brilliant, save for areas of thin golden toning at the upper obverse and lower reverse. Liberty and the other raised design elements are thickly frosted and set against glassy, mirrorlike fields. A small lint mark is noted along the lower left edge of the rock.

NGC ID# 29FW, PCGS# 503305



1863 Motto Seated Dollar in Copper Judd-346, PR65+ Red and Brown Finer of Two at CAC

3104 1863 Motto Seated Dollar, Judd-346, Pollock-418, Low R.7, PR65+ Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. A regular 1863 Seated dollar obverse is paired with a regular Motto Seated dollar reverse. Struck for commerce beginning in 1866, although patterns bearing an 1865 date may have been struck that year. The 1863 and 1864 Motto Seated patterns of various denominations and alloys are considered novodels, struck between 1869 and the early 1870s. This is a well struck Gem with extensive orange-gold color, though high points of the seated Liberty show hints of gunmetal toning. Carbon is minimal, contact is absent, and the eye appeal is imposing. As of (11/12), PCGS has certified just one example finer. None have been certified as full Red by PCGS. CAC has bestowed their green bean upon just two pieces, a PR64 Brown example, and the present lot.

NGC ID# 26VG, PCGS# 70508



1864 No L Indian Cent in Aluminum-Bronze Judd-354, Snow-PT1a-1, MS67

3105 1864 No L Indian Cent, Judd-354, Pollock-425, Snow-PT1a-1, R.8, MS67 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. This Indian cent pattern features the regular dies without the L initial on the ribbon. Struck in an aluminum-bronze alloy with a plain edge. Rick Snow explains: "Early in 1864, experiments were done with various alloys of aluminum and copper called aluminum bronze. These tests were done at the request of the new Treasury Secretary, William P. Fessenden, and scientists of the National Academy of Science." Cents were struck in various compositions that produced lovely golden colors when new, but which would discolor quickly. Judd-354 is struck in a mix of 19 parts copper to one part aluminum. One coin each is known from circulation-strike and proof dies, hence the R.8 rating. Both sides of this business-strike Superb Gem exhibit intense golden color and vibrant mint luster. A hint of softness occurs on the date, lowest ribbon diamonds, and shield.
PCGS# 535220

1864 No L Indian Cent in Copper or Bronze Judd-356A, Snow-PT1e, MS66 Red

3106 1864 No L Indian Cent, Judd-356A, Pollock-427, Snow-PT1e, Low R.6, MS66 Red PCGS. CAC Ex: Simpson. Struck from regular-issue No L dies, but in copper or bronze with a plain edge and on a thick planchet. Saul Teichman writes, "at least a dozen known on planchets of about 73 grains and are extremely rare showing any red color. If these are truly bronze, then they may be mint errors on wrong thickness stock." The present Premium Gem example is overwhelmingly Red with radiant copper-orange color and a few splashes of violet-rose. A rarity in any grade, but certainly in this state of preservation.
PCGS# 62299



1864 Indian Head / Flying Eagle Cent Mule Judd-362, Struck in Copper-Nickel, PR62

3107 1864 Indian Cent / Flying Eagle Cent Mule, Judd-362, Pollock-428, Snow-PT2, R.8, PR62 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. A mule that combines the regular Indian cent die from 1864 (No L) with the obverse of an 1858 Flying Eagle cent. Struck in copper-nickel with a plain edge. This fantasy coin was most likely produced for sale to collectors. Specialist Rick Snow writes: "This is a very rare and unusual mule. Its reason for striking is unknown, except that it is undoubtedly what one would call a fancy piece." There is simply no legitimate reason for producing a small cent from the obverses of two different designs. That, of course, is part of what makes this Indian Head / Flying Eagle cent pattern so extraordinary.

It is believed that three to four examples exist today, with the variety's first public auction appearance occurring as early as an October 1868 Mason & Company sale, lot 570, according to USPatterns.com. This piece has been traced to the Lee Lahrman Collection, where it was sold as part of a lot of 15 copper-nickel cents from 1856 to 1869 that included the 1863 and 1864 With L, 1865, 1866, and 1869. It reappeared as a single lot in a November 1974 Paramount sale, and then again when we offered it more than 13 years ago. Here, once more, is a rare chance to obtain this remarkable Indian and Flying Eagle cent mule.

This is a sharply struck representative and appealing in spite of the PR62 grade. The surfaces are bright with significant reddish patina around the margins. A few stray marks and spots of discoloration have no impact on the desirability or importance of this small cent rarity. They are all that stand in the way of a higher numeric assessment.

Ex: Lee Lahrman Collection (Abe Kosoff, 2/1963), lot 918; Grand Central Convention Auction (Paramount, 11/1974), lot 354; ANA National Money Show (Heritage, 3/2007), lot 1575; Collection of Samuel J. Bergard & Treasure Coins of the S.S. New York (Stack's, 7/2008), lot 4179.

NGC ID# 29GU, PCGS# 60532



**1864 Two Cent in Copper or Bronze
Judd-366, Small Motto
PR66 Red and Brown**

3108 1864 Small Motto Two Cent, Judd-366, Pollock-433, High R.7, PR66 Red and Brown PCGS. Ex: Eliasberg-Simpson. Similar to the regular proof Small Motto two Cent piece, but CENTS is widely curved. Within the motto, WE is die doubled. Struck in copper or bronze with a plain edge. These 1864 two cent patterns exist with both Large and Small mottoes, suggesting different striking periods. Fewer than a half dozen of this type are believed to exist, according to USPatterns.com. Amber and copper-brown surfaces display an overlay of light gold, blue, and sea-green patina. A flashy and predictably sharp Premium Gem with a terrific pedigree.

Ex: John H. Clapp; Clapp Estate (1942); Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr.; Eliasberg Collection, Part I (Bowers and Merena, 5/1996), lot 148. PCGS# 70536

**1864 Two Cent in Copper-Nickel
Large Motto, Judd-371, PR66 Cameo**

3109 1864 Large Motto Two Cent, Judd-371, Pollock-440, Low R.6, PR66 Cameo PCGS. CAC Ex: Simpson. Regular dies trial issue of the Large Motto two cent piece. Struck in copper-nickel (rather than bronze or copper) with a plain edge. Saul Teichman of USPatterns.com suggests more than a dozen Judd-371 representatives are known. Smaller quantities exist with Large and Small mottoes in copper (nearly indistinguishable from regular proofs) and aluminum.

The surfaces of this 1864 two cent pattern in Premium Gem condition are a light shade of copper-gold. A thick layer of mint frost blankets the raised design elements on each side, which contrast starkly against the glassy fields.

PCGS# 800017



1864 Three Cent Silver in Copper Judd-375, PR66 Red

3110 1864 Three Cent Silver, Judd-375, Pollock-443, Low R.7, PR66 Red PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The regular three cent silver dies for the year. Struck in copper with a plain edge. It would be misleading to describe this as a dies trial. It is better-described an off-metal production probably produced around 1869-1870 for inclusion in sets alongside IN GOD WE TRUST quarters, half dollars, and dollars, per USPatterns.com. Saul Teichman cites about a dozen known, half of which are ex: Edgar Adams. Those coins were sold in consecutive lots in an April 1935 Thomas Elder sale. While the provenance of this piece is uncertain beyond its inclusion in the Bob Simpson Collection, it survives in immaculate Premium Gem condition with luminous copper-gold color. Faded violet accents are present on each side. NGC ID# 29GZ, PCGS# 80546

1864 Half Dime in Nickel Judd-380, PR66 Two Coins Known

3111 1864 Half Dime, Judd-380, Pollock-448, R.8, PR66 PCGS. CAC Ex: Simpson. Both sides are from the regular half dime dies for the year. Struck in nickel with a reeded edge. This is one of two known Judd-380 representatives. One coin has been traced to the April 1891 Francis Doughty Collection, later to the H.P. Smith Collection (1906), and then Virgil Brand. Another was exhibited by Judson Brenner at the 1914 ANS conference. That coin also made its way into the Brand holdings. One of the two coins was later offered as part of the 1954 King Farouk Collection sale. Dave Bowers offered an example of Judd-380 in his 1964 issue of the *Empire Review*. Although we cannot trace the provenance of this Premium Gem, we believe it was last offered publicly in 2003. Plate quality makes matching difficult. Despite the hardness of the nickel alloy, the devices on both sides are fully defined. Clean nickel-gray surfaces reveal delicate golden accents when rotated. With only two coins known, opportunities to obtain an example of this rare pattern are essentially once-in-a-generation events. Take advantage.

Ex: Possibly *The Classics Sale* (American Numismatic Rarities, 7/2003), lot 1016.

NGC ID# 29H5, PCGS# 60551



1864 Quarter in Copper Judd-385, PR66 Brown

3112 1864 Quarter Dollar, Judd-385, Pollock-453, High R.7, PR66 Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The obverse is the regular-issue Seated Liberty design of 1864. Paquet's reverse features an eagle and shield, olive, and arrows in the claws. Around, the legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA with the denomination QUARTER DOLLAR below. Struck in copper with a reeded edge.

USPatterns.com cites three distinct examples of this copper quarter pattern, with additional appearances that may either inflate the known population by two or three coins, or that may represent prior listings of the three identified representatives. This Premium Gem Brown representative is richly toned in iridescent patina, including magenta, yellow, orange, neon-green, and ice-blue color. A couple of carbon specks on each side do not distract.

Ex: Boston Jubilee Auction (New England Rare Coin Auctions, 7/1980), lot 848; D.A. Holt.

PCGS# 60556

1864 Motto Quarter in Nickel Unique Judd-389, PR65+ Cameo

3113 1864 Quarter Dollar, Judd-389, Pollock-457, R.8, PR65+ Cameo PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The obverse bears the regular die of the year, while the reverse shows a ribbon with IN GOD WE TRUST above the eagle's head added to the normal die, a design adopted in 1866. Struck in nickel with a reeded edge. This "transitional" pattern was produced at the Mint at a later date, likely around 1869 into the early 1870s, according to USPatterns.com. This and similar patterns were offered with restrikes of other denominations and sold to collectors in sets. The present example is the only one of its kind known in nickel. Both sides are starkly contrasted with frosty devices set against liquidlike mirrors. A pale dusting of golden color accents this unique high-end Gem proof.

Ex: Francis W. Doughty Collection (New York Coin & Stamp Co., 4/1891), lot 344; Harlan P. Smith Collection (S.H. and H. Chapman, 6/1906), lot 764; Virgil Brand (Brand Journal #33868); Major Lenox R. Lohr, Harry X Boosel Collection (RARCOA, 4/1972), lot 1039; Auction '86 (Stack's, 8/1986), lot 468; Rarities Sale (Bowers and Merena, 1/1997), lot 451; Dr. Jon Kardatzke Collection, Part I (Goldberg Auctions, 2/2000), lot 1790; Pre-Long Beach Sale (Goldberg Auctions, 5/2006), lot 3283.

PCGS# 535018



**1864 Half Dollar in Nickel
Judd-394, PR65+
Only Two Known**

**1865 Indian Cent in Nickel Alloy
Judd-406, Pollock-475, Snow-PT1c
PR65+ Deep Cameo**

3114 1864 Half Dollar, Judd-394, Pollock-462, R.8, PR65+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. Transitional striking for the half dollar. The obverse is the regular design for the year, while the reverse features a scroll above the eagle with the motto IN GOD WE TRUST, as adopted in 1866. Struck in nickel with a reeded edge. This is one of two examples believed to have been struck in nickel and a major rarity as such.

Strike softness over the central devices is evidence of the difficulty the Mint encountered in striking coins in this hard metal. Dusky gray surfaces reveal luminous golden accents when tilted. Seemingly free of contact.

Ex: Lenox R. Lohr, 304th Sale (Kagin's 11/1974), lot 1867; Morris Evans Collection / Rarities Sale (Bowers and Merena, 8/1998), lot 2052; Kennywood Collection (American Numismatic Rarities, 1/2005), lot 1178; Southern Collection.

NGC ID# 29HG, PCGS# 60565

3115 No Lot.

3116 1865 Indian Cent, Judd-406, Pollock-475, Snow-PT1c, Low R.6, PR65+ Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The regular Indian cent design for the year. Struck in nickel or nickel-silver composition with a plain edge. The point of Liberty's bust is left of the 1 in the date. Repunching on the 1 is consistent with Snow's Die Pair 2, and a small die chip extends from the ribbon onto Liberty's neck. Metallurgical analysis is recommended to determine the exact composition. Both sides are totally brilliant and sharply struck, accentuating pronounced Deep Cameo contrast. A fascinating off-metal striking for Indian Head cent enthusiasts and pattern collectors alike.

PCGS# 134074



1865 Two Cent in Copper-Silver Alloy Judd-407, PR62

3117 1865 Two Cents, Judd-407, Pollock-477, High R.7, PR62 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. A regular dies trial for the 1865 two cent. Struck in copper with streaks of silver with a plain edge. It has been said that these curious patterns were struck from native Michigan copper ore. About a dozen examples are thought to exist, per USPatterns.com. It appears copper and silver were pressed or rolled together to create the planchet for this strange experimental striking. The obverse is rich copper-brown with shades of purple, rose, and fire-orange, while the reverse is largely silver-gray with a number of streaky planchet imperfections.

Ex: *An Amazing Collection of United States Silver Dollars* (Superior Galleries, 5/1991), lot 678.
PCGS# 60586

1865 Two Cent in Nickel Judd-409A, MS66+

3118 1865 Two Cent, Judd-409A, Pollock-479, High R.7, MS66+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The design is from the regular-issue two cent dies with a Fancy 5 in the date. Struck in nickel with a plain edge. A variety of 1865 two cent patterns were struck in copper, copper-nickel, and nickel. It was previously believed that silver examples also existed, but these are now thought to be silver-plated copper pieces. Fewer than a dozen Judd-409A representatives are reported to exist. This high-end Premium Gem is smooth and strongly struck with vibrant frosty mint luster and a hint of golden color. Laminations appear at the central reverse, as made.
NGC ID# 29HV, PCGS# 60589



1865 Three Cent Nickel in Aluminum Unique Judd-414A, PR66

3119 1865 Three Cent Nickel, Judd-414A, Pollock-486, R.8, PR66 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The normal three cent nickel dies for the year. Struck in aluminum with a plain edge. Judd-414A is a significant rarity — believed to be unique with no other aluminum strikings known. By contrast, more than a dozen pieces are known in copper and at least four examples exist in ovoid. While often described as dies trials, all of these patterns were likely made specifically for numismatic purposes. Both sides of this Premium Gem proof are absolutely brilliant with swirling mint luster. Only its third auction appearance in 45 years.

Ex: Winthrop Collection (Bowers and Ruddy, 9/1975), lot 22; ANA Auction (Steve Ivy Numismatic Auctions, 8/1980), lot 747. PCGS# 60596

1865 Rays Shield Nickel in Nickel Judd-416, PR65+ Cameo

3120 1865 Shield Five Cents, Judd-416, Pollock-488, High R.6, PR65+ Cameo PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The obverse features the familiar shield motif used for regular-issue coinage in 1866, but dated 1865. The reverse design is the Rays variety used in 1866 and early 1867. Struck in nickel with a plain edge. Judd-416 can be found with and without a centering dot within the 5 of the denomination. It is believed that this feature distinguishes originals (with dot) from restrikes (no dot), according to research by Victoria Stone-Moledor. Saul Teichman of USPatterns.com adds: "Regardless of their status, these are very popular with both pattern and nickel 5 cent collectors. About two dozen are known in nickel of J416/P488 and slightly fewer than a dozen are known" in copper (Judd-417). Mostly brilliant surfaces feature an eye-catching Cameo appearance, with a few streaks of thin golden color on each side.

PCGS# 534968



1865 No Rays Shield Nickel in Nickel Judd-418, PR67 Cameo

3121 1865 Shield Five Cents, Judd-418, Pollock-490, High R.6, PR67 Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The obverse is the traditional Shield nickel design used for regular-issue coinage in 1866. The reverse features the Without Rays design adopted in 1867. Struck in nickel with a plain edge. According to Saul Teichman of USPatterns.com, Judd-418:

“uses a heavily polished reverse die such that features in the lettering have been worn away. Breen described this die as an 1868 die. I date it to the 1870s due to the fact that in this overpolished state it was used to strike regular 1870 proof nickels. These are clearly restrikes.”

This virtually untuned Superb Gem nickel pattern showcases profound field-device contrast, with watery fields and frosted motifs. Flawlessly preserved. This is the first Judd-418 we have handled in more than six years.
PCGS# 534969

1865 Quarter in Silver Judd-423, PR67 Deep Cameo

3122 1865 Quarter Dollar, Judd-423, Pollock-495, Low R.7, PR67 Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The obverse is the regular Liberty Seated design for 1865. The reverse features a perched eagle with wings spread widely, clutching arrows with extremely long shafts. The legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA is above, with the denomination fully spelled out below. Anthony Paquet designed the reverse, using the tall, thin letters often associated with his work. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. This is one of about a dozen Judd-423 coins believed extant. It must surely rank among the finest. Frosty black-and-white surfaces survive in essentially as-struck condition. Eye appeal is fantastic.
PCGS# 534970



1865 With Motto Half Dollar, PR65 Judd-429, PR65

3123 1865 Half Dollar, Judd-429, Pollock-502, Low R.7, PR65 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The obverse die is the traditional Liberty Seated design adopted for regular coinage in 1865. The reverse features the familiar perched eagle with scroll and motto above that was adopted for regular issues in 1866. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. Mint Director James Pollock requested a number of these transitional With Motto patterns be struck in silver and copper in December 1865. About a dozen pieces are known in each metal. Cobalt-blue and golden-orange toning frames largely brilliant interiors. The fields are flashy and reflective on each side of this Gem proof. NGC ID# 29JF, PCGS# 60614

1865 Motto Seated Half Dollar Judd-431, PR66 Cameo Unique in Aluminum

3124 1865 Motto Seated Half Dollar, Judd-431, Pollock-504, R.8, PR66 Cameo PCGS. Ex: Simpson. A regular 1865 Seated half dollar obverse is paired with a regular Motto half dollar reverse. Since the Motto design was introduced in 1866, Judd-429, the silver counterpart of Judd-431, is a transitional pattern. There are about a dozen known examples of Judd-429, and another dozen survivors for the copper Judd-430, but Judd-431, struck in aluminum with a reeded edge, is unique. Like many aluminum patterns, the present Premium Gem exhibits impressive cameo contrast. The devices are frosty, and the fields are darkly mirrored. As noted in the Bergin catalog, the coin exhibits a "very high wire edge." No contact is consequential, and the sole identifier is a tiny spot on the obverse rim at 6 o'clock. As the sole example of Judd-431, this lot is key to any collection of 1865 Motto patterns.

Ex: George D. Woodside Collection (*New York Coin & Stamp* 4/1892), lot 167; Waldo Newcomer Collection (*J.C. Morgenthau & Co.*, 6/1932), lot 40; Anderson DuPont Collection, Part II (*Stack's*, 11/1954), lot 2430; Thomas A. Bergin Collection (*Stack's*, 6/1984), lot 1226; Lemus Collection, Queller Family Collection Part Two (*Heritage*, 1/2009), lot 1639.

PCGS# 535147



**1865 With Motto Seated Dollar in Silver
Judd-434, PR66+ Cameo
Rare Transitional Pattern
Colorful Peripheral Patina**

3125 1865 Motto Seated Dollar, Judd-434, Pollock-507, Low R.7, PR66+ Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. A transitional pattern, similar to the issued 1866 With Motto Seated dollar except dated 1865. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. USPatterns.com states "about a dozen known" and adds, "some of these are 1865 striking ... while others ... are ... restrikes made circa 1869 and into the early 1870s." The present Premium Gem exhibits beautiful navy-blue, plum-red, and orange-gold peripheral patina. Well struck and free from detractors. The seated Liberty is frosty, and exhibits exemplary contrast with the obverse field. As of (11/20), PCGS has certified 14 Judd-434 patterns, and this lot is second finest among those, trailing only a PR66+ Deep Cameo specimen.
NGC ID# 26VM, PCGS# 860619

**1865 Quarter Eagle in Copper
Judd-439, PR64 Brown**

3126 1865 Quarter Eagle, Judd-439, Pollock-512, Low R.7, PR64 Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Allegedly struck as dies trial piece from regular Liberty quarter eagle dies, these pieces were more than likely struck for sale to collectors as part of off metal gold sets that contained the With Motto half eagle, eagle, and double eagle. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. Each side has mellowed to a rich multicolor iridescence. Fully struck.
NGC ID# 29JP, PCGS# 60624



**1865 Three Dollar in Copper-Nickel
Judd-443, Gem Proof
Sole Example at PCGS**

3127 1865 Three Dollars, Judd-443, Pollock-514, R.8, PR65 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The obverse is from the same die used to coin regular three dollar gold proofs in 1872. The reverse follows the regular-issue three dollar format, but the date slants slightly upward to the right. Struck in copper-nickel with a reeded edge. John Dannreuther determined that the obverse die was first used to strike regular three dollar pieces in 1869, which classifies Judd-443 as an off-metal restrike. Examples in gold (Judd-440), copper (Judd-441 and Judd-442), and nickel (Judd-444) are also known. USPatterns.com states there are "fewer than a half dozen" Judd-443 patterns. There may be as few as three survivors, one of which is off the market in the Byron Reed Collection at Omaha's Durham Western Heritage Museum. The specimen in the 1976 ANA Sale (Stack's, 8/1976, lot 3657) reappeared in the Stanford Sale (Steve Ivy, 7/1977, lot 1347), and has not been heard from since. That piece, or the present lot, was probably the King Farouk specimen, lot 1793 in Sotheby's March 1954 Palace Collection. As of (11/20), NGC has certified just one piece, as PR64, and the present Gem is the sole example at PCGS. It is an intricately struck and mark-free specimen. The dusky apricot-gold surfaces show only trivial carbon.

Ex: ANA Sale (New England Rare Coin Auctions, 7/1979), lot 1315; Lemus Collection, Queller Family Collection Part Two (Heritage, 1/2009), lot 1646.

NGC ID# 29JT, PCGS# 60629



**1866 Indian Cent in Nickel
Judd-457, MS66**

3128 1866 Indian Cent, Judd-457, Pollock-531, High R.7, MS66 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. Regular Indian cent die trials issue. Struck in nickel with a plain edge. According to Saul Teichman of USPatterns.com:

"There is a strong possibility that these are also mint errors struck on stock intended for either regular nickel 3 cent or shield nickel coinage. One example was tested and found to be 80% Copper and 20% Nickel and weighing 47.84 grs which casts doubts on that theory, however. Only 2 or 3 are believed to exist."

The only example listed by Andrew Pollock is the King Farouk coin. This Premium Gem is lustrous nickel-gray and struck from worn dies, with cracks, clashing, and evidence of die erosion on each side. The lower obverse and upper reverse dentils are incomplete, and the feathertips are soft. A hint of golden color is noted. PCGS# 960652



**1866 Two Cent in Nickel
Judd-459, MS66+**

3129 1866 Two Cent, Judd-459, Pollock-533, High R.7, MS66+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. Each side features the regular two cent design for the year. Struck in nickel with a plain edge. This off-metal product was likely made specifically for sale to collectors. Only two or three pieces are known in nickel, per USPatterns.com, plus a similar number in copper-nickel. This appears to be the first Judd-459 representative we have handled since our Permanent Auction Archive was established in 1993. It features lustrous silver-gray surfaces with a blush of chestnut-gold color over the right olive leaves. Completely defined and void of any die cracks.
PCGS# 60654

**1866 Washington Five Cents in Copper
Judd-465, GW-782, PR63+ Brown**

3130 1866 Five Cents, Judd-465, Pollock-559, Baker-41A, Musante GW-782, R.8, PR63+ Brown PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The obverse features the familiar bust of Washington facing right, with IN GOD WE TRUST above and the date below. The reverse displays a "crooked" or "Dutch" style 5, centered in a laurel wreath, with UNITED STATES OF AMERICA around. Struck in copper with a plain edge. This so-called pattern was privately struck from U.S. Mint dies likely procured by Philadelphia coin dealer John W. Haseltine. According to Saul Teichman, about a half dozen pieces are known in copper and/or bronze. This Select Uncirculated proof is mainly olive and golden-brown, but both sides feature iridescent steel-blue accents. Fully struck throughout.
PCGS# 60660



1866 Washington Five Cents in Nickel Judd-470, GW-779, PR65 Cameo

3131 1866 Five Cents, Judd-470, Pollock-562, Baker-42, Musante GW-779, Low R.6, PR65 Cameo PCGS. Ex: Eliasberg-Simpson. A bust of George Washington faces right on the obverse, the legend IN GOD WE TRUST above and the date below. A wreath of laurel on the reverse encloses a large broad numeral 5 with the legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA around. Struck in nickel with a plain edge. More than a dozen examples of this Washington nickel pattern are believed extant, though this is the first Judd-470 representative we have handled in more than three years. A hint of golden color complements lustrous nickel-gray surfaces. Pleasing contrasts exist between the fields and the devices.

Ex: Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. Collection, Part I (Bowers and Merena, 5/1996), lot 165.

PCGS# 389893



1866 Washington Five Cents in Nickel Judd-481, GW-784, PR63

3132 1866 Five Cents, Judd-481, Pollock-571, Baker-44, Musante GW-784, Low R.7, PR63 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. A head of Washington faces right on the obverse, with the date below and GOD AND OUR COUNTRY around. The final 6 in the date is much larger than the first 6 and is apparently recut at least once. The reverse has a large 5 within a laurel wreath with UNITED STATES OF AMERICA around. Struck in nickel with a plain edge. About a dozen of these patterns exist in nickel, plus another half dozen in copper and/or bronze. The silver-gray surfaces of this Select proof are lustrous with just a few superficial hairlines. A touch of softness atop Washington's head is the only bit of incompleteness.

NGC ID# 29KL, PCGS# 60677



1866 Shield Nickel in Copper Judd-490, PR67+ Brown

3133 1866 Five Cents, Judd-490, Pollock-578, Low R.7, PR67+ Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Shield design obverse, similar to that adopted, but with a smaller motto and date divided at the base of the shield. Knobbed or "Dutch" 5 inside a laurel wreath on the reverse. Struck in copper with a plain edge. Eye appeal is simply outstanding for this richly toned Superb Gem with pristine glossy brown surfaces. Both sides showcase gorgeous ice-blue patina. These distinctive and rare Shield nickel patterns with the "Dutch" 5 reverse were struck in nickel and copper, with about a dozen of each type known, according to USPatterns.com.

NGC ID# 29KU, PCGS# 60686



1866 Shield Nickel in Copper or Bronze Judd-499, PR65 Brown

3134 1866 Five Cents, Judd-499, Pollock-584, High R.7, PR65 Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Shield nickel pattern with the motto in small letters in the field above the cross of Calatrava, the date is also separated by the ball at the bottom. The reverse shows the regular stars and rays design. Struck in copper or bronze with a plain edge. Fewer than a dozen examples are believed known of this pattern in copper/bronze. The fields are bright and reflective which gives the rich, multicolored toning enhanced eye appeal. This rare pattern also displays the tentative punching of the final T in TRUST far to the right of its final position with the second leaf on the right pointing to the remnant of the letter.

Ex: ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2007), lot 2179.
PCGS# 60695

1866 Shield Nickel in Copper Judd-510, PR64+ Red and Brown

3135 1866 Five Cents, Judd-510, Pollock-594, R.8, PR64+ Red and Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The standard Shield nickel design for the year with a Rays reverse. Struck in copper with a plain edge. We last handled this pattern in 2009, when it was encapsulated in a PCGS holder noting its weight at 60.34 grains, too heavy to be struck on an Indian Head cent planchet. The holder also noted its composition as an alloy of 99.3% copper and 0.7% aluminum. Both sides display orange and rose-red color when angled beneath a light. A sharply struck specimen and an extremely rare dies trial piece. Reportedly, two Judd-510 representatives exist: one with a center dot, and one without a center dot (this piece).

Ex: Baltimore Signature (Heritage, 3/2009), lot 2473.
PCGS# 70707



1866 Washington Five Cent Mule in Nickel Judd-521A, GW-792, PR63 Cameo

3136 1866 Five Cents, Judd-521A, Pollock-548, Baker P-46 Variety, Musante GW-792, R.8, PR63 Cameo PCGS. Ex: Garrett-Simpson. One side features a portrait of Washington with the legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA around and the date below. The other exhibits a bust of Washington with the motto IN GOD WE TRUST above and the date below. Struck in nickel with a plain edge. This muling of two Washington obverse dies has something of a storied past. For years it was thought this piece was struck in silver. Metallurgical analysis by Rick Montgomery revealed in 1996 or 1997 that the coin was struck in 25% nickel, 75% copper. Further, according to Neil Musante, while this "pattern" and other Washington nickels like it were undoubtedly struck from U.S. Mint dies, they were likely produced outside the Mint by dealer John W. Haseltine "or someone in his employ" for sale to collectors. Joseph Mickley and Sylvester Crosby have also been floated as possible minters.

Lustrous nickel-gray surfaces exhibit blushes of toning around the borders. Sharply defined, if a trifle off-center toward 7 o'clock on the IN GOD WE TRUST side, where the dentils are incomplete.

Ex: Sylvester Sage Crosby Collection (John W. Haseltine, 6/1883), lot 1776; T. Harrison Garrett; Garrett Estate; Johns Hopkins University; Garrett Collection, Part II (Bowers and Ruddy, 3/1980), lot 991; Auction '84 (Stack's, 7/1984), lot 1226; Halpern and Warner Collections (Bowers and Merena, 3/1997), lot 2016; Collection of Samuel J. Bergard & Treasure Coins of the S.S. New York (Stack's, 7/2008), lot 4192.

PCGS# 535299



1866 Five Cents/Three Dollar Mule Unique Judd-531A, Struck in Nickel, PR62

3137 1866 Five Cents/Three Dollars, Judd-531A, Pollock-596, Unique, PR62 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. One side features the regular Shield gold obverse for the year 1866. The other shows a three dollar gold obverse. Struck in nickel with a plain edge. This mule, which combines the dies of two different denominations, is surely a fantasy piece. The ninth edition of the Judd reference speculates that it was made "for the numismatic market, probably outside the Mint."

The unique nature of this bizarre product manufactured from legitimate U.S. Mint dies speaks broadly to the incredible quality and importance of the Bob R. Simpson Collection, which is undoubtedly the all-time greatest set of patterns ever put together. We cannot count how many of these irreplaceable proofs Mr. Simpson has been able to obtain over the past few decades. Any collector would be delighted to include any one of these important rarities among their holdings, certainly one as interesting as Judd-531A. Its century-old pedigree and place in Mr. Simpson's landmark collection clearly heighten its appeal.

The nickel composition has dulled somewhat over time and today the piece has an even gray color. Remarkably well-struck considering the composition with softness limited to the horizontal lines on the shield of the five cent side.

Ex: John Hurd Comstock Collection (Lyman H. Low, 6/1903), lot 563; William Hesslein; McCabe Collection (Chapman Brothers, 6/1905), lot 116; purchased by "Hy" from the McCabe Collection for \$3; unknown intermediaries; Bowers and Ruddy Rare Coin Review, Spring 1975; 2007 Charlotte Money Show (Heritage, 3/2007), lot 1578; Collection of Samuel J. Bergard & Treasure Coins of the S.S. New York (Stack's, 7/2008), lot 4193; ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2010), lot 3713.

PCGS# 60729



1866 Seated Dollar in Copper Judd-541, PR66+ Brown

3138 1866 Dollar, Judd-541, Pollock-606, Low R.6, PR66+ Brown PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. A regular obverse die is paired with a With Motto reverse. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. The certification totals suggest perhaps two dozen or so 1866 With Motto Seated dollars were struck in copper (Judd-541). These were likely produced for sale to collectors rather than as experimental trials. The present coin is a high-end Premium Gem with mahogany-brown surfaces, steel-blue accents, and hints of faded mint-red color around the devices. Practically void of carbon.

PCGS# 60739

1866 Half Eagle in Copper Judd-546, PR65 Red and Brown Three Pieces Traced

3139 1866 Half Eagle, Judd-546, Pollock-610, High R.7, PR65 Red and Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The regular half eagle dies for the year. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. Only three examples of this rare five dollar dies trial are known, one of which was sold as part of the King Farouk holdings in 1954. However, no plate or description was provided, making attribution impossible. Reddish-brown surfaces exhibit occasional flashes of olive-green and coppery iridescence. This particular Gem is identifiable by a small spot above star 1 and another by star 10.

Ex: ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/1995), lot 8254; Allison Park Collection (American Numismatic Rarities, 8/2004), lot 1316.
PCGS# 70744



1867 Three Cent Silver in Copper Judd-560, PR66+ Red and Brown

3140 1867 Three Cent Silver, Judd-560, Pollock-621, High R.7, PR66+ Red and Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. From the regular-issue three cent silver dies for the year. Struck in copper with a plain edge. A small number of 1867 copper denomination sets were produced, either for presentation purposes or for unrecorded sale to well-connected numismatists. About a half dozen Judd-560 pieces are known, according to USPatterns.com. This expectedly razor-sharp Premium Gem proof boasts lilac, rose, and steel-blue obverse toning. Peach-orange iridescence joins similar tones on the reverse. Eye appeal matches the top-drawer technical preservation.

Ex: *FUN Signature* (Heritage, 1/2008), 3582.

NGC ID# 29M3, PCGS# 70770

1867 Five Cents in Copper Judd-564, PR66 Red and Brown

3141 1867 Five Cents, Judd-564, Pollock-625, High R.7, PR66 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. A bust of Liberty faces left and wears a headdress with four feathers and four stars. A ribbon in her hair bears the inscription UNION & LIBERTY. LONGACRE F. resides below the bust — a signature nearly as prominent as that of Gobrecht's below his silver dollar. The reverse has a prominent V within a large shield. Three tiny center dots are noted on each side. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. This design is known in both copper and aluminum, with plain and reeded edge variations for each. Fewer than a half dozen Judd-564 patterns are thought to exist. Golden-olive and steel-blue surfaces reveals flashes of fiery copper-orange color. Smooth and void of carbon.

PCGS# 70774



1867 Washington Five Cent Mule in Nickel
Unique Judd-584A, PR63+
Ex: Crosby-Garrett

3142 1867 Five Cents, Judd-584A, Pollock-644, Baker R-46A, Musante GW-788, Unique, PR63+ PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The obverse is modeled after the regular-issue three cent nickel and features a bust of Liberty facing left, wearing a coronet, surrounded by the legend and date 1867. On the reverse, a bust of George Washington faces right with UNITED STATES OF AMERICA above and the date 1866 below the bust. Struck in nickel with a plain edge.

This fantasy muling is believed to have been struck outside the Mint by dies produced within it. Most likely those dies were purchased as scrap metal, possibly by someone like well-connected Philadelphia dealer John W. Haseltine. Collectors Joseph Mickley and Sylvester Crosby have also been suggested as originators of this and other fantasy pieces from the Washington dies. The present example of Judd-584A, struck in nickel, is believed to be unique. A single example of Judd-585B is also thought to exist in silver.

A hint of dusky gold color adorns largely brilliant nickel-gray surfaces. Minor hairlines appear on each side, but they are minor. The takeaway is the unique nature and fantastic pedigree of this made-to-order five cent rarity.

Ex: Sylvester Sage Crosby Collection (John W. Haseltine, 6/1883), lot 1785; T. Harrison Garrett; Garrett Estate; Johns Hopkins University; Garrett Collection, Part II (Bowers and Ruddy, 3/1980), lot 999; Auction '84 (Stack's, 1984), lot 1228; Auction '89 (RARCOA, 8/1989), lot 359; Halpern and Warner Collections (Bowers and Merena, 3/1997), lot 2031; Rarities Sale (Bowers and Merena, 1/2003), lot 945.

PCGS# 70796



1867 Seated Dime in Copper
Judd-587, PR65+ Brown

3143 1867 Ten Cents, Judd-587, Pollock-652, Low R.7, PR65+ Brown PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. Each side displays the regular-issue Seated Liberty design for the year 1867. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. This so-called "dies trial" striking was almost certainly made for numismatic purposes. It and perhaps five other other copper pieces were likely sold as part of complete sets in copper. Glossy chocolate-brown surfaces exhibit colorful splashes of mauve, peach-orange, lemon-gold, mint-green, and ice-blue patina. Terrific eye appeal.

PCGS# 60799



**1867 Half Eagle in Copper
Judd-599, PR66 Red and Brown**

3144 1867 Five Dollar, Judd-599, Pollock-665, High R.7, PR66 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. As with many so-called dies trial strikings, the real story is that these pieces were more likely struck for sale to collectors as part of complete copper sets. USPatterns.com states that a half-dozen are known, but this seems unlikely. We have never offered one for sale, and two pieces were sold by Superior, one in 1990 and the last in 2007. Perhaps the half dozen pieces is more realistic when one factors in the double set once owned by T. Harrison Garrett and later stolen from the Iowa State Historical Museum. This is a magnificent example that has toned in rich shades of red, lime-green,, and purple. The strike is complete in all areas.
NGC ID# 29MT, PCGS# 70811

**1868 Three Cent Nickel in Nickel
Judd-608, PR65 Cameo**

3145 1868 Cent, Judd-608, Pollock-673, R.4, PR65 Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Bass-Simpson. The design closely resembles the contemporary three cent nickel, but the diameter is smaller, a Roman Numeral I represents the denomination within the wreath, and the ribbon ends are more prominent. Struck in nickel with a plain edge. This example corresponds to the Pollock I, Bass III variety with the 1 in the date over the space between two dentils. Attractively contrasted nickel-gray surfaces exhibit a hint of dusky golden color.
Ex: Lee Hewitt (4/1972); Harry W. Bass, Jr.; Bass Collection, Part I (Bowers and Merena, 5/1999), lot 1016.
NGC ID# 29MZ, PCGS# 60820



1868 Two Cent in Aluminum Judd-614, PR65 Cameo

3146 1868 Two Cent, Judd-614, Pollock-679, Low R.7, PR65 Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The regular-issue dies for the two cent piece dated 1868. Struck in aluminum with a plain edge. The Garrett pedigree listed on the PCGS insert is incorrect. Garrett did have an 1868 two cent in aluminum. We handled that coin (and the rest of the the Garrett 1868 set in aluminum) in 2013. However, the one offered here does not appear to be that coin.

USPatterns.com writes: "These were deliberately struck to show how easily aluminum coined and also for sale to collectors in cased sets..." About a half dozen Judd-614 patterns are known, one of which was tested in 2006 and found to contain 94.2% aluminum, 4.1% iron, and 1.5% silicon. David Cassel notes that iron and silicon were added for strength and resistance to corrosion. This Gem is brilliant and profoundly contrasted with heavy die polish lines in the field and a thick blanket of frost over the devices.

PCGS# 535325



1868 Three Cent Nickel in Nickel Judd-618, PR64 Cameo

3147 1868 Three Cent Nickel, Judd-618, Pollock-687, R.4, PR64 Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. Similar to the regular issue, but the Roman numerals on the reverse are smooth instead of ribbed. Struck in nickel with a plain edge. These patterns were sold as part of three or six-coin minor nickel sets containing a cent, three cent, and five cent of similar design. Pale golden color graces predominantly nickel-gray surfaces. Cameo contrast is readily appealing.

NGC ID# 29NA, PCGS# 860834 Base PCGS# 60834



1868 Three Cent Silver in Aluminum Judd-622, PR66 Cameo

3148 1868 Three Cent Silver, Judd-622, Pollock-691, Low R.7, PR66 Cameo PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Each side features the as-issued three cent silver design for the year. Struck in aluminum with a plain edge. The Garrett pedigree listed on the PCGS insert is incorrect. Garrett did have an example of Judd-622. We handled that coin (and the rest of the the Garrett 1868 set in aluminum) in 2013. However, the one offered here is not the same coin, nor is it the Rau or Newman coin. About a half dozen 1868 three cent silver pieces in aluminum are believed extant. We cannot confirm the earlier provenance of this particular example. It is brilliant and beautifully contrasted without evidence of contact.

PCGS# 535326



**1868 Five Cent in Copper
Judd-626, PR64+ Red and Brown**

3149 1868 Five Cents, Judd-626, Pollock-695, High R.7, PR64+ Red and Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The obverse is similar to the regular-issue three cent nickel, while the reverse has a large numeral 5 with small CENTS below, a laurel wreath encircling IN GOD WE TRUST is in tiny letters above. Struck on a regular-size planchet in copper with a plain edge. Variations also exist in nickel and aluminum on wide planchets and with reeded edges. About a half dozen of this type are believed extant. The surfaces are largely brick-red with accents of peach-orange, violet, and blue. Several struck-in lint marks appear on the obverse.
NGC ID# 29NG, PCGS# 70843



**1868 Ten Cents in Nickel
Judd-647, PR67 Cameo**

3150 1868 Ten Cents, Judd-647, Pollock-720, Low R.6, PR67 Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The obverse features the almost identical design used on large cents from 1843 to 1857, and the reverse is similar except TEN CENTS is in the center of the wreath. Struck in nickel with a plain edge. About two dozen patterns of this design exist in nickel, plus a comparable number in copper. This flawless Superb Gem proof showcases a light dusting of golden color over bright nickel-gray surfaces. Heavy die polish appears in the fields. A fascinating piece that will be of interest to pattern collectors and large cent enthusiasts alike.
PCGS# 826892 Base PCGS# 60865



**1868 Gold Dollar in Aluminum
Judd-653, PR65 Cameo
Ex: Garrett**

3151 1868 Gold Dollar, Judd-653, Pollock-726, Low R.7, PR65 Cameo PCGS. Ex: Garrett-Simpson. The regular dies trial piece for the gold dollar. Struck in aluminum with a reeded edge. According to the USPatterns website: "These were deliberately struck to show how easily aluminum coined ... " Only a half-dozen pieces are believed known today. Cased sets may still exist. The surfaces are bright and unoxidized with deeply mirrored fields and frosted devices. Fully struck throughout.
Ex: Sampson's Sale (Bangs & Co., 2/16-17/1882); Garrett Collection, Part I (Bowers and Ruddy, 11/1979), part of an original 16-piece proof set, lot 396.
PCGS# 826893 Base PCGS# 60871



1868 Dual-Denomination Pattern in Copper Judd-656, PR67 Brown International Coinage Proposal

3152 1868 Dual Denomination \$5-25 Francs, Judd-656, Pollock-729, Low R.7, PR67 Brown PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. Anthony Paquet's design for an international five dollar coin equal to the value of a proposed 25 franc piece. The obverse depicts Liberty, facing left, hair bound with a ribbon and star at the front. The reverse is simply inscribed 5 / DOLLARS / 25 / FRANCS in the center with a laurel and oak wreath surrounding. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. This is a coin of considerable importance, being the United States' first attempt to design an international coin that would fall in line with the standards proposed at the 1867 International Monetary Conference, which was held in Paris. According to Andrew Pollock:

"A coinage bill was introduced in Congress by Senator Sherman calling for the creation of a United States five-dollar coin that could be used in International commerce. The proposal specified that the piece should weigh 124-9/20 grains, rather than the statutory one hundred twenty nine grains, thus making the coin precisely equal in value to a proposed French 25-franc piece."

This is one of about a dozen Judd-656 representatives known, and it certainly ranks among the finest. Glossy brown surfaces showcase ice-blue and golden-olive patina. A phenomenal Superb Gem proof produced for an economically significant purpose.

NGC ID# 29P9, PCGS# 60874

1868 Double Eagle in Aluminum Judd-665, PR66 Cameo Ex: Garrett

3153 1868 Twenty Dollar, Judd-665, Pollock-740, Low R.7, PR66 Cameo PCGS. Ex: Garrett-Simpson. Regular issue design for the Liberty double eagle. Struck in aluminum with a reeded edge. Approximately six examples of this pattern are known, including those that were part of cased aluminum coinage sets. This was once part of the Garrett cased set, which we sold intact in our 2013 FUN Signature. The surfaces are bright and unoxidized with deeply reflective fields and starkly contrasting, frosted devices. Fully struck, of course.

Ex: *Philadelphia Mint; A Collection of American Coins and Medals* (H.G. Sampson, 2/1882), lot 956; T. Harrison Garrett; Robert Garrett; John Work Garrett; Johns Hopkins University; Garrett Collection, Part I (Bowers and Ruddy, 11/1979), lot 396; Jascha Heifetz Collection (*Superior*, 10/1989), lot 3283; *FUN Signature* (Heritage, 1/2013), part of a 16-piece set, lot 6006.

NGC ID# 29PL, PCGS# 800125



1869 Indian Cent in Aluminum Judd-671, Snow-PT1c, PR65 Deep Cameo

3154 1869 Cent, Judd-671, Pollock-747, Snow-PT1c, High R.7, PR65 Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The regular Indian Head cent dies for 1869. Struck in aluminum with a plain edge. According to Saul Teichman of USPatterns.com, "fewer than half a dozen examples are believed to exist. These were deliberately struck for sale to collectors as part of complete off-metal sets." In the 1892 sale of the Woodside Collection, New York Coin & Stamp catalogers David Proskey and H.P. Smith noted that just five sets (cent to double eagle) had been produced in aluminum. This Gem enjoys completely brilliant surfaces and Deep Cameo contrast. The fields are lightly striated on each side. Visually impressive and perfect for an advanced Indian Head cent collection.

NGC ID# 29PR, PCGS# 513332 Base PCGS# 60895



1869 Two Cent in Copper-Silver Alloy Unique Judd-675, PR62 Ex: Brenner-Brand-Boyd-Lohr-Drew

3155 1869 Two Cent, Judd-675, Pollock-752, Unique, PR62 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. One side features the regular obverse design for the 1869 two cent piece, while the other displays the obverse design for a Standard Silver quarter. A bust right of Liberty wears a cap ornamented with three stars. A scroll bearing IN GOD WE TRUST is below. Struck from native Michigan ore of uncertain silver-copper alloy with a plain edge. The planchet appears to have been created by rolling a combination of copper and silver strips.

The two cent side is exclusively reddish-brown with fiery orange accents and a streak of steel-blue across the shield. The Standard Silver side is toned silver with attractive shades of cobalt-blue, violet, and golden-orange patina. Several laminations and other streaks appear behind the portrait. This unique bimetallic pattern has passed through some of the most advanced collections of experimental strikings of the last 100 years. Apparently the first public offering in more than four decades.

Ex: Exhibited by Judson Brenner at the 1914 ANS Conference; Virgil Brand; F.C.C. Boyd (per a B.G. Johnson invoice from 7/16/1941); Major Lenox R. Lohr; Century Sale (Paramount, 4/1965), lot 1717; Robert L. Hughes (10/1980); J.E. Drew.
PCGS# 60900



1869 Three Cent Silver in Aluminum Judd-682, PR64

3156 1869 Three Cent Silver, Judd-682, Pollock-761, High R.7, PR64 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Regular three cent silver dies. Struck in aluminum with a plain edge. Off-metal sets for the year 1869 were produced in copper, nickel, and aluminum. They were made for sale to collectors rather than as metallurgical or dies trials. Fewer than a half dozen Judd-682 representatives exist, according to USPatterns.com. This Choice proof lacks even the slightest suggestion of color. A few hairlines barely limit the grade. PCGS# 60907



1869 Ten Cents in Silver Judd-716A, PR64

3157 1869 Ten Cents, Judd-716A, Pollock-796, High R.7, PR64 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The obverse is similar to the regular issue, but without the date in exergue. The reverse has SIL. NIC. COP. in larger letters with the date below, in a smaller font, and slightly curved. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. When we last handled this example in 2003, we noted: "A SEM-EDX analysis (#3504498) was performed (but the report is now lost) which indicated the piece is actually 95.8% silver and 4.2% copper." Specific gravity for this piece was listed as 10.44. Both sides are bright silver with deeply mirrored, striated fields. A few stray contact marks are evident. One of fewer than six examples believed extant.

Ex: Fred E. Olsen Collection (B. Max Mehl, 11/1944), lot 318; Julian Leidman (1972); Gene Wolfe; Baltimore Signature (Heritage, 7/2003), lot 9979.

PCGS# 60942



1869 Ten Cents in Nickel Judd-720, PR66 Cameo

3158 1869 Ten Cents, Judd-720, Pollock-801, High R.7, PR66 Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. Struck from regular-issue dies for the year 1869, but in nickel with a reeded edge. According to USPatterns.com, only three or four examples of Judd-720 are believed to exist. Minimally toned nickel-gray surfaces showcase dramatic Cameo contrast. Barely a hint of golden color graces this Premium Gem dime.

PCGS# 535100



1869 Seated Quarter in Nickel
Unique Judd-741, PR64 Cameo
Ex: Newcomer-Lohr

3159 1869 Quarter Dollar, Judd-741, Pollock-822, Unique, PR64 Cameo PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Both sides feature the regular-issue Seated Liberty design for the year. Struck in nickel with a reeded edge. This would have been sold as part of a complete silver set in nickel, made specifically for collectors. The same is true for examples in copper and aluminum. However, while about a half dozen pieces each exist in those metals, this is believed to be the only representative manufactured in nickel. The obverse is minimally toned, while the reverse features dusky golden patina. A small tick appears in the field right of star 2. A unique opportunity in the truest sense.

Ex: Waldo C. Newcomer; Major Lenox R. Lohr; Los Angeles ANA Auction (Bowers and Merena, 8/2009), lot 4176.
 PCGS# 535029

1869 Standard Silver Half Dollar in Brass
Unique Judd-759A, PR63

3160 1869 Standard Silver Half Dollar, Judd-759A, Pollock-844, Unique, PR63 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. A bust of Liberty wears a headband inscribed LIBERTY and ornamented with a star facing right, the legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA surrounds the figure, and a scroll with IN GOD WE TRUST is below. The reverse has 50 CENTS centered in a wreath of oak and laurel with STANDARD SILVER above and the date 1869 below. Struck in brass with a plain edge.

This is a major rarity — the only 1869 Standard Silver half dollar known in brass. The Evans cataloger noted: “Standard Silver patterns were not normally struck in brass metal; this piece must have been a delicacy for a highly placed Mint official or, perhaps, a favored insider on the outside — such as R. Coulton Davis or J.W. Haseltine.” Golden-olive surfaces display glints of green, blue, magenta, and peach-orange toning. A few stray signs of handling define the grade. However, a grade point here or there become less of concern when dealing with a unique coin such as this. Well worth a premium bid.

Ex: Abe Kosoff (advertisement in the Nov. 1976 issue of *The Numismatist*), Morris Evans Collection / Rarities Sale (Bowers and Merena, 8/1998), lot 2060; Franklinton Collection, Part II (Stack’s 1/2008), lot 1193; Regency Auction XX (Legend Rare Coin Auctions, 1/2017), lot 26.

PCGS# 60990



**1869 Gold Dollar in Nickel
Judd-768, PR64 Cameo
Unique, Last Offered 44 Years Ago**

3161 1869 Gold Dollar, Judd-768, Pollock-853, R.8, PR64 Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The regular-issue gold dollar design for the year. Struck in nickel with a reeded edge. Long-described as dies trials, these 1869 gold dollar patterns in copper, aluminum, and nickel were actually produced for inclusion in off-metal sets for the year.

This unique Judd-768 representative, which was last offered publicly 44 years ago, is brilliant nickel-gray with moderately frosted devices. Both sides exhibit considerable planchet roughness and areas of incompleteness — a testament to the Mint's difficulty in working with the hard nickel metal early on.

Ex: William H. Woodin, exhibited at the 1914 ANS conference; Waldo C. Newcomer; King Farouk; Palace Collections of Egypt (Sotheby's, 2/1954), lot 1825, ANA Sale (Stack's, 8/1976), lot 3634.

PCGS# 535085

**1869 Five Dollar in Copper
Judd-775, PR64 Brown**

3162 1869 Five Dollar, Judd-775, Pollock-861, High R.7, PR64 Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The dies are the regular-issue Liberty Head half eagle design of the year. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. While the Judd reference refers to these as regular die-trials pieces, USPatterns.com suggests they more than likely were produced for sale to collectors as part of complete off-metal sets. About a half-dozen pieces are known in copper. Examples were also struck in aluminum and there is a single piece in nickel. The original mint red has mellowed several shades deeper on the reverse than the obverse, and there is a peculiar "stain" on the lower reverse; however, significant mint red survives on the obverse.

PCGS# 61007



**1870 Two Cent Pattern
Struck in Silver-Copper Alloy, PR61
Unique Judd-793A, Judd Plate Coin**

3163 1870 Two Cents, Judd-793A, Pollock-880, Unique, PR61 PCGS. Ex: Judd Plate-Simpson. One side features the regular-issue two cent design. The other showcases the Standard Silver quarter dollar design for the year 1870, with the date and denomination centered within an agricultural wreath and STANDARD along the upper border. Struck in native Michigan ore of uncertain silver-copper alloy with a plain edge.

This unique muling of two reverse dies is a fantasy piece, related to several other similar two cent patterns. The two cent side is almost entirely copper with streaks of silver at the upper left, while the quarter dollar side appears largely silver with streaks of copper. A handful of planchet defects are noted. Mehl called this piece a "Curious and very rare Pattern. ... Undoubtedly unique" when he cataloged it in 1944. Remarkably, this is the coin's first auction appearance since 1962.

Ex: William Johnson (11/1898); Dr. Thomas Hall; Virgil Brand (journal #49986:15); Fred E. Olsen Collection (B. Max Mehl, 11/1944), lot 608; King Farouk; Palace Collections of Egypt (Sotheby's, 2/1954), lot 2023; Public Auction Sale (Kreisberg-Schulman 2/1960), lot 2372; Penn-Ohio Convention Sale (Federal Brand Enterprises, 10/1961), lot 1371; FUN Convention Sale (Federal Brand Enterprises, 1/1962), lot 1071; J.E. Drew. PCGS# 12226

**1870 Three Cent Silver in Silver
Judd-797, PR65 Cameo**

3164 1870 Three Cent Silver, Judd-797, Pollock-884, Low R.7, PR65 Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. A seated Liberty faces left while supporting a shield with a scroll inscribed LIBERTY on her right side and holding an olive branch in her left hand. A crudely fashioned cap atop a pole awkwardly looms in the background. UNITED STATES / OF AMERICA occupies the periphery with the date, 1870, in exergue. The reverse features the regular three cent silver design. The smaller-diameter reverse die accounts for the abnormally large border on that side. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. USPatterns.com writes, "less than a dozen known many of which appear to have been struck on half dime planchets as opposed to trime planchets." This Gem remains largely untuned, enhancing field-device contrast. Just a few translucent blushes of violet patina reside over each side. PCGS# 535394



1870 Three Cent Silver in Aluminum Judd-801, PR66 Cameo

3165 1870 Three Cent Silver, Judd-801, Pollock-888, R.8, PR66 Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. A seated Liberty faces left while supporting a shield with a scroll inscribed LIBERTY on her right side and holding an olive branch in her left hand. A crudely fashioned cap atop a pole awkwardly looms in the background. UNITED STATES / OF AMERICA occupies the periphery with the date, 1870, in exergue. The reverse design is that featured on the regular three cent silver pieces of the year: Roman numeral III, branch with three berries above, three arrows and ribbon below, all within an ornate C. Thirteen stars encircle the design. The smaller-diameter reverse die accounts for the abnormally large border on that side. Struck in aluminum with a reeded edge.

Only two or three Judd-801 coins are believed extant. Another three or four exist in aluminum with plain edges (Judd-800). Pollock lists one example in the Farouk Collection, and another in the collections of Dave Berg and Remy Bourne. The present Premium Gem Cameo offering, which may represent one of the previously mentioned examples, is typically brilliant and contrasted for an aluminum proof. This major rarity is destined for an advanced set. PCGS# 800004

1870 Shield Nickel in Nickel Thin Planchet, Judd-807, PR67

3166 1870 Shield Nickel, Judd-807, Pollock-895, Low R.7, PR67 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. Both the obverse and reverse designs are the same as that used for regular issue coinage. Struck in nickel on a thin planchet. Saul Teichman speculates some of the thin planchet strikings were actually struck on three cent nickel stock. Examples were also struck in copper and aluminum. This is an atypical proof strike for a Shield nickel, perhaps of better quality because of the thinner planchet. The strike is intricately detailed in all areas and the fields are deeply reflective.

NGC ID# 29UL, PCGS# 61051



1870 Half Dime in Silver
Judd-816, PR66
Ex: Eliasberg

1870 Half Dime in Aluminum
Judd-823, PR67 Cameo

3167 1870 Half Dime, Judd-816, Pollock-905, Low R.7, PR66 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Eliasberg-Simpson. William Barber's obverse shows his version of the Seated Liberty design with Liberty facing left, wearing a long, flowing gown. An olive branch is held in her left hand, and her right hand rests on a shield, holding a ribbon inscribed LIBERTY. A cap and pole stands in the background. Around the legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, with the date below. The reverse is the regular-issue design with HALF DIME inside a wreath. Struck in silver with a plain edge. These patterns exist in various combinations of silver, copper, or aluminum with plain or reeded edges. About a dozen Judd-816 pieces are known. Both sides are shrouded in an array of natural blue, violet, golden, and orange tones. Eye appeal is fantastic.

Ex: Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. Collection, Part I (Bowers and Merena, 5/1996), lot 190.

NGC ID# 29UT, PCGS# 61060

3168 1870 Half Dime, Judd-823, Pollock-913, R.8, PR67 Cameo PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The regular dies for the 1870 half dime. Struck in aluminum with a reeded edge. Only two or three of these off-metal patterns are believed extant, according to USPatterns.com. A small number of year sets were produced in copper, aluminum, and nickel for sale to collectors, dealers, and other well-connected Mint insiders. This is only the third time we have handled an example of Judd-823 going back to 1993, when our Permanent Auction Archive was established. These are rare patterns and well-deserving of a premium bid. Each side features blatant Cameo contrast amid completely brilliant, thickly frosted surfaces.

NGC ID# 29UZ, PCGS# 800060 Base PCGS# 61067



1870 Standard Silver Dime in Copper Judd-828, PR64 Brown

3169 1870 Standard Silver Dime, Judd-828, Pollock-918, High R.6, PR64 Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. This William Barber design features a seated figure of Liberty facing left and supporting a shield in her right hand, an olive branch in her left on the obverse. A free-standing liberty pole is present behind the shield. On the reverse 10 CENTS is within a wreath of cotton and corn, with the inscription STANDARD above. Struck in copper with a plain edge. This is one of a dozen Judd-828 representatives believed extant. Other patterns featuring this design exist in silver, copper, and aluminum with plain and reeded edges. This glossy brown near-Gem exhibits scattered iridescent accents in shades of ice-blue, violet, rose, and peach-orange.

NGC ID# 29V5, PCGS# 61072



1870 Dime in Copper Judd-833, PR67 Red and Brown

3170 1870 Ten Cents, Judd-833, Pollock-923, High R.6, PR67 Red and Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. A left-facing seated Liberty holds a shield at her right side and an olive branch in her left hand. A scroll inscribed with LIBERTY flows across the shield and a crudely fashioned cap and pole are suspended in the background. UNITED STATES / OF AMERICA occupies the periphery with the date, 1870, in exergue. The reverse is that of the regular dime issue for the year. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. About a dozen examples of each type exist in silver and copper with plain and reeded edges. Aluminum pieces exist, too, but they are even scarcer. This Superb Gem is beautifully toned in cobalt-blue and rose-violet patina. The underlying copper-brown surfaces are utterly flawless.

NGC ID# 29V9, PCGS# 71077

1870 Ten Cents in Aluminum Judd-835, PR67 Cameo

3171 1870 Ten Cents, Judd-835, Pollock-926, High R.7, PR67 Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. William Barber's Seated Liberty faces left with a shield in her right hand, an olive branch in her left, and a liberty pole is positioned behind the shield. Regular dies reverse. Struck in aluminum with a reeded edge. Patterns of this design would have been included in complete silver sets, with examples known in silver, copper, and aluminum with plain and reeded edges. Fewer than a half dozen of this type are known. All-brilliant surfaces exhibit stark Cameo contrast with watery fields around thickly frosted devices. Top-notch technical quality and eye appeal.

NGC ID# 29VB, PCGS# 389093 Base PCGS# 61079



**1870 Standard Silver Dime in Copper
Judd-864, PR64 Red and Brown**

3172 1870 Standard Silver Ten Cents, Judd-864, Pollock-952, High R.7, PR64 Red and Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. On the obverse the head of Liberty is wearing a diadem with a plain ribbon encircling her hair. The reverse has 10 CENTS in the center surrounded by a thick oak and laurel wreath with STANDARD SILVER 1870 at the margin. Struck in copper with a plain edge. About a half dozen examples of this design in copper are believed to exist. The present near-Gem proof showcases iridescent copper-orange color blended with deep shades of violet and steel-blue. NGC ID# 29W9, PCGS# 71108



**1870 Quarter Dollar in Copper
Judd-884, PR67 Red Cameo**

3174 1870 Quarter Dollar, Judd-884, Pollock-982, High R.6, PR67 Red Cameo PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Liberty is seated facing left, supporting a shield with her right hand. Her left hand holds an olive branch. The obverse border has 13 stars, and the date is in the exergue. A free-standing Liberty pole is in the background. The reverse is from a regular-issue Liberty Seated quarter dollar die. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. This reeded edge variant is marginally more available than its plain edge counterpart, with about a dozen Judd-884 coins reportedly known. This is a spectacular, fully Red Superb Gem with outstanding Cameo contrast. Undoubtedly the finest extant of its type. PCGS# 800008



**1870 Standard Silver Quarter in Aluminum
Judd-880, PR67 Cameo**

3173 1870 Standard Silver Quarter Dollar, Judd-880, Pollock-978, High R.7, PR67 Cameo PCGS. Ex: Simpson. William Barber's Seated Liberty design is paired here with a Standard Silver reverse showing 25 CENTS in the center, surrounded by a wreath of cotton and corn, with STANDARD above. Struck in aluminum with a reeded edge. Three or four Judd-880 representatives are believed extant. Another two or three Judd-881 coins (aluminum, plain edge) are also known. This Premium Gem is characteristically contrasted and frosty with wholly brilliant surfaces. A pristine Standard Silver pattern quarter in what was once considered an exotic metal. PCGS# 800001 Base PCGS# 61124



**1870 William Barber Quarter in Aluminum
Judd-887, PR66 Cameo**

3175 1870 Judd-887, Pollock-986, High R.7, PR66 Cameo PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The obverse is designed by William Barber and features Liberty seated and facing left, surrounded by 13 stars, supporting a shield with her right hand, and has an olive branch in her left hand. A Liberty pole arises behind the shield, and the date is in the exergue. The reverse is the regular issue With Motto Seated Liberty quarter design. Struck in aluminum with a plain edge. Fewer than a half dozen of these pieces are known. Sets of these patterns in various diameters, from the half dime through the silver dollar, were struck in 1870 with regular issue reverses. The frosted devices show stark contrast against the deep reflectivity seen in the fields. Each side is light, almost untuned, in the centers, and richly toned around the margins. NGC ID# 29WV, PCGS# 61131



1870 Standard Silver Quarter in Copper Judd-921, PR66 Red and Brown

3176 1870 Standard Silver Quarter Dollar, Judd-921, Pollock-1025, Low R.7, PR66 Red and Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. A bust of Liberty faces right with UNITED STATES OF AMERICA around and the motto IN GOD WE TRUST on a scroll below. Liberty is wearing a headband inscribed LIBERTY and her hair is tied in a bun. On the reverse, the denomination 25 CENTS is centered in an oak and laurel wreath with STANDARD SILVER above and the date 1870 below. Struck in copper with a plain edge. One of fewer than a dozen pieces known, this Red and Brown Premium Gem proof exhibits eye-appealing violet, blue, and peach-orange color throughout glossy, impeccably preserved surfaces. NGC ID# 29XV, PCGS# 71165

1870 Standard Silver Half Dollar in Silver Judd-928, PR65+ Deep Cameo

3177 1870 Standard Silver Half Dollar, Judd-928, Pollock-1033, High R.7, PR65+ Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. William Barber's always-popular Seated Liberty design. The obverse has Liberty seated left, surrounded by 13 stars with the date below. Liberty supports a shield with her right hand, and holds an olive sprig with her left hand. The shield is inscribed with the banner LIBERTY. The reverse displays a wreath of cotton and corn. 50 CENTS is located high within the wreath, and STANDARD is centered above. Struck in silver with a plain edge. LIBERTY is raised, as always, according to Saul Teichman, though Judd and Pollock say otherwise. Fewer than a dozen Judd-928 proofs are believed extant. Both sides boasts dramatic Deep cameo contrast. This Gem is wholly brilliant and high-end for the grade. PCGS# 800052 Base PCGS# 61173



**1870 Standard Silver Half Dollar
Struck in Aluminum
Judd-931, PR65 Deep Cameo**

3178 1870 Standard Silver Half Dollar, Judd-931, Pollock-1037, High R.7, PR65 Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. William Barber's Seated Liberty design, interesting for its placement of the shield behind her legs. The reverse displays an agricultural wreath more suitable for a lower denomination, along with the legends STANDARD and 50 CENTS. An inappropriate pairing of dies, since UNITED STATES OF AMERICA does not appear on either side. Struck in aluminum with a reeded edge. Saul Teichman lists three or four known examples of Judd-931. Not a speck of color appears on either side of this brilliant, fully frosted Gem. Deep Cameo contrast is eye-catching.
PCGS# 535396



**1870 Standard Silver Half Dollar in Copper
Judd-954, PR64+ Brown**

3180 1870 Standard Silver Half Dollar, Judd-954, Pollock-1097, High R.7, PR64+ Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. A bust of Liberty faces right wearing a LIBERTY-inscribed diadem, her hair is tightly bound with a ribbon. IN GOD WE TRUST is placed within a scroll below, while UNITED STATES OF AMERICA surrounds the portrait. The reverse has a wreath of corn and cotton with 50 / CENTS / 1870 inside and STANDARD centered above. Struck in copper with a plain edge. This pattern would have been included in a complete set of Standard Silver coins for the year 1870 in copper. Fewer than a half dozen examples are thought to survive. Deep brown surfaces are richly toned. The patina includes shades of blue, green, gold, violet, and peach-orange. A single tick on the 5 in the denomination prevents a full Gem assessment.
PCGS# 61200



**1870 Half Dollar in Copper
Judd-936, PR66+ Red Cameo**

3179 1870 Half Dollar, Judd-936, Pollock-1042, High R.6, PR66+ Red Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. William Barber's seated figure of Liberty faces left on the obverse. Thirteen stars surround Liberty with the date below. Liberty supports a shield with her right hand and holds an olive branch in her left. A Liberty pole is behind the shield, and a scroll crosses the shield, inscribed LIBERTY in raised letters. The reverse is the type used for regular-issue Seated halves. Struck in copper with a plain edge. Although more than a dozen examples reportedly exist, we cannot imagine a finer one, and indeed none are graded higher. Glowing copper-orange surfaces have hardly mellowed and show luminous accents of lemon-gold and rose around the devices. Contrast is spectacular, and only a couple of carbon spots are seen.
PCGS# 535397



**1870 Standard Silver Half Dollar in Silver
Judd-969, PR66 Cameo**

3181 1870 Standard Silver Half Dollar, Judd-969, Pollock-1080, High R.7, PR66 Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. Standard Silver half dollar with Liberty facing right and three stars (two showing) around the cap, IN GOD WE TRUST on a scroll below the bust. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA surrounds the top two-thirds of the obverse rim. The reverse has 50 CENTS placed centrally surrounded by a multi-grain wreath which is, in turn, surrounded by STANDARD SILVER with the date below. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. The tip of the cap is under the S in STATES, as usual. No B is present above LI in LIBERTY. The lightly toned surfaces of this Premium Gem feature delicate shades of gold, violet, and blue around. Field-device contrast persists, hence the Cameo designation.
NGC ID# 29ZF, PCGS# 412231



1870 Standard Silver Half Dollar in Copper Judd-989, PR66 Red and Brown

3182 1870 Standard Silver Half Dollar, Judd-989, Pollock-1118, Low R.7, PR66 Red and Brown PCGS. Ex: Bass-Simpson. Standard Silver design with Liberty facing right wearing a headband with a star, a scroll below, and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA above. The reverse has 50 CENTS in the center and is surrounded by a wreath of oak and laurel with 1870 below and STANDARD SILVER above. This design is similar to that used in 1869. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. Besides copper, examples are also known in silver and aluminum. All types come with either reeded or plain edges, and all are rare with fewer than a half dozen known per variant. The surfaces are beautifully toned in vivid ocean-blue, gold, violet, and forest-green patina. One identifying carbon spot occurs in the right obverse field. Ex: Julian Leidman (7/1972); Harry W. Bass, Jr.; Bass Collection, Part I (Bowers and Merena, 5/1999), lot 1210. NGC ID# 29ZD, PCGS# 71235



1870 Standard Silver Dollar in Copper Judd-998, PR64+ Brown

3183 1870 Standard Silver Dollar, Judd-998, Pollock-1129, Low R.7, PR64+ Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Standard dollar that depicts Liberty seated, her right hand resting on a shield and holding a ribbon, her left hand holds an olive branch, a Liberty pole is seen in the background with cap on top. The central motif on the reverse is the denomination, 1 DOLLAR, surrounded by a broad wreath of cotton and corn, and STANDARD at the top of that side. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. Both sides are toned in rich golden-olive iridescence, which conceals a few minor hairlines. One of fewer than a dozen pieces extant. Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2001), lot 8548. NGC ID# 29ZL, PCGS# 61245



1870 Barber Seated Dollar in Silver Judd-1002, PR66 Ex: Eliasberg

3184 1870 Dollar, Judd-1002, Pollock-1134, Low R.6, PR66 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Eliasberg-Simpson. The William Barber Seated Liberty design. A seated Liberty faces left, with 13 stars ringing the rim and the date 1870 in exergue. She holds a shield with her right hand and an olive branch in her left. A cap rests atop a Liberty pole, and a scroll crosses the shield with LIBERTY raised above the ribbon. Regular-issue Seated silver dollar reverse. Struck in silver with a reeded edge.

More than a dozen pieces were sold as part of complete silver sets from the half dime through the dollar, each coin featuring this design combination. This Premium Gem, formerly included in the esteemed Eliasberg Collection, showcases intermixed shades of peach-orange, ocean-blue, and rose-violet patina over flashy fields and pinpoint-sharp, modestly frosted motifs.

Ex: Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. Collection, Part I (Bowers and Merena, 5/1996), lot 278.

NGC ID# 26W3, PCGS# 61250



1870 Standard Silver Dollar in Silver Judd-1008, PR63

3185 1870 Standard Silver Dollar, Judd-1008, Pollock-1141, **High R.7, PR63 PCGS**. Ex: Simpson. The Indian Princess design was James B. Longacre's version of the Seated Liberty concept, introduced in 1870. The design features Liberty seated beside a globe, wearing an Indian headdress. The word LIBERTY is inscribed across the center of the globe and Liberty is holding a pole topped with a Phrygian cap. The reverse features the word STANDARD at the top with 1 / DOLLAR encompassed by a wreath of cotton and corn. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. Probably lacquered. This curious Standard Silver pattern lacks any mention of the country of origin. Lightly hairlined silver-gray surfaces exhibit blended iridescent accents. PCGS# 61256

1870 Indian Princess Dollar in Aluminum Judd-1019, PR65

3186 1870 Indian Princess Dollar, Judd-1019, Pollock-1154, **High R.7, PR65 PCGS**. Ex: James Longacre's Indian Princess design in dollar format. The obverse features Liberty seated, left (facing) hand grasping a pole with Phrygian cap on top, right hand resting on a globe, conjoined flags behind. The reverse is of the regular design for the Seated dollar. Struck in aluminum with a plain edge. According to Saul Teichman, editor of USPatterns.com, only three examples of Judd-1019 are known. The other two coins, both Gems, are ex: Rau and ex: Denali, which we handled in 2018 and 2017, respectively. This Bob Simpson offering is untuned and frosty with a blatantly contrasted reverse. The obverse falls just shy of a Cameo designation. NGC ID# 2A24, PCGS# 61267



**1870 Gold Dollar in Nickel
Judd-1025, PR64+
Believed to be Unique**

**1870 Aluminum Quarter Eagle
Judd-1027, PR64 Cameo**

3187 1870 Gold Dollar, Judd-1025, Pollock-1160, R.8, PR64+ PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The regular-issue gold dollar dies for the year 1870. Struck in nickel with a reeded edge. This singular Judd-1025 representative is the only one known. Similar 1870 gold dollar patterns exist in copper (four of five pieces believed extant) and aluminum (two or three believed extant). This near-Gem rarity is somewhat irregularly struck on a highly porous planchet. RI in AMERICA is altogether missing. Brilliant and partially contrasted.

Ex: William H. Woodin, exhibited at the 1914 ANS conference; Waldo C. Newcomer; unknown intermediaries; ANA Auction (New England Rare Coin Galleries, 8/1979), lot 1323.

PCGS# 61273

3188 1870 Quarter Eagle, Judd-1027, Pollock-1162, R.8, PR64 Cameo PCGS. Ex: Simpson. A dies trial strike featuring the regular-issue Liberty Head quarter eagle dies for the year 1870. Struck in aluminum with a reeded edge. USPatterns.com suggests these off-metal strikings were produced for sale to collectors. Apparently, few were sold. According to USPatterns.com, " ... with fewer than 3 known including one in the Simpson collection." Regardless of the composition struck in, these dies trial strikes are all rare. Only a half dozen copper pieces are known, and there is a single example in nickel. As one would expect from an aluminum strike, the fields display exceptionally deep reflectivity with starkly contrasting frosted devices. A vertical planchet lamination is located in the right obverse field.

PCGS# 535201



**1870 Three Dollar in Nickel
Unique Judd-1031, PR63+**

3189 1870 Three Dollars, Judd-1031, Pollock-1166, R.8, PR63+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. Each side displays the regular three dollar design for the year 1870. Struck in nickel with a reeded edge. Unlike its counterparts in copper and aluminum, of which about a half dozen and three pieces are known, respectively, this nickel pattern is believed to be unique. As far as we can tell, this is the first time it has been offered publicly since 1977. Nickel-gray surfaces exhibit a hint of golden color. The surfaces show considerable planchet roughness and a few scattered spots.

Ex: William H. Woodin, exhibited at the 1914 ANS conference, Waldo C. Newcomer; King Farouk; Palace Collections of Egypt (Sotheby's, 2/1954), lot 1836; ANA Sale (Stack's, 8/1976), lot 3661; T. Henry Allen Collection (Stack's, 2/1977), lot 1138.

PCGS# 61279



**1871 Five Cent in Copper
Judd-1054, PR63 Brown**

3190 1871 Five Cents, Judd-1054, Pollock-1189, High R.6, PR63 Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Longacre's three cent nickel Liberty motif as adapted for the nickel, although the arrangement of the denomination and wreath is more reminiscent of the two cent piece. Struck in copper with a plain edge. This five cent type is relatively accessible and represents a great opportunity for pedigree collectors to pick up a Bob Simpson pattern at an affordable price. Original mint red color appears around the devices. Both sides are largely deep brown and toned in shades of blue, green, violet and magenta. A small lint mark occurs southwest of the chin. Carbon and hairlines are moderate.

NGC ID# 2A2R, PCGS# 61313



**1871 Half Dime in Copper
Judd-1071, PR65 Red and Brown**

3191 1871 Half Dime, Judd-1071, Pollock-1207, High R.7, PR65 Red and Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. From the regular-issue Seated half dime dies. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. This piece, and perhaps five others like it, were specifically struck for sale to collectors. We have only handled one other Judd-1071 representative going back to 1993 and quite possibly longer. Shades of pumpkin-gold and copper-brown dominate, with accents of neon-green, electric-blue, gold, and magenta color throughout.

PCGS# 71330



1871 Ten Cents in Silver

Judd-1084, PR66

Ex: Garrett

3192 1871 Ten Cents, Judd-1084, Pollock-1220, Low R.7, PR66 PCGS. Ex: Garrett-Simpson. On the obverse, Liberty is seated facing left with the date 1871 below. She is wearing an Indian headdress and supporting a liberty pole with her right hand. Her left hand rests on a globe inscribed LIBERTY. Thirteen stars surround the periphery. The reverse design is the same type used to coin regular issue 1871 Seated dimes. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. This pattern was apparently implemented by William Barber, as Longacre died in 1869. About half a dozen pieces are known of this widely collected design. The lightly striated fields show remarkable depth of mirrored reflectivity when closely examined. The obverse has irregular pinkish-rose, cobalt-blue, and citrine toning, while the reverse features nearly uniform teal coloration.

Ex: Édouard Frossard (5/1882); T. Harrison Garrett; Garrett Estate; Johns Hopkins University; Garrett Collection, Part II (Bowers and Ruddy, 3/1980), lot 1024; Marcus J. Brown Estate (Bowers and Merena, 11/1983), lot 4638; Pre-Long Beach Auction (Superior Galleries, 2/1999), lot 2527; Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2006), lot 1850.

NGC ID# 2A3L, PCGS# 61343



1871 Standard Silver Half Dollar

Struck in Aluminum

Judd-1107, PR66 Cameo

3194 1871 Standard Silver Half Dollar, Judd-1107, Pollock-1243, R.8, PR66 Cameo PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The starless obverse exhibits Longacre's Indian Princess design, which presumably was engraved by Chief Engraver William Barber, as Longacre died in 1869. The reverse is from the Standard Silver series, which features a wreath of corn and cotton. 50 CENTS is high within the wreath, and STANDARD is centered above the wreath. Struck in aluminum with a reeded edge. Both sides are frosty and brilliant without a lick of color. The reverse has a series of tiny mint-made lint marks near the C in CENTS, and another curly lint mark at 7 o'clock. The obverse at 1 o'clock shows a faint partial print and a couple of tiny and fully retained laminations, as made. The surfaces are splendidly preserved. One of only two examples known in aluminum.

Ex: The New Millennium Collection / New York Signature (Heritage, 11/2003), lot 11177.

PCGS# 534834



1871 Standard Silver Quarter in Copper

Judd-1097, PR66+ Brown

3193 1871 Standard Silver Quarter Dollar, Judd-1097, Pollock-1233, High R.6, PR66+ Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. This Longacre design shows Liberty seated facing left on the obverse with the date 1871 below and 13 stars arranged around the border. The reverse depicts the denomination 25 CENTS within a wreath of cotton and corn. The word STANDARD is at the top rim. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. This die combination exists in silver, copper, and aluminum, with only about half a dozen pieces of this type known. Electric-blue toning paints glossy brown surfaces. Glints of copper-orange color appear around the design elements. Absolutely gorgeous eye appeal.

NGC ID# 2A3Y, PCGS# 61356



1871 Standard Silver Half in Aluminum Judd-1113, PR68 Cameo

3195 1871 Standard Silver Half Dollar, Judd-1113, Pollock-1249, R.8, PR68 Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The obverse features Longacre's "Indian Princess" design, with a seated Liberty facing left, wearing a headdress and supporting a Liberty Cap pole in her right hand. Her left hand rests on a globe, with LIBERTY inscribed and two conjoined flags behind. The date (1871) is below. The reverse shows the denomination inside a wreath of cotton and corn, with STANDARD above. Struck in aluminum with a reeded edge. The design was also struck in silver (Judd-1111) and copper (Judd-1112). USPatterns.com has traced only two examples of Judd-1113. The fields are deeply mirrored and serve to accent the mint frost that covers the devices on each side. Extraordinary preservation of surfaces.

Ex: Lenox Lohr; R.E. Cox Collection (*Stack's* 4/62), lot 2245; Krouner-Coronet Coin FPL; Public Auction Sale (*Lester Merkin*, 2/71), lot 907; Armand Champa Collection (*Bowers and Ruddy*, 5/72), lot 1052; William Mitkoff; William R. Sieck Collection / 1981 ANA Auction (*Bowers and Ruddy*, 7-8/1981), lot 221; Auction '90, lot 1425.

PCGS# 534822

1871 Half Dollar in Copper Judd-1115, PR66 Red and Brown

3196 1871 Half Dollar, Judd-1115, Pollock-1251, Low R.7, PR66 Red and Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. William Longacre's Indian Princess design, which was presumably executed by William Barber since Longacre died in 1869. Liberty is seated facing left holding a Liberty pole with one hand while the other hand rests upon a globe inscribed LIBERTY. Two flags rise behind her, one of which bears 13 stars. The obverse border also has 13 stars. The reverse is from regular issue dies. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. This is one of nine or 10 Judd-1115 patterns known. Coppery surfaces have hardly mellowed with time, maintaining swathes of pumpkin-gold color and areas of brick-red. Carbon-free with a partial print in the right obverse field.

NGC ID# 2A4H, PCGS# 71374



1871 Indian Princess Dollar in Aluminum
Judd-1138e, PR66 Cameo
Ex: Bass, Two Known

1871 Standard Silver Dollar in Aluminum
Judd-1143, PR66 Cameo
One or Two Known

3197 1871 Dollar, Judd-1138e, Pollock-1280, R.8, PR66 Cameo PCGS. Ex: Bass-Simpson. The Indian Princess obverse with 13 stars around, 13 stars on the flag, and date 1871 below, the reworking of the Longacre design posthumously by William Barber. Liberty faces left and holds a Liberty pole and cap in her right hand, while her left hand rests on a globe with raised LIBERTY on a scroll. The globe behind the scroll shows most of North America and the southern part of South America. The reverse is the regular-issue Seated dollar die. Struck in aluminum with a reeded edge.

The Judd-1138e was Judd-1138b in editions of Judd before the eighth. The present Bass-Simpson example is one of two known, the other being a PR64 that we handled in April 2020 and which now resides in the collection of Saul Teichman.

This piece is particularly delightful not only for its rarity but for its excellent preservation. Graded Premium Gem proof Cameo by PCGS, this each side shows generous contrast between the reflective fields and the devices, which offer thick mint frost. For the problematic metal that aluminum was at this period of Mint history, the planchet would have to be described as defect- and distraction-free, not showing the heavy die lines, random flaws, laminations, and other problems that so many aluminum patterns show.

PCGS# 534827

3198 1871 Dollar, Judd-1143, Pollock-1285, R.8, PR66 Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The obverse features the first Seated Liberty design by Longacre with twenty-two stars on the flag. There are also thirteen stars arranged around the periphery on the obverse. The reverse displays 1 DOLLAR as the central motif, surrounded by a wreath of cotton and corn, with STANDARD above. Struck in aluminum with a reeded edge. USPatterns.com lists this piece as the only confirmed Judd-1143. However, Pollock reports and the plated sale catalog confirms that Stack's offered another example as part of the S.E. Goldsmith Collection (10/1958), lot 1461. The quality of the image makes coming to a determination one way or another difficult. Both sides impart a brilliant, highly reflective appearance without spotting or the milky patina so often encountered on aluminum coins. The 187 of the date are noticeably recut.

Ex: Possibly S.E. Goldsmith Collection (Stack's, 10/1958), lot 1461; Fairfield Collection (Bowers and Ruddy, 10/1977), lot 55; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2006), lot 4581; Southern Collection.

PCGS# 534857



1871 Indian Princess Dollar in Aluminum Judd-1150, PR65+ Cameo Posthumous Longacre Dollar Design

3199 1871 Dollar, Judd-1150, Pollock-1292, R.7, PR65+ Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. Liberty faces left and wears an Indian headdress, supporting a Liberty pole with the right hand. The left hand rests on a globe inscribed LIBERTY. Behind is a flag ornamented with 22 stars. There are 13 stars around with the date 1871 below. The reverse is the die used for regular issue With Motto Liberty Seated dollars. Struck in aluminum with a plain edge. James Longacre created the design before his death in 1869. About half a dozen of these patterns are known including just three that PCGS has certified. The other two are graded PR66 Cameo and PR64. This Gem Cameo proof exhibits exceptional field-device contrast with fully mirrored fields surrounding the sharply defined design motifs. PCGS# 534864

1871 Three Dollar in Aluminum Judd-1168, PR65 Cameo

3200 1871 Three Dollar, Judd-1168, Pollock-1310, High R.7, PR65 Cameo PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Regular dies trial issue for the three dollar gold piece. Struck in aluminum with a reeded edge. According to the USPatterns.com website, "Although these are described as regular die trial pieces in the standard references, the off-metal 'trials' of this year were deliberately made for sale to collectors." Nevertheless, this is a rare die trial with only three pieces believed known. Examples were struck of all the gold denominations in 1871 in copper, aluminum, and nickel. The fields are deeply mirrored with thick mint frost over the devices, which produces the cameo effect. Just a few small contact marks and planchet flakes are present. PCGS# 535306



**1871 Twenty Dollar in Aluminum
Judd-1177, PR67 Cameo**

3201 1871 Twenty Dollar, Judd-1177, Pollock-1319, High R.7, PR67 Cameo PCGS. Struck from the regular proof dies for the twenty dollar gold piece. Struck in aluminum with a reeded edge. These pieces were actually struck for sale to contemporary collectors as part of complete off-metal sets. Only two or three pieces are believed known in aluminum. The "common" variety are the half-dozen pieces known in copper. There is also a curiosity struck in nickel that has not been seen since 1977. We have never handled an aluminum piece, and the only record we have is from an ANR sale in 2006 (not this coin). As one would expect from an aluminum strike, the fields are deeply mirrored and establish a "black" background for the frosted devices. Exceptional quality and rarity.

PCGS# 535369



**1872 Three Cent Silver in Copper
Judd-1187, PR67 Brown**

3202 1872 Three Cent Silver, Judd-1187, Pollock-1327, High R.7, PR67 Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The regular-issue three cent silver dies. Struck in copper with a plain edge. These patterns were produced for inclusion in complete off-metal sets for the year, which were sold to collectors. USPatterns.com estimates fewer than half a dozen pieces exist in copper, plus two or three in aluminum. This appears to be the first example we have handled since we established our Permanent Auction Archive in 1993. These are rare patterns; so, too, are opportunities to obtain them. This flashy Superb Gem proof is brown with gorgeous blue and violet patina. Splashes of magenta and copper-orange color appear around the devices.

PCGS# 61458



1872 Amazonian Quarter in Copper Judd-1196, PR66 Red and Brown

3203 1872 Amazonian Quarter Dollar, Judd-1196, Pollock-1336, Low R.7, PR66 Red and Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. William Barber's Amazonian design with Liberty seated, facing left, her right hand touching the head of a spread-wing eagle, sword in left hand. Thirteen stars are on the upper portion of that side with the date below. The reverse has a reversed variant of the eagle seen on the obverse, denomination below and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA around much of the perimeter on that side. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. According to USPatterns.com: "The Amazonian name dates to the 1890 New York Coin and Stamp auction of the Lorin G. Parmelee collection and was probably given by David Proskey."

This design has always been considered one of the most beautiful and important patterns of the 19th century. Originally, the coins were offered as full sets, with examples of the quarter, half dollar, and dollar included. The lot referred to above in the Parmelee sale contained such a set. There are nine examples of Judd-1196 traced today. One of these coins is impounded in the Durham Western Heritage Museum, and another is in the Connecticut State Library. USPatterns.com has a detailed census of Judd-1196 on the website, which we encourage interest parties to visit.

The present specimen retains much of its original red color, with highlights of gold and lavender. Crisp detail is present on all design elements, and there is a high degree of contrast with the reflective fields. Overall eye appeal is stunning. The present offering represents an opportunity that occurs infrequently, and advanced collectors should bid accordingly.

Ex: River Oaks Collection (Bowers and Ruddy, 11/1976), lot 958; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2009), lot 2041.

PCGS# 71467



1872 Amazonian Half Dollar Judd-1200, PR66+

3204 1872 Half Dollar, Judd-1200, Pollock-1340, Low R.7, PR66+ PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The obverse is of the William Barber Amazonian design. A seated Liberty faces left, holding a sword in her left hand and resting her left arm on a large shield. Her outstretched right hand is on the head of an eagle, wings partially spread, at her feet. Thirteen stars arranged seven and six are before and behind her head, respectively, and the date 1872 is in exergue. The reverse depicts a spread-winged eagle holding three arrows in its right talon and a shield in its left. An olive branch is in front of the shield. The usual national reference is above, with denomination spelled out HALF DOL. below. The scroll crossing the shield reads IN GOD WE TRUST. Struck in silver with a reeded edge.

USPatterns.com has traced 10 distinct example of this 1872 Amazonian half dollar pattern, adding that two or three additional pieces may exist as part of complete silver sets. While that total may be somewhat high relative to some other offerings in the United States pattern series, few issues are as highly regarded and sought-after as this one. Demand is perennially strong for what is often considered one of the most beautiful designs ever produced or suggested in this country.

This Premium Gem proof is spectacularly toned in an array of natural blue, violet, peach-orange, and lemon-gold hues. Outstanding preservation and eye appeal.

Ex: Thomas A. Bergin Collection of U.S. Pattern Coins (Stack's, 6/1984), lot 1239; Pre-Long Beach Auction (Superior Galleries, 9/2008), lot 793.

NGC ID# 2A6C, PCGS# 61471



1872 Amazonian Dollar in Copper Judd-1206, PR65+ Brown

3205 1872 Amazonian Dollar, Judd-1206, Pollock-1346, Low R.7, PR65+ Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The obverse exhibits a seated figure of Liberty, William Barber's famous "Amazonian" design, with right hand above the head of an eagle, left forearm resting on top of a shield, and left hand holding a sword. Around, 13 stars with the date below. The reverse has an eagle with spread wings, clutching three arrows in its right claw, its left leg raised up with the talon supporting a shield with an olive branch in front. A scroll across the shield is inscribed IN GOD WE TRUST. Around is the legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA with the denomination ONE DOL. below. Struck in copper with a reeded edge.

This is one of several different designs that depict a full view of Liberty in a seated position, obviously intended to be an answer to Christian Gobrecht's design that had been in use since 1836. Although several different Seated Liberty designs were prepared by different Mint engravers, the initial design by Gobrecht remained in use until the introduction of the Barber series of silver coins in 1892. Also struck in silver and aluminum. The Amazonian name apparently dates to the 1890 Parmelee Sale and was allegedly named so by David Proskey (who also named the Washlady series). Only nine silver pieces have been traced. The surfaces have uniformly mellowed to a rich blue patina, leaving just the faintest trace of cherry-red around the devices. Fully struck throughout.

Ex: Public Auction (Stack's, 6/1994), part of lot 1066; National Money Show Auction (Stack's, 3/2002), part of lot 975; Orlando Sale (Stack's, 1/2007), part of lot 1038.

NGC ID# 2A6H, PCGS# 61477



**1872 Commercial Dollar in Copper
Judd-1217, PR66+ Red and Brown
Only Four Specimens Confirmed**

3206 1872 Commercial Dollar, Judd-1217, Pollock-1358, High R.7, PR66+ Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. William Barber's lower-relief copy of Longacre's Indian Princess. The magnificently designed obverse depicts Liberty seated facing left, left hand resting on a globe, right hand holding a Liberty pole with Phrygian cap on top, conjoined flags behind. The reverse shows COMMERCIAL DOLLAR 420 Grs 900 FINE in the center, surrounded by an olive wreath with UNITED STATES OF AMERICA at the upper periphery and GOD OUR TRUST on a scroll at the bottom of the wreath. Crossed cornucopias are above DOLLAR. Struck in copper with a plain edge. The die combination was struck also struck in copper with a reeded edge (Judd-1216), aluminum with a reeded edge (Judd-1218), and in silver with both reeded and plain edges (Judd-1214 and Judd-1215). Only four Judd-1217 patterns are confirmed, per USPatterns.com, with the cleaned Farouk specimen possibly a fifth survivor. An attractively toned Premium Gem draped in cherry-red, butter-gold, and powder-blue patina. The strike is intricate, and no detractions are apparent.

Ex: Pre-Long Beach Auction (Ira & Larry Goldberg, 5/2007), lot 1433.

PCGS# 71488



1872 Trade Dollar in Silver
Judd-1223, PR64+
Ex: Woodin-Farouk-Bass
Only One Traced

3207 1872 Indian Princess Trade Dollar, Judd-1223, Pollock-1365, R.8, PR64+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Bass-Simpson. The obverse is the William Barber adaptation of Longacre's Indian Princess design. Liberty faces left, with 13 stars each around and on the flag, a large globe inscribed LIBERTY in raised letters, date 1872 below. The reverse features a version of Barber's Amazonian design. The banner bearing E PLURIBUS UNUM is clutched by the eagle in its beak, and the eagle clutches a Federal shield in place of the usual olive branch. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA above, statutory weight and fineness, and TRADE DOLLAR below. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. Although Andrew Pollock lists three examples/appearances in his 1994 reference, this is the only confirmed example of Judd-1223. In his 1958 ANA sale catalog, Abe Kosoff wrote:

"According to Adams it was struck by mistake and said to be unique in the Woodin Collection. The combined research of a number of collectors and dealers has failed to reveal that this coin has appeared until the Farouk Sale. This is undoubtedly the Woodin-Farouk specimen."

This important Trade dollar pattern is toned in dusky patina that reveals rich shades of violet, cobalt-blue, magenta, and gold when rotated under a light source. Attractive and clean for the grade, not that collectors have much of a choice regarding which example they might want to add to their collections. This is it, and this is the first time it has been offered publicly in more than 17 years. Worth a premium bid, and a great opportunity to add one's name to the storied pedigree.

Ex: William H. Woodin, Waldo C. Newcomer, King Farouk; Palace Collections of Egypt Sale (Sotheby's, 2/1854), lot 1944; ANA Convention Sale (Abe Kosoff, 8/1958), lot 1853; Numismatics Ltd (8/1974); Harry W. Bass, Jr.; Bass Collection, Part I (Bowers and Merena, 5/1999), lot 1312; L.K. Rudolph Collection (Stack's, 5/2003), lot 2145; Southern Collection.

PCGS# 61495



1872 Amazonian Gold Dollar in Aluminum Judd-1226, PR67 Cameo Just Three Examples Known

1872 Two and a Half in Aluminum Judd-1232, PR66 Cameo Barber's 'Amazonian' Design Only Three Examples Known

3208 1872 Amazonian Gold Dollar, Judd-1226, Pollock-1368, R.8, PR67 Cameo PCGS. Ex: Simpson. William Barber's "Amazonian" design. Liberty faces left and wears a Phrygian cap inscribed LIBERTY, with thirteen stars around and the date 1872 below. The reverse has an eagle with open wings holding three arrows in its right talon and supporting a shield with its left. The legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA is around, and the denomination ONE DOL. is below. A scroll crossing the shield is inscribed IN GOD WE TRUST. Struck in aluminum with a reeded edge. As is often the case with aluminum patterns, the devices are icy and contrast with the reflective fields. The well-struck surfaces show only inconsequential imperfections. Per USPatterns.com, only three examples of Judd-1226 are confirmed. Ex: *Chicago ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/1999), lot 7773.* NGC ID# 2A6V, PCGS# 389301

3209 1872 Amazonian Quarter Eagle, Judd-1232, Pollock-1374, R.8, PR66 Cameo PCGS. Ex: Simpson. William Barber's "Amazonian Gold" design has a bust of Liberty facing left, her hair flowing behind her head and below the bust truncation, wearing a Phrygian cap inscribed Liberty. There are 13 stars along the border and the date is below the bust. The reverse is similar to the Amazonian silver design with an eagle, wings spread, grasping three arrows in its right claw, its left leg raised up to support a shield. A ribbon crosses the shield with the inscription IN GOD WE TRUST. Around is the legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, and below is the denomination 2 1/2 DOL. Struck in aluminum with a reeded edge. Judd-1232 is much rarer than Judd-1231, its copper equivalent. According to USPatterns.com, only three examples of Judd-1232 are known. Among those, the present Premium Gem can be identified at a glance, due to a small depression on the obverse rim at 6 o'clock. Minor oxidation is noted at 12 o'clock. The portrait and eagle exhibit impression white-on-black contrast with the glittering fields. The strike is precise, and the eye appeal is imposing.

Ex: *Devonshire Sale (New England Rare Coin Auctions, 11/1977), lot 798.*

NGC ID# 26WG, PCGS# 389300



**1872 Amazonian Three Dollar, Gilt Copper
Judd-1236, PR64**

3210 1872 Three Dollar, Judd-1236, Pollock-1378, High R.6, Gilt, PR64 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. William Barber's "Amazonian" design with Liberty on the obverse wearing a Phrygian Cap inscribed LIBERTY, thirteen stars around, and the date below. The reverse has a spread-winged eagle with UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and THREE DOL. around the margin. The celebrated "Amazonian" design has a reverse similar to William Barber's quarter, half dollar, and dollar patterns of this year. It is the only uniform design ever made for all six gold denominations, and is also the only pattern three dollar gold design. Struck in copper with a reeded edge and subsequently gilt. This is a pleasing specimen with uniform wheat-gold color. The only identifiers are a curly lint mark (as made) near the base of Liberty's neck and a tiny red freckle near the U in UNITED.

Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2008), lot 3475.

NGC ID# 2A76, PCGS# 537326



**1872 Amazonian Five Dollar in Copper
Judd-1241, PR65 Brown**

3211 1872 Amazonian Five Dollar, Judd-1241, Pollock-1383, Low R.7, PR65 Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. William Barber's so-called Amazonian patterns are one of the most famous of all pattern designs, certainly the best known of the "named" series of patterns. It features a head of Liberty facing left, headband inscribed LIBERTY, hair flowing. The reverse depicts Barber's standing eagle with talons holding a shield. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. The most famous examples of this design are a unique set in gold. Examples were also struck in copper and aluminum. This Gem example displays uniformly mellowed color that is chocolate-brown with just a hint of underlying red evident. Fully struck throughout.

NGC ID# 2A7A, PCGS# 61513



1872 Amazonian Half Eagle in Aluminum Judd-1242, PR66 Cameo One of Just Three Known

3212 1872 Amazonian Five Dollar, Judd-1242, Pollock-1384, R.8, PR66 Cameo PCGS. Ex: Simpson. William Barber's Amazonian design is among the most famous in the pattern series. It features a head of Liberty facing left, headband inscribed LIBERTY, hair flowing. The reverse depicts Barber's standing eagle with talons holding a shield. Struck in aluminum with a reeded edge. A unique denomination set was struck in gold, and the design was also struck in copper. Judd-1242 is a great rarity. Our online auction archives, which date to 1993, show no prior Heritage appearances of the variety. According to USPatterns.com, there are only three known examples, respectively pedigreed to prior owners John J. Pittman, Conrad Bolt, and Belden Roach. The present Premium Gem is identified by a small oxidized area on the reverse rim at 6 o'clock. Partial wire edge. The strike is needle-sharp, and the frosty motifs contrast with glassy fields.

Ex: Belden E. Roach Collection (B. Max Mehl, 2/1944), lot 782; Dr. Curtis R. Paxman Collection (Bowers and Ruddy, 11/1974), lot 1048; J.C. Burnheimer Collection (Paramount, 5/1976), lot 1205; J.E. Drew; October Sale (Superior, 10/1990), lot 1910.
NGC ID# 2A7C, PCGS# 389298

1873 Two Cent in Aluminum Judd-1259, PR64+

3213 1873 Two Cent, Judd-1259, Pollock-1400, High R.7, PR64+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The design is that of the regular-issue two cent for the year 1873 with the Closed 3 in the date. Struck in aluminum with a plain edge. Saul Teichman, editor of USPatterns.com, cites the existence of two or three examples in aluminum and a single example of this design in copper. None of these would have been struck as dies trials. Instead, they were made for a small number of well-connected insiders. The present near-Gem, which matches the J.E. Drew coin, is frosty and brilliant with light hairlines and a diagnostic planchet void through the lower right leaves.

Ex: D.M.X. Fretwell Estate Sale (Robert L. Hughes, 3/1981), lot 1048; J.E. Drew.

PCGS# 61544



1873 Closed 3 Quarter in Aluminum Judd-1271, PR66 Cameo

3214 1873 Quarter Dollar, Judd-1271, Pollock-1413, R.8, PR66 Cameo PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The obverse and reverse design is the same as that used to coin regular-issue Closed 3, No Arrows 1873 quarter dollars. Struck in aluminum with a reeded edge. USPatterns.com reports two or three known examples of Judd-1271. The King Farouk and Major Lenox R. Lohr collections each contained an example, as did that of Harry X Boosel. We have handled a Judd-1271 representative on only one other occasion, the PR65 coin in our March 2010 Fort Worth Signature sale. That piece appears to match the Winthrop example listed in Pollock. Each side of this Premium Gem Cameo proof has the appearance of a typical aluminum pattern: brilliant, fully defined surfaces and profound field-device contrast. Terrific eye appeal for this off-metal quarter dollar rarity. PCGS# 861556

1873 Bailly Trade Dollar in Copper Judd-1285, PR64+ Brown

3215 1873 Trade Dollar, Judd-1285, Pollock-1427, R.8, PR64+ Brown PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The obverse, designed by J. A. Bailly, features a coiled hair bust of Liberty facing left. The reverse mimics the "Amazonian" pattern silver dollar save for a reduction in the size of the eagle and the addition of the motto E PLURIBUS UNUM on a scroll above and the weight and fineness below. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. Only three examples of this design in copper have been traced, plus one coin in aluminum, which is believed to be unique. This near-Gem proof is overwhelmingly mahogany-brown with electric-blue patina and glints of peach-orange and violet on the obverse. Minor hairlines occur in the fields, and a couple of dark spots appear around the D in DOLLAR.

Ex: Thomas S. Chalkley Collection (*Superior Galleries*, 1/1990), lot 2784; *Mid-American Rare Coin Auctions* (5/1990). PCGS# 61570



1873 Trade Dollar in Silver Judd-1300, PR64+ Only Six Examples Traced

1873 Trade Dollar in White Metal Judd-1314, PR63+ Two or Three Known

3216 1873 Trade Dollar, Judd-1300, Pollock-1442, High R.7, PR64+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. Liberty is seated left on the obverse with her left hand resting on a globe and her right hand holding a liberty pole. Bales of cotton are present at Liberty's feet, and a plow and shafts of wheat are behind. A ribbon inscribed LIBERTY crosses the globe, thirteen stars are around the periphery, and the date 1873 is at the bottom. An eagle that is similar to that seen on the Amazonian patterns dominates the reverse. Perched on a rock, the eagle clutches a bundle of arrows in its right talon while its left supports a shield draped over which is a ribbon inscribed IN GOD WE TRUST. The inscription 420 GRAINS, 900 FINE is below the rock, the legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA is at the top, and the denomination TRADE DOLLAR is at the bottom. The eagle's beak holds the end of a ribbon inscribed E PLURIBUS UNUM. Struck in silver with a reeded edge.

Philadelphia coin dealer John W. Haseltine reported in March 1876 that seven examples were struck in silver. USPatterns.com has traced six of those coins, including this one. Dusky silver surfaces exhibit areas of golden color and blushes of deeper steel patina around the borders. The fields remain flashy and reflective.

Ex: *The Connecticut Historical Society and M. Vernon Sheldon Collections* (Bowers and Merena, 4/1983), lot 1187; *Rogers M. Fred Jr., Collection* (Bowers and Merena, 11/1995), lot 2331.

NGC ID# 2A8L, PCGS# 61585

3217 1873 Trade Dollar, Judd-1314, Pollock-1457, R.8, PR63+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. Liberty is seated and faces left. She supports a Liberty pole with one hand, while the other hand rests on a globe inscribed LIBERTY. A pair of flags arise behind her, and the date is centered below. The reverse is similar to the regular issue Trade Dollar, except that the eagle is substantially reduced in size to make room for a banner below inscribed IN GOD WE TRUST. Struck in white metal with a plain edge.

Although the silver composition Judd-1310 variant of this pattern is relatively common, Judd-1314 is extremely rare. Pollock cites only two auction appearances — lots 1915 and 1916 in the legendary 1954 King Farouk "Palace Collection" sale. USPatterns.com adds: "A third or one of the Farouk coins was in Stacks Anderson-Dupont sale." The dies are rotated a few degrees clockwise, a different alignment from the 360 degree Judd-1310 production. This well-struck white metal proof has silver-gray and charcoal color. A few faint hairlines are noted in the fields, which offer intermittent and moderate granularity.

Ex: *The New Millennium Collection / New York Signature* (Heritage, 11/2003), lot 11199.

PCGS# 61600



1873 Trade Dollar in Copper
Judd-1327, PR66 Brown
Four Pieces Known

3218 1873 Trade Dollar, Judd-1327, Pollock-1472, High R.7, PR66 Brown PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The regular dies for the adopted Trade dollar. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. These off-metal Trade dollars were produced explicitly for sale to collectors, but only four examples in copper are known. The only one we have handled to this point was a PR64 in January 2010, now housed in a Wyoming collection, which contains the three other examples of this rare pattern issue.

Eye appeal for this Premium Gem proof is phenomenal, with rose and violet patina revealing accents of sky-blue and peach-orange over flashy medium brown surfaces. Glints of mint-red color remain. This would make a terrific addition to any advanced Trade dollar set.

Ex: Robert Michael Prescott Collection (*American Numismatic Rarities*, 1/2006), lot 935.
 PCGS# 61615



1873 Half Eagle in Copper
Judd-1338, PR65 Brown
Ex: King Farouk

3219 1873 Half Eagle, Judd-1338, Pollock-1482, High R.7, PR65 Brown PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. William Barber's design with Liberty facing right, dated 1873, with an obverse that is similar to his Trade dollar design. The reverse is taken from Barber's Amazonian design from the previous year. According to a J.W. Haseltine auction from 1876, only five pieces were struck in copper (this information courtesy of USPatterns.com). That same number is still available to collectors today but two are gilt, leaving only three copper pieces such as this one.

This is a lovely pattern. Great liberties were taken with the term "Brown" on this example. The blue-brown patina that covers each side actually shows a significant amount of underlying red. A few light contact marks are scattered over both obverse and reverse, but none are worthy of individual mention.

Ex: King Farouk; Palace Collection of Egypt (*Sotheby's*, 2/1954), lot 1907; Salman Collection (*Stack's* 12/1962), lot 996; Lake Michigan and Springdale Collections (*American Numismatic Rarities*, 6/2006), lot 1034; Pelican Bay Collection of Pattern Coins / FUN Signature (*Heritage*, 1/2008), lot 3477.
 NGC ID# 2A9E, PCGS# 61626



**1873 Ten Dollar in Copper
Judd-1342, PR65 Brown**

3220 1873 Ten Dollars, Judd-1342, Pollock-1486, R.8, PR65 Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The obverse and reverse are both the same design used to strike regular-issue 1873 Closed 3 eagles. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. This is an exceptionally rare pattern, one of just three or four believed to exist, including pieces that are gilt. A similar number are known in aluminum. The Brown designation for this Gem is somewhat misleading. Both sides feature deep violet patina with colorful accents of pale orange, lilac, blue, and lime-green toning that all blend together. A couple of tiny carbon spots are seen.

Ex: Jones Beach Collection / FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2007), lot 1507.

PCGS# 61630



**1874 Five Cents in Aluminum
Judd-1351, PR64 Cameo
Two or Three Pieces Known**

3221 1874 Five Cents, Judd-1351, Pollock-1495, R.8, PR64 Cameo PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The regular-issue Shield nickel dies design for the year. Struck in aluminum with a plain edge. Two or three examples of this off-metal Mint product are believed extant, and the same number are thought to exist in copper. These are rare patterns, and they seldom appear on the open market. Andrew Pollock reports an example sold as part of the King Farouk sale in 1954. Bowers and Ruddy advertised an example in their 1964 inventory and then another (or possibly the same coin) during the mid-to-late 1970s in the company's *Rare Coin Review*. As far as we can tell, no example has been offered publicly in decades. PCGS lists this coin in PR64 Cameo and a PR61 submission whose certification corresponds to the Wilcox coin listed by Pollock. The single PR64 Cameo example at NGC is probably a duplication of this piece (11/20). As expected of an aluminum proof, both sides are completely brilliant and richly frosted. Field reflectivity is profound. Minimally hairlined.

PCGS# 535193



1874 Quarter in Copper Judd-1359, PR64 Brown

Ex: Lemus, One of Three Traced

3222 1874 Quarter Dollar, Judd-1359, Pollock-1504, R.8, PR64 Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The obverse and reverse dies are from the same designs used on regular-issue coinage in 1874. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. Judd-1359 is traditionally listed as a dies trial issue, but USPatterns.com believes the coins were sold by the Mint as part of complete off-metal sets. An example of such a set in copper was in the collection of King Farouk-Palace Collections of Egypt sale (Sotheby's, 2/1954), lot 1933. Judd-1359 is extremely rare today, with fewer than three examples traced.

As expected, the design elements throughout this proof quarter are sharply struck, with particularly fine detail on the eagle's feathers. The surfaces are toned a pleasing chocolate-brown. Minimal carbon and contact.

Ex: D.E.A. and U.S. Marshals Services Sale (Heritage, 12/1988), lot 1897; Lemus Collection, Queller Family Collection Part Two (Heritage, 1/2009), lot 1843.

NGC ID# 2AA4, PCGS# 61663

1874 Half Eagle in Copper Judd-1371, PR65 Red and Brown

3223 1874 Five Dollars, Judd-1371, Pollock-1516, R.8, PR65 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The regular-issue five dollar dies for the year. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. USPatterns.com editor Saul Teichman reports two or three examples known in this metal and another two or three in aluminum. These were struck as off-metal delicacies for well-connected Mint insiders, including dealers and collectors. The present Red and Brown Gem proof displays melded shades of copper-orange and brick-red with iridescent accents of blue, magenta, and gold interspersed. Modest contrast appears on each side.

Ex: ANA Convention Sale (Stack's, 8/1976), lot 3675; Trinity Sale (Steve Ivy Numismatic Auctions, 4/1977), lot 1113; Collection of Samuel J. Bergard & Treasure Coins of the S.S. New York (Stack's, 7/2008), lot 4219.

NGC ID# 2AAC, PCGS# 71675



1874 Double Eagle in Copper Judd-1381, PR66+ Brown

3224 1874 Double Eagle, Judd-1381, Pollock-1526, R.8, PR66+ Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Each side features the regular-issue Type Two double eagle design for the year. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. Although patterns like these were likely produced as numismatic delicacies rather than as proper dies trials, they are nevertheless rare. USPatterns.com reports two or three pieces extant. One was sold as part of the King Farouk-Palace Collections of Egypt Sale (Sotheby's, 2/1954), lot 1925. We handled a PR60 Red and Brown on two occasions, once in 2001 and again in 2018, possibly representing a reappearance of the Farouk coin. B. Max Mehl offered an example as lot 1911a in the February 1921 Wilharm Collection sale, where he described it as a "Brilliant purple proof." This high-end Premium Gem may be the Wilharm coin. The obverse features eye-catching ice-blue (perhaps purple to some) patina, particularly over the relief elements, while reverse color is more varied. Eye appeal and preservation are spectacular.
PCGS# 61685



1875 Ten Cents in Aluminum Judd-1391, PR66 Deep Cameo

3225 1875 Ten Cents, Judd-1391, Pollock-1534, R.8, PR66 Deep Cameo PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Regular-issue Seated dime dies for the year 1875. Struck in aluminum with a reeded edge. Off-metal patterns were produced for numismatic purposes rather than as experimental trials to test the dies. However, they are rare nonetheless, with only three of four known in aluminum, plus a similar number in copper (Judd-1390). We have handled one other Judd-1391 representative on two separate occasions, once in 2000 and then again in 2001. We have not seen one in two decades — a testament to the ultimate rarity of the 1875 ten cent in aluminum. Both sides of this brilliant Premium Gem showcase incredible depth of field and thickly frosted motifs, producing eye-catching Deep Cameo contrast.
PCGS# 535189



1875 Twenty Cent in Silver Judd-1407, PR65+ Cameo

3226 1875 Twenty Cents, Judd-1407, Pollock-1550, Low R.6, PR65+ Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Eliasberg-Simpson. The obverse is similar to the adopted die, although LIBERTY is incused rather than raised as on the regular-issue coins. The unadopted pattern reverse expresses the denomination twice, TWENTY CENTS and 1/5 OF A DOLLAR, indicating the Mint was wary of customers confusing these twenty cent pieces with their Seated quarter counterparts. The verbose legend forces a simple wreath motif, similar to that of the issued three cent nickel. Struck in silver with a plain edge. Probably a little more than a dozen examples are known, according to USPatterns.com. This Cameo-contrasted Gem is almost entirely brilliant, save for peripheral blushes of dusky violet-gray patina. Lovely all-original surfaces.

Ex: Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. Collection, Part I (Bowers and Merena, 5/1996), lot 212.

NGC ID# 2ABA, PCGS# 81714

1875 Twenty Cents in Aluminum Judd-1413, PR66+ Deep Cameo

3227 1875 Twenty Cents, Judd-1413, Pollock-1556, High R.7, PR66+ Deep Cameo PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The obverse is similar to the regular Seated Liberty twenty cent piece, but the date is smaller and LIBERTY is incuse on the shield, rather than raised. The reverse is also similar to the adopted design, but the end leaves of the olive sprig overlap, and there are several other minor variations. Struck in aluminum with a plain edge. More than a dozen examples exist in both silver and copper, while aluminum representativeness, unsurprisingly, are much rarer. Fewer than six pieces are believed extant. This high-end Premium Gem Deep Cameo example undoubtedly ranks among the finest and could be the single best-preserved Judd-1413 known, as reflected by the certification totals. Completely brilliant, thickly frosted surfaces boast dramatic contrast. Worth a premium bid.

PCGS# 511277



**1876 'Liberty by the Seashore' Dollar
Judd-1467, Struck in Silver, PR66+
Five Coins Struck**

3228 1876 Dollar, Judd-1467, Pollock-1618, High R.7, PR66+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The obverse shows Liberty seated on the seashore, holding an olive branch, with conjoined flags behind her. A steamship is in the distance. Liberty's left hand rests on a globe inscribed LIBERTY, although the word is rather weak on all examples we have seen. Between the base and the date, IN GOD WE TRUST is presented in a cartouche. The reverse shows ONE DOLLAR in the center surrounded by an olive wreath. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA rings the upper margin and E PLURIBUS UNUM in small letters at the bottom reverse. Struck in silver with a reeded edge.

It is said (by Adams and Woodin) that just five were struck, and that is the number known today. They were struck on Trade dollar planchets, suggesting that this pattern variety was intended as a Trade dollar pattern, even though the reverse inscription suggests otherwise. The Judd-1467, 1468, and 1469 patterns should be classified among the many U.S. Trade dollar patterns produced in the 1870s.

This Premium Gem is tied with the King Farouk specimen as the finest certified, and its aesthetic appeal might even give it the edge over the Farouk coin. Both sides have fully mirrored fields and frosty devices, generating partial cameo contrast beneath the gorgeous gray-gold surfaces. The borders have delightful blue and iridescent peripheral toning. The overall appearance is entirely original and pristine, easily a coin for those who desire the best available quality. Ex: Abe Kosoff (1/1956); Frank M. Stirling Collection / Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 5/2009), lot 1439. NGC ID# 2ACW, PCGS# 61789





**1877 Sailor Head Quarter in Copper
Judd-1500, PR64 Brown
Sole PCGS Example, None at NGC**

3229 1877 Sailor Head Quarter Dollar, Judd-1500, Pollock-1653, R.7, PR64 Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. William Barber's well-known Sailor Head obverse is paired with a regular Seated quarter reverse. The obverse exhibits a bust with the date below and 13 stars arranged seven left and six right, separated by IN GOD WE TRUST in small letters. Struck in copper with a silver edge. The Sailor Head appears on several patterns of multiple denominations dated 1875 through 1877. The present die pairing is also known by a single example in silver (Judd-1499). USPatterns.com states "about eight examples are known [for Judd-1500], two of which have been silverplated." Despite that statement, this lot is the only Judd-1500 presently certified by either NGC or PCGS (as of 11/20). It is fully struck and unmarked with lavish multicolor toning. The obverse is predominantly orange-gold and powder-blue. The reverse displays slightly deeper cobalt-blue, sea-green, and lavender shades. The Eric P. Newman specimen is the only other Judd-1500 pattern we've traced to auctions since 1991. Ex: Samuel J. Berngard (*Stack's Bowers*, 7/2008), lot 4221; FUN Signature (*Heritage*, 7/2010), lot 4491. PCGS# 61835



**1877 Morgan Half Dollar in Silver
Judd-1514, Toned PR66**

3230 1877 Morgan Half Dollar, Judd-1514, Pollock-1678, Low R.7, PR66 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The obverse is similar to the Morgan dollar, but the head of Liberty is surrounded by a beaded circle, with 13 stars and E PLURIBUS UNUM around the edge. The date 1877 is below. On the reverse a so-called "defiant eagle" is perched on a scroll inscribed IN GOD WE TRUST. An olive branch points left, and three arrowheads point right. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. This pattern design dates to February 1877, and is the first of four dies from this year. Only seven examples are known in silver with the same number known in copper. Each side exhibits speckled, multicolor toning over deeply mirrored fields. The devices show thick mint frost and the coin would undoubtedly earn a Cameo designation if it were untuned.

Ex: George W. Cogan, March 17, 1883; T. Harrison Garrett; Garrett Collection (*Stack's*, 3/1976), lot 638; Garrett Collection, Part I (11/1979); Morris Evans Collection (*Bowers and Merena*, 8/1998), lot 2079; Kenneth Goldman; Red Bank Collection (ANR, 12/2003), lot 305; American Numismatic Rarities (3/2006), lot 1368; Santa Clara Elite Auction (*Superior*, 4/2004), lot 1510; ANA Auction (*Stacks Bowers*, 8/2011), lot 7528.

NGC ID# 2ADX, PCGS# 61852



**1877 Half Dollar in Silver
Judd-1516, PR67
Bust From Morgan Dollar
Single Finest at PCGS**

3231 1877 Half Dollar, Judd-1516, Pollock-1680, R.7, PR67 PCGS.

Ex: Newman-Simpson. The obverse features George T. Morgan's head of Liberty facing left inside a beaded circle. Thirteen stars are arranged in two arcs outside, six left and seven right. E PLURIBUS UNUM is above and the date below. The central figure on the reverse is an eagle with spread wings inside a beaded circle. The eagle's wing feathers are larger than on other pattern varieties. The eagle is standing on a scroll inscribed IN GOD WE TRUST, with an olive branch and three arrows behind; unusually, the topmost and lowest arrowheads have a zigzag shape. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA is above and HALF DOLLAR is below. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. This is a colorful Superb Gem with a pristine appearance and lovely ocean-blue, orange-red, and pumpkin-gold toning. The strike shows minor incompleteness at the centers. USPatterns.com traces only six specimens of Judd-1516.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Collection, Part I (Heritage, 4/2013), lot 4012.

NGC ID# 26X4, PCGS# 61854



**1877 Half Dollar in Silver, PR65
Judd-1524, Pollock-1692
Unique, Ex: Maris-Garrett-Bass**

3232 1877 Half Dollar, Judd-1524, Pollock-1692, R.8, PR65

PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The obverse offers a head of Liberty with six stars to the left, seven to the right, and the date below. Liberty wears a wide-banded cap with the word LIBERTY, hair tied back with a ribbon. The cap is garnished by wheat and cotton. The reverse displays an eagle on a shield inside a band that carries the dual mottoes IN GOD WE TRUST and E PLURIBUS UNUM in Gothic script. Around is the legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA with HALF DOLLAR below. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. Pollock lists two variants of this obverse die in silver, one with the second 7 far from the dentils (Pollock-1690) and one with the second 7 close to the dentils (Pollock-1692). According to USPatterns.com, this is the only known example of Pollock-1692. The Bass cataloger believed it to be unique, and no information has come to light to contradict that assertion.

All 1877 half dollar patterns are highly sought-after, but this unique, well-pedigreed representative deserves extra attention and a premium bid. The obverse is largely cobalt-blue with central shades of magenta and peach-orange. A similar blue hue dominates the reverse, surrounded by golden patina around the borders.

Ex: Dr. Edward Maris (6/1886), T. Harrison Garrett; Garrett Estate; Johns Hopkins University; Garrett Collection, Part I (Bowers and Ruddy, 11/1979), lot 388; Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection, Part I (Bowers and Merena, 5/1999), lot 1228.

NGC ID# 2AE9, PCGS# 61864



**1877 Half Dollar in Silver
Judd-1528, PR65 Cameo
William Barber's Helmeted Head
Only Four Known**

**1877 Half Dollar in Silver
Judd-1534a, PR65+
Unique, Ex: Garrett, Bebee**

3233 1877 Half Dollar, Judd-1528, Pollock-1696, High R.7, PR65 Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. A William Barber design with a helmeted head of Liberty on the obverse and a sandwich-board eagle on the reverse. The obverse also has displays 13 stars, seven left and six right, separated by IN GOD WE TRUST. The helmet includes an eagle, a plume, and a coronet inscribed LIBERTY. The reverse completes the statutory legends across the periphery. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. This undisturbed Gem exhibits attractive peripheral golden-brown and navy-blue toning. The overall strike is good despite blending near Liberty's ear and opposite on the wing left of the shield. Per USPatterns.com, there are only four examples of Judd-1528. Its copper counterpart, Judd-1529, is unique. An important opportunity to acquire this very rare design.

Ex: Armand Champa Collection (Bowers and Ruddy, 5/1972), lot 1074; William R. Sieck Collection (7-8/1981), lot 240; Morris Evans Collection (Bowers and Merena, 8/1998), lot 2088; Elite Coin Auction (Superior, 7/2003), lot 466; New York Signature (Heritage, 11/2003), lot 11211.

NGC ID# 2AEC, PCGS# 61868

3234 1877 Half Dollar, Judd-1534a, Pollock-1701, R.8, PR65+ PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The obverse features a bust of Liberty facing left, wearing a coronet with wheat ears and cotton bolls. The coronet has the word LIBERTY inscribed in raised letters. The motto IN GOD WE TRUST is spelled out above Liberty's head, with stars on either side and the date below. The reverse is centered around an eagle, which supports a shield and clutches an olive branch and three arrows. The motto E PLURIBUS UNUM is located on the eagle's stand. The legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA surrounds the eagle, with the denomination HALF DOLLAR below. The date is blundered, with the 8 over an errant 1. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. The Charles Barber design pairs the Judd-1532 obverse and the Judd-1539 reverse, and is available only as Judd-1534 in copper with two known, and Judd-1534a in silver with one known, the present lot. It is a splendid Gem with iridescent peach-gold borders and aquamarine fields. The motifs display cobalt-blue and lilac-red shades. The strike is intricate and there are no detractors.

Ex: George W. Cogan; T. Harrison Garrett; John Work Garrett; Johns Hopkins University; Garrett Collection, Part 1 (Bowers and Ruddy, 11/1979), lot 390; Aubrey Bebee Collection (Bowers and Merena, 8/1987), lot 1503; Jascha Heifetz Collection (Superior, 10/1989), lot 3277; Jascha Heifetz Collection (Superior, 10/1989), lot 3277.

NGC ID# 2AEJ, PCGS# 61875



**1877 Silver Dollar in Copper
Judd-1543, PR65+ Red and Brown
One of Only Four Known**

**1878 Silver Dollar in Copper
Judd-1555, PR67+ Red and Brown
Numerically Finest at PCGS**

3235 1877 Dollar, Judd-1543, Pollock-1716, High R.7, PR65+ Red and Brown PCGS. Ex: Bass-Simpson. This William Barber design shows the obverse of Liberty facing left, her hair bound by a coronet. The motto IN GOD WE TRUST is above the figure of Liberty and the date is below. 13 stars are arranged seven left and six right. The reverse has 1 DOLLAR in the center surrounded by a wreath of corn, wheat, and cotton with UNITED STATES OF AMERICA above and E PLURIBUS UNUM below. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. This die combination was not struck in another alloy. Beautifully toned with cherry-red and electric-blue shades intermingled across exemplary surfaces. The strike is sharp, and the sole imperfection is a tiny spot on Liberty's jaw. Per USPatterns.com, there are only four known examples of Judd-1543.

Ex: (Quality Sales Corp., 11/1970), lot 1308; Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection, Part I (Bowers and Merena, 5/1999), lot 1274; Atlanta ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2001), lot 8388.

NGC ID# 2AET, PCGS# 71887

3236 1878 Silver Dollar, Judd-1555, Pollock-1738, Low R.7, PR67+ Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. A head of Liberty faces left, wearing a coronet inscribed LIBERTY. The motto IN GOD WE TRUST is above with the date below. The left obverse field has seven stars near the border with six more along the right border. The reverse has an eagle with wings spread, holding an olive branch and three arrows. The statutory legend is above and the denomination is below, with E PLURIBUS UNUM in the field above the eagle. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. About a baker's dozen examples are known of Judd-1555. The present lot is numerically finest at PCGS (11/12). The ocean-blue toning is exquisite, and glimpses of cherry-red and sun-gold also visit protected regions. The strike is sharp and there are no detractors. The Pollock subvariety with the upright of the B in PLURIBUS between the TE in STATES. Among the four Pollock subvarieties, P-1734 is the most available, and Pollock-1742 is the rarest, with no Heritage auction appearances in this century. NGC ID# 2AF8, PCGS# 81916



**1878 Goloid Metric Dollar
Judd-1564, PR64**

3237 1878 Goloid Metric Dollar, Judd-1564, Pollock-1755, Low R.7, PR64 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. A head of Liberty faces left on the obverse with 13 stars arranged seven before and six after. Liberty wears a cap inscribed LIBERTY and ornamented with wheat, cotton leaves, and bolls. E PLURIBUS UNUM is at the top and the date 1878 is below. On the reverse, 38 stars encircle the inscription GOLOID / METRIC. / 1 - G. / 16.1 - S. / 1.9 - C. / GRAMS 14.25. The legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA is above and the denomination expressed as 100 CENTS is below. Presumably struck in standard silver alloy (90% silver, 10% copper) with a reeded edge. These are reported to have been struck in silver and in W.W. Hubbell's goloid composition (5.26% gold, 84.74% silver, and 10.00% copper), but according to USPatterns.com, "these have never been confirmed by metallurgical analysis." Silvery-gray surfaces are smooth, if somewhat muted, with areas of chestnut-gold toning mainly on the reverse. Fully struck at the centers.

NGC ID# 2AFG, PCGS# 61926



**1878 Half Eagle in Gilt Copper
Judd-1569, PR64**

3238 1878 Half Eagle, Judd-1569, Pollock-1760, Low R.7, Gilt PR64 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The large Liberty head faces left, and has an expression similar to that of the regular issue Morgan dollar. However, her hair is tied in a bun, and she does not wear a cap or any cereal grains. The reverse features an eagle with spread wings holding an olive branch in its right talon and three arrows in its left. Differentiated from similar patterns by the letter E below the chin, no obverse periods, and IN GOD WE TRUST on the upper reverse border. Struck in copper and gilt with a reeded edge.

About a dozen Judd-1569 representatives are known, and this is one of several pieces that have been gilted. The brassy-gold surfaces of this near-Gem proof feature steel-blue and reddish accents on each side. A few hairlines are seen.

PCGS# 535008



1878 Half Eagle in Copper Judd-1574, PR66 Red Cameo

1878 Ten Dollar in Copper Judd-1580, PR66+ Red and Brown Charles Barber's Capped Liberty

3239 1878 Half Eagle, Judd-1574, Pollock-1766, High R.6, PR66 Red Cameo PCGS. Ex: Simpson. William Barber's design shows the head of Liberty wearing a band inscribed LIBERTY incused with E PLURIBUS UNUM around the margin. This portrait is similar in design to the famous four dollar Flowing Hair stella pattern. The reverse displays an alert perched eagle with raised wings. Struck in copper with a reeded edge.

USPatterns.com reports at least 18 pieces known, six of which are permanently housed in institutional collections and unavailable to collectors. This is an outstanding copper-orange and pumpkin-gold Premium Gem. The color is seamless, save for a couple of unimportant gray flecks. Careful rotation fails to reveal any hairlines. Captivating eye appeal, a beautiful, iconic design, and magnificent color.

Ex: Pelican Bay Collection of Pattern Coins / FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2008), lot 3486.

PCGS# 881937

3240 1878 Ten Dollar, Judd-1580, Pollock-1773, Low R.7, PR66+ Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. A cap inscribed LIBERTY adorns the flowing locks on the obverse with IN GOD WE TRUST above and 1878 below. Stars are arranged with seven to the left and six more to the right. A small eagle has wings that are stretched far above, holding three arrows and an olive branch. The legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and denomination TEN DOLLARS follow the border above and below. The upper reverse field has the motto E PLURIBUS UNUM. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. About a dozen examples of Judd-1580 are known, a few of which are gilt. Neither NGC nor PCGS has certified any examples as Red. This high-grade example displays substantial orange-gold, although lilac and lavender shades are also prominent. Boldly struck and unabraded with only inconsequential carbon.

NGC ID# 2AG7, PCGS# 71944



**1879 Dime in Copper
Judd-1585, PR66 Red
Charles Barber's 'Washlady'
Famous Pattern Design**

**1879 Morgan Dime in Copper
Judd-1587, PR66+ Red
Ex: Newman, CAC Approved**

3241 1879 Washlady Dime, Judd-1585, Pollock-1778, High R.6, PR66 Red PCGS. Ex: Bass-Simpson. Barber's celebrated "Washlady" design, a term that has been used to describe the abundantly coifed portrait since the nineteenth century. The head of Liberty faces left surrounded by the legend and the date is situated below. She is wearing a headband inscribed LIBERTY. The headband is ornamented with ears of wheat, cotton leaves, and bolls. On the reverse, the denomination is encircled by a ring of dots that is flanked by the ornamentally framed motto E PLURIBUS UNUM and a wreath of cotton and wheat. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. Predominantly orange-red surfaces also exhibit blushes of lilac and hints of gunmetal-blue. No post-strike detractors are evident, though a slender lint mark is above the N in ONE. As of (10/20), PCGS has certified a dozen examples of this rare and popular Judd variety. Only four are certified as fully Red. Population: 3 in 66 Red, 0 finer (11/20). Ex: Lee Hewitt, 4/1972; Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection, Part I (Bowers and Merena, 5/1999), lot 1110. NGC ID# 2AGB, PCGS# 81962

3242 1879 Morgan Ten Cents, Judd-1587, Pollock-1780, High R.6, PR66+ Red PCGS. CAC. Ex: Newman-Simpson. The obverse depicts a head of Liberty facing left with UNITED STATES OF AMERICA around and the date, 1879, below. The head is essentially a miniature of that featured on the regular issue Morgan dollar. On the reverse, the denomination ONE DIME, the motto E PLURIBUS UNUM, and an arc of 13 stars are inscribed within a circle of dots. Around the circle is a wreath of corn, tobacco, cotton, and wheat. Struck in copper with a reeded edge.

About 12 to 15 pieces are known in copper, plus a similar number in silver. Morgan's Liberty Head, made famous by the silver dollar named for its engraver, appeared on pattern issues of all four then-current silver denominations. This striking Premium Gem proof dime exhibits bold design elements with brilliant orange mint color. The fields are lightly mirrored around lustrous devices, with trivial dark toning flecks attesting to its originality.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Collection (Heritage, 4/2013), lot 4017. NGC ID# 2AGD, PCGS# 81964



1879 Morgan Ten Cent in Silver Judd-1588, PR67 Cameo

3243 1879 Morgan Dime, Judd-1588, Pollock-1781, High R.6, PR67 Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The obverse features the same portrait as used on the Morgan dollar, but with UNITED STATES OF AMERICA around instead of stars. The date 1879 is below. The reverse displays ONE DIME within a beaded circle with E PLURIBUS UNUM above, stars below, and a wreath composed of six bunches of four laurel leaves each around. Struck in silver with a reeded edge.

USPatterns.com lists 12 to 15 pieces known for this Morgan dime in silver, plus a similar quantity manufactured in copper (Judd-1589). The brightly mirrored fields flash strongly through the rich cobalt-blue and rose toning that covers each side. An immaculate pattern, and impressive to find the famous Morgan design on a coin of this size.

Ex: Summer FUN Signature (Heritage, 6/2008), lot 1757.
PCGS# 134089 Base PCGS# 61965

1879 Morgan Dime in Copper Judd-1589, PR67 Red Cameo

3244 1879 Morgan Ten Cents, Judd-1589, Pollock-1782, Low R.7, PR67 Red Cameo PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The obverse exhibits the same portrait as that used on the Morgan dollar, but with UNITED STATES OF AMERICA around the border. The date 1879 appears below the bust. The reverse features ONE DIME within a beaded circle with E PLURIBUS UNUM above, stars below, and a wreath composed of six bunches of four laurel leaves each around. Struck in silver with a reeded edge.

This is one of 12 to 15 pieces known. However, there exists an entire subset of Morgan dollar collectors and Morgan pattern specialists who actively seek these pieces out, and that number certainly exceeds the number examples extant. The design is always popular, especially in this diminutive format. Equally impressive is the fabulous technical preservation of this Superb Gem. Both sides are fully copper-orange and feature dramatic field-device contrast. Exceptional in every possible regard.

PCGS# 134103



**1879 Morgan Quarter in Silver
Judd-1593, PR68 Cameo
Iridescent Multicolor Toning**

3245 1879 Quarter, Judd-1593, Pollock-1787, High R.6, PR68 Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. Morgan's silver dollar portrait provides the bust on this pattern, reduced in scale for the quarter denomination. The obverse legend is similar, but the layout differs slightly from the Morgan dollar. The reverse has a perched eagle with spread wings, but the wingtips point down, while they are raised on the issued Morgan dollar. IN GOD WE TRUST is widely spread and in small letters. This design is often referred to as the "Morgan quarter." Struck in silver with a reeded edge. The well-struck surfaces are bathed in butter-gold, cherry-red, and navy-blue hues. Free from contact, and highly attractive. A few pinpoint freckles are noted on the obverse field.

NGC ID# 2AGJ, PCGS# 134091

**1879 Half Dollar in Copper
Judd-1600, PR67+ Red and Brown
Morgan Liberty Head, Finest Certified**

3246 1879 Morgan Half Dollar, Judd-1600, Pollock-1795, Low R.7, PR67+ Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The portrait is the same as on the standard Morgan dollar, except larger. The border arrangement of stars and E PLURIBUS UNUM differs. The reverse features a large perched eagle with unfurled wings. The eagle clutches three large arrows and an olive branch. IN GOD WE TRUST is widely spread around the eagle. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. The pattern is also known in silver (Judd-1599). Judd-1600 usually has a soft strike on the central obverse, but the present coin shows only minor incompleteness. Colorfully toned in cherry-red, orange-gold, ice-blue, and lavender. No contact or carbon is visible. As of (10/20), PCGS certified seven examples of Judd-1600; two as Brown, four as Red and Brown, and one as Red. Among those pieces, the present lot has the single finest numerical grade, with a PR66 Red specimen in second place. NGC has certified four pieces in all grades and colors, none finer than PR66 (10/20).

PCGS# 71978



**1879 Washlady Dollar in Copper
Judd-1604, PR65 Brown
Fully Struck, Aqua and Rose Toning**

**1879 Silver Dollar in Copper
Judd-1614, PR65 Brown
Light Multicolor Patina**

3247 1879 Washlady Dollar, Judd-1604, Pollock-1799, High R.6, PR65 Brown PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. Charles Barber's "Washlady" design shows Liberty with abundant coiffed hair, wearing a band inscribed LIBERTY. Stars are arranged seven by six on the obverse periphery, separated by IN GOD WE TRUST. The reverse features an standing eagle with spread wings. The border displays the remaining statutory legends, with E PLURIBUS UNUM widely spread. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. USPatterns.com estimates 12 to 15 Judd-1604 patterns have survived. The "Washlady" nickname dates to the April 1891 auction of the F.W. Doughty Collection. The "Washlady" Liberty bust appears on 1879 patterns of all four silver denominations, dime through dollar. The present fully struck Gem displays exquisite rose-red and lime-green toning. Unabraded, though the grade is limited by a few small freckles of charcoal toning.

3248 1879 Silver Dollar, Judd-1614, Pollock-1810, Low R.7, PR65 Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The obverse is the regular die for the Morgan silver dollar. The reverse is roughly similar to the Morgan reverse, but the eagle's wings are lowered rather than raised, with the eagle somewhat larger and the body shaped differently—less tapered. ONE DOLLAR is beneath in tiny letters, and IN GOD WE TRUST encircles the eagle's head, but not in a script font as on the regular issue. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA is roughly the same appearance as on the final product. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. Attractive ocean-blue, peach-gold, and ruby-red toning grace this boldly struck and essentially unabraded Gem. A few pinpoint flecks deny perfection.

NGC ID# 2AH5, PCGS# 61992

Ex: Stetson University Collection (Bowers and Merena, 5/1993), lot 2423; Massachusetts Historical Society Auction (Bowers and Merena, 11/1994), lot 2556; Allison Parks Collection (American Numismatic Rarities, 8/2015), lot 1300.

NGC ID# 2AGV, PCGS# 61982



1879 Metric Dollar in Silver or Goloid Judd-1622, PR68 Cameo

3249 1879 Metric Dollar, Judd-1622, Pollock-1818, Low R.7, PR68 Cameo PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Metric dollar pattern designed by George Morgan, featuring a rarely used head of Liberty with hair brushed back and fastened in a bun and with a wide ribbon at the top of the head. The reverse is the standard Metric dollar design with DEO EST GLORIA featured prominently above the composition in the center. Struck in silver or goloid with a reeded edge. This is one of the designs that would have been included in three-coin sets alongside a Coiled Hair stella and a Goloid Metric dollar. All three formed part of Dr. William Wheeler Hubbell's failed scheme for an international coinage. About a dozen examples of Judd-1622 are known. This extraordinary Superb Gem enjoys a thin veneer of golden color over beautifully contrasted surfaces, with frosty devices and mirrored fields. Absolutely pristine and unsurpassed. NGC ID# 2AHA, PCGS# 504679

1879 Goloid Metric Dollar in Goloid Judd-1626, PR65+ Full Strike, Light Pastel Toning

3250 1879 Goloid Metric Dollar, Judd-1626, Pollock-1822, R.4, PR65+ PCGS. Ex: Simpson. William Barber's design for the Goloid Metric dollar with a capped head of Liberty on the obverse, paired with a reverse that carries the statutory as well as elemental inscriptions. A circle of stars about the central inscriptions breaks the otherwise continuous wording. STATES is unevenly spaced, a minor diesinking error unusual for the era. Struck in goloid (a silver alloy that includes a small portion of gold) with a reeded edge. This is a delightful Gem that offers pastel pumpkin-gold and powder-blue toning. A full strike and unblemished surfaces further ensure the eye appeal. Population: 8 in 65 (2 in 65+), 3 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 2AHE, PCGS# 62004



**1879 Goloid Metric Dollar in Copper
Judd-1628, PR67+ Red and Brown
Outstanding Eye Appeal**

**1879 Goloid Metric Dollar in Copper
Judd-1632, PR66 Red
Ex: Newman, Finest Certified**

3251 1879 Goloid Metric Dollar, Judd-1628, Pollock-1824, Low R.7, PR67+ Red and Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. William Barber's design for the Goloid Metric dollar features the head of Liberty with a wide band inscribed LIBERTY and a cap with all manner of American produce. The reverse is simply laid out with the composition in the center, surrounded by stars and two more rings of inscriptions. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. A spectacular Superb Gem whose sharp strike, smooth surfaces, and colorful patination ensure the eye appeal. Cherry-red, apricot-gold, navy-blue, and lilac shades alternate across both sides. As of (11/20), PCGS has certified nine specimens as Judd-1628, two as Brown, five as Red and Brown, and two as Red, with the present lot receiving the single highest grade. NGC ID# 2AHG, PCGS# 72006

3252 1879 Goloid Metric Dollar, Judd-1632, Pollock-1829, Low R.7, PR66 Red PCGS. Ex: Newman-Simpson. George Morgan's design for a goloid metric dollar with the head of Liberty facing left on the obverse, hair braided and coiled at the back of her head, E PLURIBUS UNUM above and the date 1879 below, with stars on the left and right side. On the reverse, the elemental components are central to that side and surrounded by a small circle of stars, and two other circles of statutory requirements between the stars and the rim. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. Eric P. Newman's envelope described this as "The splendid head with coiled hair by Morgan."

Although a dozen or more examples are known in this metal, few can equal the Newman example. In fact, it is the *finest Judd-1632 certified at both services combined* (11/20). Both sides feature brilliant copper-orange mint color throughout. The design elements are boldly impressed, displaying frosty luster within a deeply mirrored frame. Minute mellowing of the original mint color is evident, with a few scattered carbon flecks.

Ex: Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$35; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society; Eric P. Newman Collection (Heritage, 4/2013), lot 4025. PCGS# 82010



1880 Goloid Metric Dollar in Aluminum
Judd-1647, PR66 Cameo
Ex: Rothschild, Only Five Known

3253 1880 Goloid Metric Dollar, Judd-1647, Pollock-1847, High R.7, PR66 Cameo PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The obverse features the head of Liberty used on Barber's famous \$50 half union of 1877, with E PLURIBUS UNUM above and the date 1880 below, with 13 stars arranged 7x6 on the sides. The reverse displays a circle of dots in the center enclosing 895.8 S./4.2-G./100-C./ 25 GRAMS, all within an open wreath of cotton and wheat. DEO EST GLORIA above in cartouche, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA/ONE DOLLAR around. The same reverse as that used on Judd-1617 of 1879. Struck in aluminum with a reeded edge. A fully struck Premium Gem with outstanding white on black contrast between the frosty portrait and the mirrored obverse field. Imperfections are limited to a small flan flaw near star 6 and an thin line above the G in GRAMS. USPatterns.com has identified only five different Judd-1647 specimens.

Ex: Randolph S. Rothschild Collection (Stack's, 10/2003), lot 1109.
 NGC ID# 2AJ5, PCGS# 800107



1880 Goloid Metric Dollar in Copper
Judd-1652, PR66+ Red
Single Finest at PCGS

3254 1880 Goloid Metric Dollar, Judd-1652, Pollock-1852, High R.6, PR66+ Red PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The obverse portrait of Liberty faces left wearing a cap inscribed LIBERTY. The top of the cap is ornamented with ears of wheat, cotton leaves, and bolls. E PLURIBUS UNUM is at the top and the date 1880 is below with 13 peripheral stars arranged between. The central reverse expresses the composition of the denomination within a circle of 38 stars. The upper periphery displays the legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and the denomination GOLOID METRIC DOLLAR, while the motto DEO EST GLORIA and 100 CENTS are at the lower border. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. This specimen exhibits radiant fire-red surfaces. The strike is sharp and there is no evidence of contact. Liberty's cheek has a solitary fleck, and the left field shows a few brief, narrow streaks. As of (11/20), PCGS has certified a total of 17 examples of Judd-1652, four as Brown, ten as Red and Brown, and three as Red. The present lot is the single finest graded at PCGS, regardless of color designation.

Ex: William W. Moore Collection (Stack's, 3/1992), lot 1722; Dr. Jacob Turner Collection (Goldberg Auctions, 5/2003), lot 610.
 NGC ID# 2AJA, PCGS# 82037



1880 Goloid Metric Dollar in Goloid Judd-1654, PR64+ Deep Cameo

3255 1880 Goloid Metric Dollar, Judd-1654, Pollock-1854, Low R.7, PR64+ Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. Liberty faces left with her hair braided into a coil at the back of the head. The reverse presents a circle of 38 stars enclosing a four-line description of alloy. Outside the circle are the legends DEO EST GLORIA and GOLOID METRIC DOLLAR. Struck in goloid with a reeded edge. Goloid is an alloy of 84.54% silver, 10% copper, and 5.46% gold. The design was also struck in copper (Judd-1655) and aluminum (Judd-1656). USPatterns.com estimates "about a dozen are known." In all grades, PCGS has certified nine examples (as of 10/20) but the present lot is the sole Deep Cameo specimen. It is intricately struck and boasts icy motifs and smooth, glassy fields.
PCGS# 534950



1880 Flowing Hair Stella, Gilt Copper Judd-1658, PR62 Charles Barber Design

3256 1880 Flowing Hair Stella, Judd-1658, Pollock-1858, High R.6, Gilt, PR62 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The celebrated Flowing Hair design by Charles Barber, similar in appearance to its *Guide Book* gold counterpart (Judd-1657) but instead struck in copper with a reeded edge. Examples from this die pair were also struck in aluminum (Judd-1659). As is the case with several other stellas struck in metals other than gold, this example is gilt. The sharply struck and unmarked surfaces are primarily pumpkin-gold, with rose-red shades on the star and a blush of olive-green and navy-blue along the reverse exergue. The four dollar denomination was proposed by John Kasson, the U.S. ambassador to Austria. He found that acceptance of his U.S. gold coins in Europe required cumbersome calculations to fit local denominations, but the Austrian eight florin gold coin would be similar in value to a United States four dollar denomination. Secretary of State William Evarts was a proponent of Kasson's idea. The stella was intended as a trade coin, but only patterns were ever issued, dated 1879 and 1880.
NGC ID# 2AJG, PCGS# 92043



1881 Liberty Head Cent in Copper
Judd-1666, PR65 Brown
Ocean-Blue Toning

3257 1881 Liberty Cent, Judd-1666, Pollock-1866, High R.6, PR65 Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Charles Barber's design for a one cent piece with the head and wreath later used on the Liberty nickel. The Liberty bust is surrounded by UNITED STATES OF AMERICA instead of stars, with the date below. The reverse has a Roman numeral I within a wreath. Struck in copper with a plain edge. The variety was also struck in aluminum (Judd-1667) and nickel (Judd-1668). A well struck representative with ocean-blue fields and straw-gold borders. Wisps of russet toning surround the Roman numeral. A desirable Gem worth of inclusion in a pattern specialty featuring Barber's familiar Liberty head.

NGC ID# 2AJR, PCGS# 62062



1881 Liberty Nickel in Nickel
Judd-1671, PR64 Cameo
Attractive Peripheral Patina

3259 1881 Liberty Head Five Cents, Judd-1671, Pollock-1872, High R.6, PR64 Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. An early prototype for the Liberty nickel that was adopted two years later. This version differs in several ways from the regular design. On the obverse UNITED STATES OF AMERICA circles the rim in place of the stars. On the reverse, a large V is surrounded by a wreath with no statutory inscriptions around the periphery. Struck in nickel with a plain edge. Attractive golden-brown toning graces both borders. The strike is crisp and the fields are unabraded. A couple of thin and faint parallel lines on Liberty's neck determine the grade.

NGC ID# 2AJW, PCGS# 512828 Base PCGS# 62067



1881 Three Cent in Aluminum
Judd-1670, PR66+ Deep Cameo
Head and Wreath From Liberty Nickel
Single Finest Certified

3258 1881 Liberty Three Cent, Judd-1670, Pollock-1871, Low R.7, PR66+ Deep Cameo PCGS. Ex: Simpson. A three cent nickel pattern featuring the head on the obverse similar to that used on the adopted five cent piece of 1883. The reverse has a Roman numeral III in the center, surrounded by the wreath from the issued Liberty nickel. Struck in aluminum with a plain edge. This razor-sharp Premium Gem has frosty devices and darkly mirrored fields. There is a minuscule mint-made frost break on Liberty's neck, and a small lamination east of the right wreath stem, but no contact is apparent. As of (11/20), the sole Deep Cameo specimen at either NGC or PCGS. None are graded finer at either service, thus this lot can claim status as single finest certified.

PCGS# 800056



1882 Liberty Nickel in Copper
Judd-1678, PR65 Red and Brown
Tied for Finest Certified

3260 1882 Liberty Nickel, Judd-1678, Pollock-1880, High R.7, PR65 Red and Brown PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The obverse has a bust of Liberty as on the adopted design of 1883, but is surrounded by UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and the date. A large Roman numeral V is on the reverse within a wreath of cotton and corn and IN GOD WE TRUST is in small letters above. Struck in copper with a plain edge. This transitional pattern was also struck in nickel and aluminum. A rare pattern, with a total of only six pieces certified at NGC and PCGS combined (11/20). None are certified as Red. The present specimen is tied with one other for the honor of finest certified. The peach-gold surfaces are fairly close to a Red designation, but the reverse displays hints of lilac toning on the lower left exergue and the left interior of the wreath. The strike is good, and a few minor flecks are noted on the field near the neck curl.

NGC ID# 2AK2, PCGS# 72083



1882 'Blind Man's' Liberty Nickel in Nickel Judd-1683, PR67 Deep Cameo

1882 Liberty Nickel in Aluminum Judd-1686, PR66 Cameo Single Finest Certified

3261 1882 Liberty Nickel, Judd-1683, Pollock-1883, R.8, PR67 Deep Cameo PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Liberty's portrait is identical to the adopted design of 1883, but is surrounded by UNITED STATES OF AMERICA instead of stars, and shows the date (1882) below. The border denticles are wide. The reverse features a wreath of corn and cotton encircling a large Roman numeral V. The motto E PLURIBUS UNUM is above. Struck in nickel with five equally-spaced ridges on the edge, being accurately referred to as the "blind man's nickel." USPatterns.com writes: "Only 3 were struck according to the addenda in Haseltine's March 1883 sale but this is not correct..." That website traces four distinct examples, and we believe this PR67 Deep Cameo represents a fifth. Total brilliance accentuates stark contrast on each side. The devices are thickly frosted, and the fields are mirrorlike. An important coin for Liberty nickel enthusiasts.
PCGS# 534941

3262 1882 Liberty Nickel, Judd-1686, Pollock-1888, High R.7, PR66 Cameo PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The design is similar to that adopted for the regular issue 1883 No Cents Liberty nickel, but the legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA has replaced the stars around the periphery, and the wreath and V are larger with E PLURIBUS UNUM placed at the top. Struck in aluminum with a plain edge. A fully struck Premium Gem with untuned steel-gray fields and frosty motifs. A few pinpoint flan flaws are noted on the field near the shoulder truncation. As of (11/20), PCGS has graded a total of five examples of Judd-1686, but only the present lot carries a Cameo designation. It is also highest graded, since the other four coins grade between PR63 and PR65. NGC has certified one specimen, as PR65 (11/20).
PCGS# 534944



1882 Liberty Nickel in Aluminum
Judd-1689, PR65
Sole Finest at PCGS

3263 1882 Liberty Nickel, Judd-1689, Pollock-1891, High R.7, PR65 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Similar to the adopted design of the 1883 No Cents nickel, with the addition of the motto IN GOD WE TRUST at the upper obverse border. The obverse stars are arranged seven left and six right. Struck in aluminum with a plain edge. USPatterns.com confirms only six different examples, with just the Col. Green - Eric P. Newman specimen certified finer as PR66 NGC. The present lot is single finest at PCGS (11/20). The radiant devices show moderate contrast with the glassy fields, though no Cameo designation is present. The well struck and untuned surfaces show unimportant mint-made imperfections, such as field lint marks near the forehead and the O in OF, and a brief, narrow strike-through near the bust tip. Ex: Los Angeles ANA Auction (Bowers and Merena, 8/2009), lot 4203. NGC ID# 2AKB, PCGS# 62094



1882 Shield Earring Quarter in Silver
Judd-1698, PR65 Cameo
Ex: Parmelee-Jenks-Eliasberg

3264 1882 Shield Earring Quarter, Judd-1698, Pollock-1900, Low R.7, PR65 Cameo PCGS. Ex: Eliasberg-Simpson. The Shield Earring design of George T. Morgan. A youthful Liberty faces right wearing a band with the usual inscription, the band compressing the back portion of her hair. She wears a shield-shaped earring, with stars six left, seven right, date 1882 below. On the reverse a perched, defiant eagle occupies the center, clutching an olive branch and arrows. The reverse design is reminiscent of the Flying Eagle cent obverse and the Gobrecht dollar reverse, although the eagle faces right. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and QUARTER DOLLAR are the peripheral legends. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. Only nine examples have been traced of this design in silver. The surfaces are mostly brilliant with just the slightest hint of color present. The deeply reflective fields establish the background for the white, frosted devices. Exceptional eye appeal.

Ex: Parmelee Collection (New York Coin & Stamp Co., 6/1890), lot 252; H.P. Smith Sale (S.H. & H. Chapman, 5/1906), lot 1463; John Story Jenks Collection (Henry Chapman, 12/1921), lot 5697; John H. Clapp; Clapp Estate, 1942; Louis Eliasberg, Sr.; The Eliasberg Collection (Bowers and Merena, 5/1997), lot 229.

PCGS# 535341



**1882 Half Dollar in Copper
Judd-1701, PR62 Red
Morgan's Shield Earring Design
Sole Certified Red Example**

3265 1882 Shield Earring Half Dollar, Judd-1701, Pollock-1903, R.7, PR62 Red PCGS. Ex: Simpson. George Morgan's popular design features Liberty wearing a broad band holding her hair tightly to her head. The eponymous Shield Earring is seen dangling from Liberty's ear in the center obverse. The reverse shows a defiant eagle with raised wings. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. This is one of Morgan's most celebrated pattern designs, and is eagerly pursued by pattern collectors. The design was also issued in silver, as Judd-1700. USPatterns.com pedigrees 11 specimens of Judd-1700 and seven examples of Judd-1701. The present lot is the sole Judd-1701 pattern certified as Red by PCGS (11/20). NGC also shows a solitary Red example, but that is the same coin, since broken out of its NGC holder from its appearance in our May 2009 Signature. This is a splendid orange-gold representative with blushes of cherry-red in protected regions. The strike is good though shy of complete. Unobtrusive field hairlines limit the grade.

Ex: King Farouk; Palace Collection (Sotheby's, 3/1954), group lot 2008; Hans M.F. Schulman; M.H. Bolender; Frank M. Stirling Collection / Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 5/2009), lot 1446.

NGC ID# 2AKN, PCGS# 82107



**1883 Liberty Nickel, Struck in Pure Nickel
Judd-1704, PR67 Deep Cameo
Second Finest at PCGS**

3266 1883 Liberty Nickel, Judd-1704, Pollock-1908, Low R.6, PR67 Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The obverse is similar in design to the Liberty nickel adopted in this year, except around the obverse the words UNITED STATES OF AMERICA replace the stars, and the reverse central legend is PURE NICKEL with the periphery occupied by 13 stars and the inscription FIVE CENTS. Struck in pure nickel with a plain edge. Thickly frosted motifs and legends provide exemplary contrast with the mirrored fields. An intricate strike further ensures the eye appeal. The untuned surfaces display two tiny spots, west and south of Liberty's eye. As of (11/20), this specimen is second-finest at PCGS, trailing only a PR67+ Deep Cameo example. CAC: 3 in 67, 0 finer (11/20).

NGC ID# 2AKT, PCGS# 962120 Base PCGS# 62120



**1883 Liberty Nickel in Nickel
Judd-1708, PR67 Cameo**

3267 1883 Liberty Nickel, Judd-1708, Pollock-1912, High R.7, PR67 Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The Liberty head and wreath resemble the issued Liberty nickel, but the obverse border exhibits UNITED STATES OF AMERICA instead of stars. The legend 75 N. 25 C. occupies the wreath interior, and the reverse periphery has seven stars left, six stars right, with FIVE above and CENTS below. E PLURIBUS UNUM is absent. Struck in 75% nickel and 25% copper, the issued nickel alloy, with a plain edge. A very rare pattern variety. USPatterns.com states "about a half dozen are known." As of (11/20), PCGS has certified just two pieces, the present lot and a PR65 without a Cameo designation. This splendid Superb Gem has demonstrates exceptional white-on-black contrast. Well struck and prominently mirrored with only two mint-made imperfections, a lint mark on the field behind Liberty's neck and a tiny strike-through southwest of the C in 25 C.

PCGS# 535024



**1883 Liberty Nickel in Aluminum
Judd-1711, PR66
Single Finest at PCGS**

3268 1883 Liberty Nickel, Judd-1711, Pollock-1915, R.7, PR66 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The obverse die is similar to the regular-issue Liberty nickel, but UNITED STATES OF AMERICA replaces stars around the peripheries. Peripheral stars appear on the reverse, with FIVE above and CENTS below, with a wreath — again similar to the regular issue — containing 50 N. / 50 C. on two lines, a reference to a 50:50 nickel / copper mix. Struck in aluminum with a plain edge. Judd-1711 is very rare. NGC has certified just two specimens, both as MS66 (11/20). PCGS has graded four pieces, with the present lot as the single finest (11/20). This well-struck Premium Gem displays noticeable contrast between the radiant motifs and the glassy fields, though the coin is undesignated as Cameo. The surfaces are virtually void of imperfections. We note only a small lint mark northeast of the wreath bow, and a blush of cloudy patina near the V in FIVE.

NGC ID# 2AKZ, PCGS# 62128



1883 Liberty Nickel in Aluminum Judd-1719, PR66 Cameo

3269 1883 Five Cents, Judd-1719, Pollock-1924, Low R.7, PR66 Cameo PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The obverse is the same as the regular-issue Liberty nickel, and the reverse is similar to the adopted design, but the Roman numeral V is slightly smaller with a scroll across it inscribed CENTS. Struck in aluminum with a plain edge. Saul Teichman of USPatterns.com, who estimates about a half dozen Judd-1719 coins extant, writes that this is “probably the most popular variety of this year. It is believed that this pattern was created to correct for the regular production issue not having the denomination 5 Cents on it.” Famously, it is purported that certain individuals would gold-plate examples of the No CENTS nickels and attempt to pass them off as five dollar gold pieces. This typically brilliant and Cameo-contrasted aluminum pattern is marvelously preserved. The watery fields and frosted motifs are readily appealing. PCGS# 535025



1884 'Holey' Cent in Nickel Judd-1721, PR68

3270 1884 One Cent, Judd-1721, Pollock-1929, R.5, PR68 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The Eastman Johnson “holey cent” design. The planchet is holed in the center. The obverse has UNITED STATES OF AMERICA above with the date below, and no other design or ornament. The reverse shows ONE CENT above with an inverted shield and wheat stalks below, within fields that are open. Struck in nickel with a plain edge. Thick and thin variants are known, and the hand-cut holes can vary slightly from one example to the next. This piece, one of about two dozen known, is lustrous nickel-gray with vibrant splashes of golden-orange patina mainly around the rims. NGC ID# 2AL9, PCGS# 62150



1884 Annular Nickel in Aluminum Judd-1725, PR66+ Cameo

3271 1884 Judd-1725, Pollock-1935, Low R.7 PR66+ Cameo PCGS. Ex: Simpson. An annular (ring-shaped) pattern featuring a circle of 13 stars on the obverse surrounded by UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and the date, 1884, below. An octagonal perforation is in the center. The reverse exhibits FIVE above and CENTS below separated by a small shield on the right and left. Struck in aluminum with a plain edge. This Eastman Johnson design exists in nickel (about two dozen pieces), aluminum (about a dozen), and white metal (unique), all featuring the hand-cut central perforation. This is an attractively contrasted, high-end Premium Gem proof with just a few hints of thin golden color over otherwise bright silver surfaces. The fields are deeply reflective. NGC ID# 2ALC, PCGS# 389420



1885 Annular Cent in Silver Judd-1740, PR65

3272 1885 Cent, Judd-1740, Pollock-1950, High R.6, PR65 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. An annular (ring-shaped) pattern cent with a central perforation. The obverse has UNITED STATES OF AMERICA above with the date 1885/3 at the bottom of that side. On the reverse, ONE CENT is in large letters at the top with a small shield that is flanked by laurel sprigs below. Struck in silver with a plain edge. Rick Snow reports about 10 pieces known, two of which are slightly worn. Delicately toned in reddish-gold and cobalt-blue patina, this Gem retains considerable mint brilliance. The underlying fields flash appreciably.

NGC ID# 2ALM, PCGS# 62181

1885 Half Dollar in Aluminum Judd-1746, PR64+ Cameo Two Known, One in Private Hands

3273 1885 Half Dollar, Judd-1746, Pollock-1958, R.8, PR64+ Cameo PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The regular dies for the 1885 Seated half dollar. Struck in aluminum with a reeded edge. Only two Judd-1746 pieces are known, one of which is permanently impounded in the Smithsonian Institution. This is the only example in private hands, and it can be traced all the way back to Thomas Elder's 1908 sale of the Peter Gschwend Collection, where it was plated. The image clearly matches this piece. A few grayish-gold spots are speckled across otherwise brilliant surfaces. Contrast between the fields and devices is pronounced. The Judd plate coin.

Ex: Peter Gschwend (Thomas Elder, 6/1908), lot Z in the second addendum; Virgil Brand (Journal #44170); Armin Brand; unknown intermediaries, Harry X Boosel Collection (RARCOA, 4/1972), lot 1190; FUN Sale (RARCOA, 1/1973), lot 688; Public Auction Sale (Stack's, 1/1987) lot 535; October 7-9, 1990 Sale (Superior Galleries, 10/1990), lot 1887; Robert W. Miller, Sr. Collection (Bowers and Merena, 11/1992), lot 1085; Rarities Sale (Bowers and Merena, 1/1997), lot 466; William H. LaBelle, Sr. Collection (American Numismatic Rarities, 7/2005), lot 68.

PCGS# 534955



1885 Five Dollar in Aluminum
Judd-1754, PR65 Cameo
Ex: Farouk

3274 1885 Five Dollar, Judd-1754, Pollock-1967, R.8, PR65 Cameo PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The regular issue design for the With Motto Liberty half eagle. Struck in aluminum with a reeded edge. Only two specimens are known of this R.8 pattern. This piece was in the fabled King Farouk collection.

1. Ex: Palace Collections of Egypt (Sotheby's, 1954), lot 2014; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/2004), lot 6428, PR64 Cameo PCGS; Franklinton Collection, Part II (Stack's, 1/2008), lot 1206, where it brought \$46,000. **The present specimen.**

2. Ex: King of Siam Sale (Bowers & Merena, 10/1987), lot 2258; Auction '88 (Superior, 10/88), lot 293; Auction '90 (Superior, 8/1990), lot 1461; Jones Beach Collection, FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2007), lot 1626, which realized \$23,000.

The surfaces are bright and highly reflective with thick mint frost over the devices. This particular example is easily distinguished from the other piece by the presence of a planchet lamination between the TE in UNITED and the eagle's left (facing) wing.

PCGS# 534956



1896 One Cent in Brass Alloy
Judd-1768A, PR65

3275 1896 Cent, Judd-1768A, Pollock-1984, R.8, PR65 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The Charles Barber design. Shield at center obverse with LIBERTY incused. Crossed poles behind support a Liberty cap and an eagle. E PLURIBUS UNUM is at the top rim, with stars seven left, six right. On the reverse a large 1 occupies the center, with CENT below, an olive spring surrounding and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA at the rim. Struck in brass with a plain edge. Pollock lists two different brass alloys for this variety, with the eagle on the pole below the center of the S in PLURIBUS. We do not know if this piece has been subjected to metallurgical analysis and cannot confirm its specific composition. Pollock reports that PCGS had certified one example in a brass alloy of 88-1/3% copper, 16-2/3% zinc in September or October 1992. Golden surfaces feature reddish accents and flashy fields. Minimal contact for the grade. NGC ID# 2AM9, PCGS# 62227



**1838 Seated Dime Obverse Splasher
Judd-A1838-1, MS64**

3276 1838 Ten Cent Die Trial, Judd-A1838-1, Pollock-3049, R.8, MS64 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. Die trial for the Liberty Seated Dime, from an unfinished die with a single star placed between Liberty's head and her pole. White metal splasher. This is one of two similar pieces. One is the property of the Library Company of Philadelphia. This is the other — the Judd plate coin. The flash around the border is differently shaped, confirming that it is, in fact, a second representative.

Each side exhibits light gray surfaces with hints of gold color. The fields are subdued with considerable brilliant luster. These splashes are extremely thin and light, and are often brittle, sometimes breaking into pieces if not handled extremely carefully. This piece has been exceptionally well taken care of.

Ex: *FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2006)*, lot 4592.
PCGS# 20035



**(1859) Uniface Obverse Dime Die Trial
J-A1859-1 in Copper, MS65 Red and Brown**

3277 (1859) Ten Cent Die Trial, Judd-A1859-1, Pollock-3206, Unique, MS65 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. A obverse die trial featuring the right-facing "French Head" often attributed to James B. Longacre, though Saul Teichman believes Anthony Paquet may very well be responsible for its design. Struck in copper without a collar, slightly off-center, and uniface. As far as we know, this pattern's first public appearance was in 1951, where it was noted: "Evidently, from the size of the impression, this strike was made to test the basic appearance of a pattern dime." Abe Kosoff described this piece as an "Incomplete obverse for the half dime" in the 1958 ANA Convention sale. Pollock classifies it as a dime, while the 10th edition of the Judd reference hedges, calling it a half dime or dime. It is believed to be unique and represents the only tangible evidence that this design was ever considered for one of the smaller silver denominations, though we know it was used on a number of 1859 half dollar patterns (Judd-237 to Judd-246).

Each side of this Gem features copper-orange and reddish-brown color. The central obverse exhibits a bold portrait and circular lathe lines, while the reverse is completely smooth. The Judd plate coin.

Ex: *33rd Sale (New Netherlands, 4/1951)*, lot 550; *ANA Convention Sale (Abe Kosoff, 8/1958)*, lot 2030; *Collection of Samuel J. Bergard & Treasure Coins of the S.S. New York (Stack's, 7/2008)*, lot 4172.
PCGS# 535083

End of Session One

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\$100 - \$199	\$10	\$100,000 - \$199,999	\$10,000
\$200 - \$499	\$20	\$200,000 - \$499,999	\$20,000
\$500 - \$999	\$50	\$500,000 - \$999,999	\$25,000
\$1,000 - \$1,999	\$100	\$1,000,000 - \$1,999,999	\$50,000
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35. A. NOTICE OF CITES COMPLIANCE: The purchase of items made from protected species: Any property made of or incorporating endangered or protected species or wildlife may have import and/or export restrictions established by the Convention of International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) in various countries and domestically. Plant and animal properties include (but are not limited to) items made of (or including) Brazilian rosewood, ivory, whalebone, turtle shell, coral, crocodile, alligator, lizard, or other wildlife. These items may not be available to ship internationally or, in some cases, domestically. Domestic bans and restrictions exist in these states: 1) California state law prohibits the importation of any product containing Python skin into the State of California, thus no lot containing Python skin will be shipped to or invoiced to a person or company in California. 2) Fossil Ivory is currently banned or restricted in 5 U.S. states: New York, New Jersey, California, Hawaii, and New Mexico. By placing a bid, the bidder acknowledges that he or she is aware of any restriction in their country or place of residence and takes responsibility for: 1) obtaining all information on such restricted items for both export and import; 2) obtaining all such licenses and/or permits. Delay, failure, or incapacity to obtain any such license or permit does not relieve the buyer of timely payment or afford them the capacity to void their purchase or payment. Lots containing potentially regulated wildlife material are noted in the description as a convenience to our clients. Heritage Auctions does not accept liability for errors or failure to mark lots containing protected or regulated species. For further assistance, please contact client services at 1-800-872-6467.
35. B. California State law prohibits the importation of any product containing Python skin into the State of California. No merchandise containing Python skin will be shipped to or invoiced to a person or company in California.
35. C. Auctioneer shall not be liable for any loss caused by or resulting from:
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36. Any request for shipping verification for undelivered packages must be made within 30 days of shipment by Auctioneer.

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46. **Fees and Costs:** The prevailing party (a party that is awarded substantial and material relief on its damage claim based on damages sought versus awarded or the successful defense of a Claim based on damages sought versus awarded) may be awarded reasonable attorneys' fees and costs.
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48. These Terms & Conditions provide specific remedies for occurrences in the auction and delivery process. Where such remedies are afforded, they shall be interpreted strictly. Bidder agrees that any claim shall utilize such remedies; Bidder making a claim in excess of those remedies provided in these Terms and Conditions agrees that in no case whatsoever shall Auctioneer's maximum liability exceed the high bid on that lot, which bid shall be deemed for all purposes the value of the lot.

Miscellaneous:

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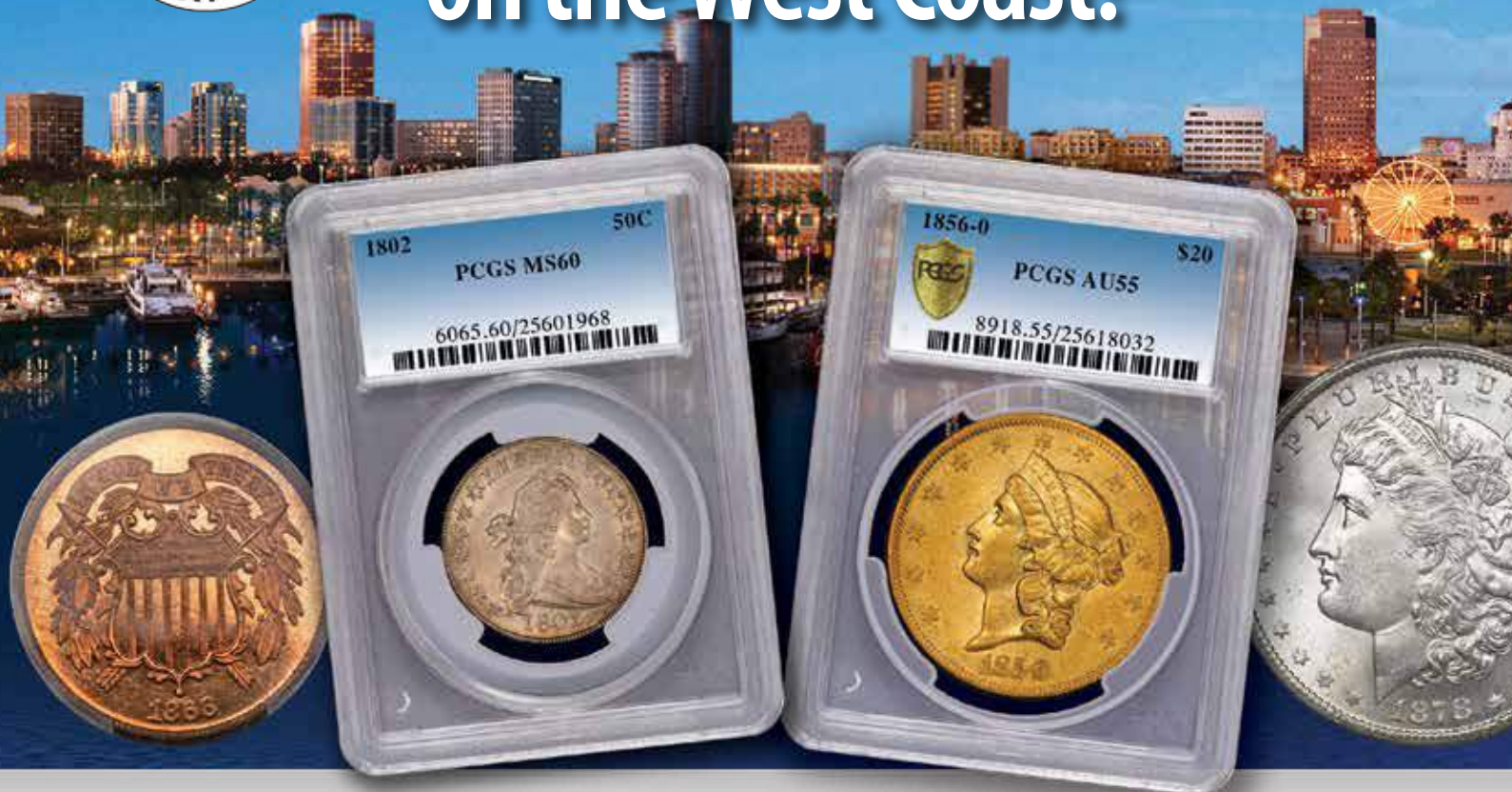
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U.S. Currency & World Paper Money

HA.com/Currency

Len Glazer, Ext. 1390 • Len@HA.com
Dustin Johnston, Ext. 1302 • Dustin@HA.com
Michael Moczalla, Ext. 1481 • MichaelM@HA.com
Keith Esskuchen, Ext. 1633 • KeithE@HA.com
Craig Eustace, Ext. 1924 • CraigE@HA.com
Susan Bremer, Ext. 1830 • SusanB@HA.com
Marcel Frissen • MarcelF@HA.com
Kenneth Yung • KennethY@HA.com⁴

World & Ancient Coins

HA.com/WorldCoins

Cristiano Bierrenbach, Ext. 1661 • CrisB@HA.com
Warren Tucker, Ext. 1287 • WTucker@HA.com
Sam Spiegel, Ext. 1524 • SamS@HA.com
Zach Beasley, Ext. 1741 • ZachB@HA.com
Roxana Uskali, Ext. 1282 • RoxanaU@HA.com⁶
Cale Meier, Ext. 1761 • CaleM@HA.com
Christian Winge, Ext. 1734 • ChristianW@HA.com
Kenneth Yung • KennethY@HA.com⁴
Jacco Scheper • JaccoS@HA.com⁸
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Dan Imler, Ext. 1787 • DanI@HA.com²
Lee Iskowit, Ext. 1601 • Leel@HA.com¹
Mark Jordan, Ext. 1187 • MarkJ@HA.com
Chris Nerat, Ext. 1615 • ChrisN@HA.com
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Keith Davis, Ext. 1971 • KeithD@HA.com¹

Wine

HA.com/Wine

Frank Martell, Ext. 1753 • FrankM@HA.com²
Michael Madrigale, Ext. 1678 • MMadrigale@HA.com¹
Ty Methfessel, Ext. 3201 • TyM@HA.com²

Services

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HA.com/Appraisals

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Credit Department

Marti Korver, Ext. 1248 • Marti@HA.com

Media & Public Relations

Eric Bradley, Ext. 1871 • EricB@HA.com
Steve Lansdale, Ext. 1699 • SteveL@HA.com
Robert Wilonsky, Ext. 1887 • RobertW@HA.com

Special Collections

Nicholas Dawes, Ext. 1605 • NickD@HA.com¹

Trusts & Estates

HA.com/Estates

Michelle Castro, Ext. 1824 • MichelleC@HA.com
Elyse Luray, Ext. 1369 • ElyseL@HA.com¹
Carolyn Mani, Ext. 1677 • CarolynM@HA.com²
Alexandra Kern, Ext. 1691 • AlexandraK@HA.com⁸

Locations

Dallas (World Headquarters)

214-528-3500 • 877-HERITAGE (437-4824)

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Palm Beach

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250 Royal Palm Way, Suite 306

Palm Beach, FL 33480

San Francisco

415-777-4867

603 Battery St.

San Francisco, CA 94111

London

+44 (0)207 493 0498

6 Shepherd St.

London, Mayfair

W1J7JE

Amsterdam

+31-(0)30-6063944

Energieweg 7, 3401 MD

IJsselstein, Nederland

Hong Kong

+852-2155 1698

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NUMISMATICS	LOCATION	AUCTION DATES	CONSIGNMENT DEADLINE
World Paper Money	Hong Kong	December 17 – 18, 2020	Closed
World Coins	Hong Kong	December 18 – 19, 2020	Closed
US Coins	Dallas	January 6 – 10, 2021	Closed
US Currency & World Paper Money	Dallas	January 6 – 11, 2021	Closed
World & Ancient Coins	Dallas	January 21 – 22, 2021	Closed
U.S. Coins	Long Beach	February 17 – 21, 2021	December 21, 2020
US Currency & World Paper Money	Chicago	April 21 – 27, 2021	March 1, 2021
World & Ancient Coins	Dallas	April 21 – 27, 2021	February 19, 2021
FINE & DECORATIVE ARTS	LOCATION	AUCTION DATES	CONSIGNMENT DEADLINE
Decorative Art	Dallas	December 4, 2020	Closed
European Art	Dallas	December 4, 2020	Closed
Asian Art	Dallas	December 11, 2020	Closed
Design	Dallas	January 28, 2021	Closed
Urban Art	Dallas	March 11, 2021	January 7, 2021
Asian Art	Dallas	March 16, 2021	January 4, 2021
Nature and Science	Dallas	March 19, 2021	January 22, 2021
Photographs	Dallas	April 10, 2021	February 5, 2021
Design	Dallas	April 19, 2021	February 8, 2021
Prints and Multiples	Dallas	April 20, 2021	February 16, 2021
Illustration Art	Dallas	April 23, 2021	February 18, 2021
Lalique & Art Glass	Dallas	April 29, 2021	February 17, 2021
Texas Art	Dallas	May 1, 2021	February 26, 2021
American Art	Dallas	May 7, 2021	March 5, 2021
Fine Silver & Objects of Vertu	Dallas	May 13, 2021	March 3, 2021
Modern & Contemporary Art	Dallas	May 13, 2021	March 11, 2021
Decorative Art	Dallas	May 28, 2021	March 18, 2021
European Art	Dallas	June 4, 2021	April 2, 2021
Ethnographic and Pre-Columbian Art	Dallas	June 11, 2021	April 1, 2021
MEMORABILIA & COLLECTIBLES	LOCATION	AUCTION DATES	CONSIGNMENT DEADLINE
Sports Collectibles	Dallas	December 10 – 13, 2020	Closed
Animation Art	Dallas	December 11 – 13, 2020	Closed
Comics & Comic Art	Dallas	January 14, 2021	Closed
Sports Cards	Dallas	January 28, 2021	December 7, 2020
European Comic Art	Dallas	March 13, 2021	January 14, 2021
Entertainment & Music Memorabilia	Dallas	March 20 – 21, 2021	January 20, 2021
Movie Posters	Dallas	March 27, 2021	February 2, 2021
Animation Art	Dallas	May 14, 2021	March 24, 2021
Comics & Comic Art	Dallas	April 1, 2021	February 9, 2021
HISTORICAL COLLECTIBLES	LOCATION	AUCTION DATES	CONSIGNMENT DEADLINE
Arms & Armor and Civil War & Militaria	Dallas	December 6, 2020	Closed
Americana and Political	Dallas	February 27 – 28, 2021	January 6, 2021
Historical Manuscripts	Dallas	May 19, 2021	March 29, 2021
Space Exploration	Dallas	May 21 – 22, 2021	March 30, 2021
Arms & Armor and Civil War & Militaria	Dallas	June 6, 2021	April 15, 2021
Rare Books	Dallas	June 9-10, 2021	April 19, 2021
LUXURY LIFESTYLE	LOCATION	AUCTION DATES	CONSIGNMENT DEADLINE
Luxury	Dallas	December 6, 2020	Closed
Fine Jewelry	Dallas	December 7, 2020	Closed
Timepieces	Dallas	December 8, 2020	Closed
Wine	Beverly Hills	December 11, 2020	Closed
Wine	Beverly Hills	March 12, 2021	January 19, 2021
Luxury Accessories	Dallas	May 2, 2021	February 25, 2021
Fine Jewelry	Dallas	May 3, 2021	February 16, 2021
Timepieces	Dallas	June 1, 2021	March 17, 2021

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Comics 6 PM Sundays & Mondays	Jewelry 9 PM Tuesdays	Ancient Coins 8 PM Wednesdays
Sports 10 PM Sundays	U.S. Coins 7 PM Tuesdays & Wednesdays	World Coins 8 PM Thursdays
Vintage Posters 10 PM Sundays	Prints & Multiples 2 PM Wednesdays	Nature & Science 8 PM Thursdays
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JANUARY 21, 2021 | FUN | DALLAS



DONALD G.
PARTRICK
COLLECTION

PARTRICK
PLATINUM!





Front Cover Lot: 3934

Inside Front Cover Lot: 3966

Inside Back Cover Lot: 3951

Back Cover Lot: 3935

DONALD G. PARTRICK COLLECTION PARTRICK PLATINUM! January 21, 2021 | FUN | Dallas

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FLOOR Sessions 1-6 (*see note below)
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Session 1 - BOB R. SIMPSON COLLECTION, PART III (see separate catalog)
Wednesday, January 20 • 5:00 PM CT • Lots 3001–3277

Session 2 (see separate catalog)
Thursday, January 21 • 12:00 PM CT • Lots 3278–3687

Session 3 - PARTRICK PLATINUM!
Thursday, January 21 • 5:00 PM CT • Lots 3900–3973

Session 4 - PLATINUM® NIGHT (see separate catalog)
Thursday, January 21 • 7:00 PM CT • Lots 3974–4156

Session 5 (see separate catalog)
Friday, January 22 • 2:00 PM CT • Lots 4157–4525

Session 6 (see separate catalog)
Friday, January 22 • 6:00 PM CT • Lots 4526–4915

ONLINE ONLY Session 7
(HERITAGELive!®, Internet, Fax, & Mail only Session)
Session 7 (see separate catalog)
Sunday, January 24 • 2:00 PM CT • Lots 7001–7587

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Cataloged by: Mark Borckardt, Senior Numismatist
David Stone, Maureen Levine, Stuart Levine, Jacob Lipson, Brian Koller

Global Locations



Worldwide Headquarters
2801 W. Airport Freeway
Dallas, Texas 75261-4127
NW Corner of Airport Freeway
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PARTRICK PLATINUM!



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Dear Bidder:

Our January 2015 presentation of Donald G. Partrick's extraordinary United States colonial coins may well rank among the most impressive auctions of early U.S. colonials to this day. Heritage Auctions is extremely proud to be offering the balance of the Partrick Collection in a series of auctions which was launched in November 2020 by Don's unparalleled collection of Connecticut coppers. The first Partrick Platinum! Sale, to be held on January 21, 2021, features superlative examples of exceptional rarities, and is not to be missed.

Of utmost importance are two spectacular gold coins struck by Ephraim Brasher. Foremost is the finest of seven known examples of the iconic 1787 New York-style doubloon. Graded NGC MS65★ CAC, this coin has been offered at public auction only twice in its 234-year history. At the Stickney sale in 1907 and the Garrett sale in 1979, it set world-record prices. We anticipate an electrifying atmosphere when it crosses the auction block. Equally elite is the finer of only two known Lima-style doubloons, NGC MS61 CAC, which was last sold in the 1981 Garrett Collection sale, its only public auction appearance until now. Patterned after the eight escudos from the Lima, Peru, mint, it is dated 1786. Together, Brasher's New York and Lima doubloons represent the earliest gold coinage produced for circulation in the United States.

Also in gold are two outstanding Jacob Perkins-engraved Washington Funeral Medals circa 1800: the extremely rare Skull and Crossbones variety in NGC MS63, and the more often seen Funeral Urn reverse graded MS65. These medals were worn during Washington's funerary procession; a small ribbon would have been looped through the hole and affixed to a garment with a pin. An evocative silver 1795 Washington oval Peace Medal, engraved by Joseph Richardson, is pedigreed to the Garrett Collection.

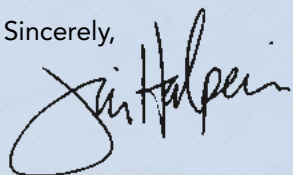
Additional Washington pieces are from 1792 and include the Washington President Silver Eagle and Stars Variety, GW-31 in NGC XF45 and the finest silver Getz pattern Washington half dollar graded NGC MS63.

Some of the many other highlights include:

- 1714 Gloucester Courthouse Shilling, the finer of two known, NGC VF25
- 1774/3 Virginia "Shilling," from the Garrett Collection, NGC PR62
- 1776 New Hampshire Copper, with the famous pine tree design, NGC VF25
- 1783 Nova Constellatio struck in silver, Crosby 2-B, NGC Fine 15
- 1786 Immunis Columbia/Shield mule, Maris 3-C, NGC MS62 Brown
- 1786 New Jersey Copper, Maris 7-E, Date Under Plow Beam, NGC AU55
- 1786 Non Vi Virtute Vici, the remarkable Eliasberg example, MS64+ Brown
- 1786 Non Vi Virtute Vici, Large Head, NGC AU55
- 1787 George Clinton Copper, early political Issue, NGC AU58
- 1787 Excelsior/Indian Copper from the Eliasberg Collection, NGC MS64 Brown

Donald G. Partrick's passion for numismatics was coupled with boundless energy, an amazing capacity for learning, and an ability to focus on his goals. As a result, collectors with a wide variety of interests, and budgets, will continue to be both amazed and enticed by this marvelous offering. We strongly encourage you to view and bid on the outstanding coins in this sale.

Sincerely,



Jim Halperin
Co-Chairman of the Board

Reaching for the Stars

The Donald G. Partrick Collection

A Foreword and Appreciation

For a life-long New Yorker like Don, the ultimate numismatic treasure would have been the 1787 Brasher doubloon. He set his sights on the iconic gold piece offered in the 1979 Garrett sale—the finest of only seven known—and bought it for \$725,000, the world-record price at the time for any coin ever sold at auction.



Shortly after attaining this prize, Don decided to upgrade the other coins in his collection with the guidance of Jon Hanson. In the early days of their association, Jon was like a numismatic doctor-on-call, ready at any time to answer a question, preview an auction, or hop into Don's car at a moment's notice to speed upstate and appraise a coin. By 1980, he had long been given free rein in numismatic purchases and was enthusiastic in helping Don achieve his objective of obtaining more finest-known examples, high Condition Census items, and auction "stars."

These would be found in the historic collections of Garrett, Brand, Roper, Taylor, Norweb, and Eliasberg, to name a few. When he could find the time in his busy schedule as a builder and developer, Don attended auctions with Jon, who recounts: "Don had his own ideas on seating—he almost always sat in the first row facing the bidders with his back to the auctioneer. He wanted to watch the action and copy down the buyers. I was doing the bidding."

As both an advisor and friend to Don for more than five decades, Jon recalls him as "a driven person—alert, indefatigable, and always focused on achieving success in every endeavor. He worked hard at his profession, bought what he liked, and enjoyed whatever he did in all aspects of his life. He certainly attained stardom in his collecting pursuits, as arguably his is the best collection of American colonial coins ever assembled."

We invite you to view and bid upon the exceptional rarities in this stellar Partrick Collection offering.

Maureen and Stuart Levine,
Catalog Editors and Guest Catalogers
December 2020

We would like to express our appreciation to the following:

Heritage Catalogers: Mark Borckardt, Brian Koller, Jacob Lipson, and David Stone

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Numismatic Guaranty Corporation: David Lange, Doug Plasencia, Mark Salzburg, Scott Schecter, and the rest of the staff

We would also like to thank Leonard Augsburg, Roger W. Burdette, Bruce R. Hagen, Jon Hanson, Joel J. Orosz, Saul Teichman, and the Newman Numismatic Portal.

SESSION THREE

Thursday, January 21, 2021 • 5:00 PM CT

DONALD G. PARTRICK COLLECTION

1694 Carolina Elephant Token, AU58 PROPRIETERS Spelling, W-12100 Only Seven Examples Known

3900 1694 Carolina Elephant Token, PROPRIETERS, AU58 NGC. Betts-78, Hodder 1-E, W-12100, R.7. Most Elephant tokens refer to London, but three very rare to extremely rare marriages relate to the American colonies, and are of particular interest to colonial specialists. They are the New England (W-12140) and Carolina (W-12100, W-12120) varieties. The legend for W-12100 includes PROPRIETERS. The spelling is corrected, with an O over the second E, on W-12120. W-12100 shares an obverse die with the rare London Diagonals variety (W-12000). W-12120 uses the same obverse die as the relatively plentiful W-12040 London variety. The choice of an elephant to adorn the obverse is unusual. There is no other comparable in the colonial series.

We are able to trace only seven examples of W-12100. They are:

1. **MS65.** Dr. Charles Clay Collection (William Strobridge, 12/1871), lot 142; Lorin G. Parmelee Collection (New York Stamp & Coin, 6/1890), lot 272, George M. Parsons Collection (Henry Chapman, 6/1914), lot 46; Henry Chapman; Col. James Ellsworth; John Work Garrett; Garrett Collection, Part 3 (Bowers and Ruddy, 10/1980), lot 1315; John J. Ford, Jr. Collection, Part II (Stack's, 5/2004), lot 261.

2. **MS63 Brown PCGS.** William Sumner Appleton Collection; Massachusetts Historical Society; A.N.A. Auction (Stack's, 8/1976), lot 87; Archangel Collection (Stack's Bowers, 10/2018), lot 7046.

3. **AU58 NGC.** Rare Coin Review #61, Summer 1986; Donald G. Partrick Collection. **The present lot.**

4. **AU55.** Richard Picker; Norweb Collection, Part I (Bowers and Merena, 10/1987), lot 1235.

5. **XF.** Hillyer Ryder; Wayte Raymond; F.C.C. Boyd; John J. Ford, Jr.; John L. Roper Collection (Stack's, 12/1983), lot 142.

6. **Fine 12 NGC.** Virgil Brand; Brand Estate; Oliver E. Futter Collection (B. Max Mehl, 11/1954), lot 2049; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society; Eric P. Newman Collection, Part IV (Heritage, 5/2014), lot 30326.

7. **Fine.** (Stack's, 11/1979), lot 20; Ellis Robison Collection (Stack's, 2/1982), lot 58.

This is a splendid apricot-gold near-Mint example with bold definition throughout. A few trivial ticks are on the upper reverse field, but the overall surface preservation is exemplary. Light wear on the pachyderm's flank confirms momentary circulation. A fleeting opportunity to secure this famous colonial rarity.
NGC ID# 2ATV, PCGS# 70





**1694 Carolina Elephant Token, MS61 Brown
PROPRIETORS Spelling, W-12120
Among the Finest Known**

3901 1694 Carolina Elephant Token, PROPRIETORS, MS61 Brown NGC. *Betts-79, Hodder 2-F, W-12120, R.6.* There are seven die varieties of Elephant tokens. The first four varieties reference only London, but the final three varieties have legends related to Carolina (W-12100 or W-12120) or New England (W-12140). Those are the varieties most coveted by early American specialists, and they are rare to very rare. W-12120 is the variety with the corrected spelling of PROPRIETORS. NGC has certified only three examples of W-12120. Two are graded VF, thus the present lot is the single-finest at NGC by more than 20 points. PCGS lists two examples in Mint State, the MS63 Garrett specimen and an MS62 piece with an unknown history. Although designated MS61 Brown, this nicely struck chocolate-brown piece likely merits a finer technical grade. No marks are evident, though the upper right reverse exhibits striations retained from the planchet prior to the strike, along with a small lamination (as made) at 12:30. Listed on page 49 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Richard Picker (Stack's, 10/1984), lot 96; Donald C. Partrick. NGC ID# 2ATW, PCGS# 73



1694 New England Elephant Token XF Details, Finest of Three Known Betts-80, W-12140

3902 1694 New England Elephant Token — Obverse Repaired — NGC Details. XF. Betts-80, Hodder 2-G, W-12140, High R.7. Not much is known about the origins of the various Elephant token varieties, but Michael Hodder noted that the elephant punch was engraved by John Roettiers, Chief Engraver of the British Royal Mint. The various London varieties have only a tenuous connection to the colonies; they are die linked to the three varieties that refer directly to Carolina or New England. Key to the entire Elephant series is the variety with the legend GOD PRESERVE NEW ENGLAND 1694. Only three examples are known, and since none of them appeared at auction between 1890 and 1980, generations of colonial collectors were unable to compete for the variety.

The present lot is the finest among the surviving trio. The legend and pachyderm are both sharp, and no marks are noticeable, though two narrow parallel flan striations cross the top of the elephant's back. Designated as obverse repaired by NGC, though the piece might be more accurately described as lightly burnished. The surfaces are microgranular, and display intermingled powder-blue and golden-brown shades.

The three known examples are:

1. NGC Details. XF. 234.6 grains. Thick planchet. Joseph J. Mickley; William Sumner Appleton; Massachusetts Historical Society; John L. Roper Collection (Stack's, 12/1983), lot 144; Donald G. Partrick Collection. **The present lot.**

2. VF30 Uncertified. 240.9 grains. Thick planchet. A.H. Baldwin & Sons, 3/1954; Norweb Collection, Part I (Bowers and Merena, 10/1987), lot 1237.

3. VG8 PCGS. 132.8 grains. Thin planchet. Dr. Charles Clay Collection (William Strobridge, 12/1871), lot 139; George A. Seavey; Lorin G. Parmelee Collection (New York Coin & Stamp, 6/1890), lot 350; DeWitt Smith Collection (12/31/1908); Virgil Brand Collection; Virgil Brand Estate; B.G. Johnson, 11/1934; John Work Garrett; Johns Hopkins University; Garrett Collection, Part 3 (Bowers and Ruddy, 10/1980), lot 1317; Lester Merkin; Henry P. Kendall Foundation Collection; Baltimore Auction (Stack's Bowers, 3/2015), lot 2480.





1714 W-8180 Gloucester Token, VF25

The Finer of Two Known

Ex: Parmelee; Garrett; Roper

Crosby Plate Coin

3903 1714 Gloucester Courthouse Shilling, VF25 NGC. Breen-237, W-8180, R.8. Brass, 61.6 grains. Most collectors and dealers have never seen or held a Gloucester token, sometimes called a shilling. There are just two known, and this example has remained in the Donald G. Partrick Collection since 1983. The Garrett-Roper-Partrick specimen is the first example that this cataloger has personally handled. This is an incredible opportunity for the advanced colonial collector to obtain a piece that can rightfully be called the rarest of the rare.

A light-yellow brass example, this piece shows an uneven strike with a wide lower obverse and reverse margin. The upper obverse and reverse are weakly defined, and the legends are incomplete. Peripheral file marks are similar in appearance to adjustment marks and may be just that. Despite extensive wear, the overall appearance of this piece is outstanding, and its rarity cannot be denied.

The Crosby Study

Sylvester S. Crosby, in *The Early Coins of America*, related what little was known of the Gloucester token under his subtitle of “American Tokens” (page 323), based on his study of the two examples known to him. This example is illustrated on Plate IX of his groundbreaking study on colonial coinage:

“Of the history of the earliest of these, called the Gloucester Token, nothing is known. It appears to have been intended as a pattern for a shilling of a private coinage, by Richard Dawson of Gloucester [county] Virginia. It is probable that no tokens of this intended issue were actually put in circulation, as we find no specimen in silver. But two specimens are known, both struck in brass. A full description cannot be given of it, as both impressions are very imperfect, and together they do not supply the entire legends with certainty. ...

“The house upon this token may have been designed to represent a warehouse, but it is of a style corresponding more closely to that of some of the public buildings of olden times. Possibly it may have represented the court house of Gloucester county, and the legend, should any specimen fortunately be discovered to supply the missing portions, may prove to be, GLOVESTER . CO . HOUSE . VIRGINIA . in accordance with the favorite method (still continued) of naming settlements in the Southern States, where many an insignificant hamlet is dignified by the appellation of ‘Court House,’ or ‘County House.’”

The misidentification of Richard Dawson appeared a few years earlier in the William Strobridge catalog of the Clay Collection, and originated with a memorandum from J.N.T. Levick, obtained from Joseph Mickley.

Inscription

Although neither of the two examples known shows complete legends, they can be nearly completely reconstructed by a comparison of both examples (or of images thereof). The obverse depicts a simple rectangular structure with chimneys at both ends, and XII below. Around the obverse is the legend, GLOVCESTER COVTHOVSE VIRGINIA. The central reverse motif is a simple five-pointed star, with the legend, ANNO DOM 1714 RIGHAVLT DAWSON. Some scholars have reasonably speculated that the building is the courthouse, and the XII represents the one shilling denomination. However, there is no contemporary evidence to support that speculation.

Righault and Dawson

Prior to 1981, the inscription was believed to mention a single person, Richard Dawson. However, the appearance of the second known example showed the correct inscription of Righavlt and Dawson. In his *Complete Encyclopedia of U.S. and Colonial Coins*, Walter Breen identified the individuals as Christopher Righault and Samuel Dawson. Neither surname is found in Gloucester County at Ancestry.com or FamilySearch.org. The Notre Dame University numismatic website, coins.nd.edu, relates the following:

“It is known that a Christopher Righault purchased land at Craney Creek near the Gloucester Courthouse in 1654 and obtained additional lands in 1668. It is suspected the Righault in the token legend is his relative, possibly a son. It is also known a Samuel Dawson was a landowner in the Abingdon Church section of Gloucester County, presumably this person or a relative is the Dawson mentioned in the legend.”

Roster

The roster of known specimens is confusing at best. Crosby knew of two examples, owned by George W. Cram and Lorin G. Parmelee. Apparently soon after the 1980 Garrett sale, those two pieces were compared side-by-side, and one was shown to be a cast copy of the other. Two examples were thought to be known prior to 1980, just one was known from 1980 to 1982, and two have been known since 1982.

1. VF25. George W. Cram; Lorin G. Parmelee (New York Coin & Stamp Co., 1/1890), lot 512; James Ten Eyck (B. Max Mehl, 5/1922), lot 833; Waldo C. Newcomer; B. Max Mehl; John Work Garrett; Garrett Estate; Johns Hopkins University (Bowers and Ruddy, 10/1980), lot 1318; Donald Kagin; John L. Roper (Stack's, 12/1983), lot 147; Donald G. Partrick. **The present lot.**

2. Fine. Dresser Drawer Accumulation; Anonymous Gloucester Resident; Anonymous Gloucester Coin Collection; Bowers and Ruddy (4/1982), lot 1, which realized \$3,575; Anthony Terranova; Long Island Specialist.

3. A cast copy of number 1. Dr. Charles Clay (W.H. Strobridge, 12/1871), lot 289; W.E. Woodward; George Seavey; Lorin G. Parmelee; William Sumner Appleton; Massachusetts Historical Society; ANA Sale (Stack's, 8/1976), lot 89, which realized \$35,000; John L. Roper, 2nd; proven to be a cast copy and returned to Stack's for a full refund; unidentified public research institution (per Michael Hodder in 1997).



1760 Florida Proclamation 4 Reales, XF40 The Likely Unique Struck Silver Example

3904 1760 Florida Proclamation 4 Reales, XF40 NGC. Herrera-56, Grove K.21, Breen-1078, Rulau E-FLA-1. 31.1 mm., 209 grains. Ornamented edge. A bust of Charles III in profile view faces right within the legend CARLOS. III. D. G. HISPAN. REX. (Charles III by the Grace of God, King of Spain.) The reverse motif is a rose in full bloom on a short stem with a rosebud to the left and a leaf to the right, the legend JUAN. ESTEVAN. DE PENA. FLORIDA. around, and the date, 1760, below. The rose motif on the reverse was a logical choice to represent Spanish Florida as the Spanish word "florido" means "full of flowers" or "flowery." It seems that Spain had trouble holding on to Florida, a region that they possessed until 1763 when Great Britain overtook the land. Spain regained the territory in 1783, and two decades later, the United States government laid claim to northern Florida as part of the Louisiana Purchase.

In the middle 1740s, Spanish King Philip V ordered a special coinage for Florida, to be struck at the Mexico City Mint, depicting the King's bust on the obverse and a flower on the reverse. There are no surviving records of that coinage, nor any coins surviving to show that the order was fulfilled.

Charles III ascended to the Spanish throne in 1760. The royal treasurer of Florida, Juan Estevan de Pena whose name appears on the reverse, had this silver coinage struck to honor the new King. Related to the modern commemorative coinage series, the proclamation pieces were produced in extremely limited quantities to mark the coronation of a new King on the Spanish throne.

Walter Breen had no access to a genuine example for photography when he listed this and related pieces in his *Complete Encyclopedia*, so he reproduced the line drawing from the 1882 Herrera reference depicting the pierced Micklely specimen that has not been seen since it was sold in 1867.

An exceptional piece with light wear but no signs of handling. Pewter gray fields frame the lighter gray devices of this important historical medal. A few (two or three) are known in cast silver. Compare the photos of lot 658 (this piece) and lot 659 (a cast example) in Part 13 of the Ford Collection sales (January 2006) to see the distinct difference between the two production methods. The entire design of the cast pieces varies slightly from the struck coin, a result of using special molds rather than forms created from the struck piece.

This medal is apparently unique in die-struck silver. John J. Ford, Jr. annotated his envelope: "The only struck specimen known to me; probably unique."

Ex: F.S. Werner (6/1977); John J. Ford, Jr. Collection (*Stack's*, 1/2006), lot 658; Donald G. Partrick. Possibly from W. Elliot Woodward (18th Sale), lot 394; Holland Collection (W. Elliot Woodward); Benjamin Betts (Lyman Low, 1898), lot 758; George Steele Skilton Collection (Thomas Elder, 1925), lot 2819.



1789 Florida Proclamation Four Reales, AU58 The Only Confirmed Die-Struck Silver Example Charles IV Proclaimed King

3905 1789 Florida Proclamation 4 Reales, AU58 NGC. Herrera-133, Grove C-58, Breen-1079. 32.9 mm., 212 grains. Reeded edge. The draped bust of Charles IV faces to the right with the legend CAROLUS IV D. G. HISPAN. REX. (Charles IV by the Grace of God King of Spain.) The reverse has the Castilian emblems of a small castle at the top and a lion at the bottom, and a six-petal jasmine flower at the center, according to "The 1789 Saint Augustine Celebration" in *The Florida Historical Quarterly* (April 1960). The reverse carries the inscription LA FLORA: ORIENTAL PER ZESPEDs PROCLAM:tus 1789. The translation is "Proclaimed Throughout East Florida by Zespedes." The Ford cataloger suggested that this proclamation medal is unique as a die-struck silver example, having heard of no others.

East Florida governor Manuel Vicente de Zespedes designed these medals and ordered them in both struck and cast silver to commemorate a December 1789 celebration of King Charles IV ascending the throne. John W. Adams writes in "The Florida Proclamation Medal of 1789" that appeared in *The Medal Cabinet* (Summer 2000): "Any governmental unit in any Spanish possession was eligible to issue a proclamation. Those that did a) wanted to curry favor with the new king and b) had the money to do so."

This silver example was die-struck on a cast silver planchet that was the same diameter as the medal itself. Adams observes that this piece: "Is struck on a cast flan sized exactly to the design, which includes a well-articulated rim and a reeded/ornamented edge." Strong detail is sharper than any known cast silver example. There are four versions of these medals: die-struck silver as offered here; cast silver; recast silver (a cast of a cast); and recast bronze. The recast pieces were made using a mold created from a cast example.

Ex: Henry Christensen (9/1967), lot 458; John J. Ford, Jr. Collection (Stack's, 1/2006), lot 660; Donald G. Partrick.



**1766 William Pitt Farthing, AU53
Very Rare Betts-520
Finer of Two at NGC**



**1766 Pitt Halfpenny
MS66 Red and Brown
Single Finest Certified, Betts-519**



**1773 'Virginia Penny' Pattern, PR62 Brown
Newman 1-A, Well Struck and Unmarked**



3906 1766 Pitt Farthing AU53 NGC. Betts-520, W-8345, R.7. The Pitt halfpenny (Betts-519) shows up regularly at auction, but its farthing counterpart is very rare. Recorded as the ninth finest in Christopher McDowell's Condition Census that appears on the Newman Numismatic Portal. McDowell writes: "An argument can be made that it should be placed as high as six or seven on this census." The lightly circulated farthing is remarkably free from contact. Pitt's hair displays moderate wear. The open fields and high points have a brassy gold color, while design recesses are lavender-brown. William Pitt the Elder accomplished the repeal of the Stamp Act in March 1766, which restored commerce across the Atlantic Ocean between England and America. Pitt ascended to the post of Prime Minister in July 1766. Other Pitt medals are listed in Betts, entries 514 through 522, and 524. NGC has certified just seven examples in all grades, with the present piece as the single finest. PCGS shows one finer as AU55 (10/20). Listed on page 52 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Virgil M. Brand; Briesland Collection; Stack's (6/1973), lot 803; Donald G. Partrick. Possibly from Spink & Sons (London) in 1907. NGC ID# 2AUG, PCGS# 232

3907 1766 Pitt Halfpenny MS66 Red and Brown NGC. Betts-519, W-8350, R.3. As of 10/20, NGC has certified 76 Pitt halfpennies, including silvered examples, and problem pieces with a Details assignment. The present lot is the only Pitt halfpenny graded Red and Brown by either leading service, and is the sole example to attain the MS66 grade at NGC. Arguably the single finest William Pitt halfpenny, it is a magnificent Premium Gem with unmarked surfaces and pockets of peach-gold color within protected regions. Open areas are toned light brown. William Pitt 'The Elder' was a British Whig Prime Minister who led the repeal of the detested Stamp Act that taxed the colonial economy. Listed on page 52 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: RARCOA (4/1972), lot 384; Donald G. Partrick. NGC ID# 2AUH, PCGS# 236

3908 1773 Virginia Penny Pattern, Newman 1-A, W-1390, R.6, PR62 Brown NGC. The common design of the Virginia coinage depicts England's King George III facing right on the obverse, and the House of Hanover coat of arms on the reverse. In his 1956 work, *Coinage for Colonial Virginia*, Eric P. Newman suggested that the "Virginia Penny" was a trial strike prior to coinage of the reduced diameter halfpence. The high grade, proof status of most survivors certainly supports the theory. Unlike many other colonial issues that were struck locally with the appearance of moderate technology, experienced coiners produced the Virginia issues in London on high-quality Royal Mint equipment.

Wispy peripheral blue toning is evident on the lovely chocolate-brown surfaces of this fully detailed example that displays mirrored fields and satin devices. Faint hairlines visible with magnification separate this piece from a higher grade. PCGS and NGC have certified 16 examples of this variety in grades ranging from PR62 Brown to PR66 Brown, along with an XF45 example and another with XF Details (11/20). We believe that about 20 of these Virginia pennies survive. Listed on page 47 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Bowers and Merena (6/1985), lot 2302; Donald G. Partrick. NGC ID# 2TVV, PCGS# 246



1773 Virginia Halfpenny, MS65 Brown Extremely Rare Newman 16-U

3909 1773 Virginia Halfpenny, No Period, MS65 Brown NGC. Newman 16-U, W-1660, High R.7. Eight harp strings. The seventh harp string counting from the left passes over the sound board, and that is diagnostic for this reverse among the eight harp strings dies. Another diagnostic is the diminutive, oblong pellet between the 3 and the V of VIRGINIA. A line drawn from the top of the 3 to the bottom of the V passes well below the oblong pellet, while a similar line passes through the pellet on all other eight harp strings reverse dies. Virginia coinage varieties were described in Eric P. Newman's 1956 *Coinage of Virginia* with new varieties published in the 1962 *A.N.S. Museum Notes* #10. Neither die was noted in those works. This piece appeared in a June 1973 Stack's sale where it was reported as Newman 14-U and a new variety. Donald G. Partrick wrote that 14-U designation on his envelope.

Varieties listed in the *Whitman Encyclopedia* were based on the updated research of Alan Anthony and Roger Moore, both careful scholars and students of the series. The two collaborated with Eric P. Newman to publish an update that appeared in the April 2005 issue of *The Colonial Newsletter*.

They have identified this variety as Newman 16-U, likely based on Eric P. Newman's annotation in his June 1973 Stack's catalog: "14 was already used by New Netherlands in 1967, this might be called 16-U."

This lovely tan and chestnut-brown halfpenny exhibits hints of pale blue toning with traces of original mint color on its reflective surfaces.

Ex: Virgil M. Brand; Briesland Collection (Stack's, 6/1973), lot 841 as Newman 14-U; Gilbert Steinberg; Stack's (9/1993), lot 890 as Newman 14-U; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# 2ATL, PCGS# 243





1774/3 Virginia Shilling, PR62
Silver Pattern, W-1695
Ex: Garrett, Ellsworth
Only Five Known; Two in Museums

3910 1774/3 Virginia Shilling, Silver Pattern, PR62 NGC. W-1695, R.7. 83.0 grains. The extremely rare Virginia 1774/3 silver shilling is one of two patterns in the series, along with the very rare 1773 copper penny. The obverse die was likely originally made to strike English gold guineas. The reverse is similar to the regular 1773 halfpence, except the date is 1774. Five examples are known, all struck as proofs. The other pieces are unworn. One is in the Smithsonian, and another belongs to the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation; the three collectible examples are respectively known as the Roper, Garrett, and Newman coins.

This example has a bold strike throughout. The glassy fields display light silver-blue toning. The obverse displays a trio of distributed unimportant marks, while the reverse on its own would likely command a finer grade. Thomas Elder named his June 1908 auction after consignor Peter Gschwend, and in the catalog description for the present coin stated that "Mr. Gschwend considers it [the 1774/3 shilling] the greatest prize of his collection."

The present offering is only the eighth auction appearance of any 1774/3 Virginia silver shilling since an example appeared in the June 1890 Lorin Parmelee sale.

Census of the 1774/3 Virginia Shilling

Gem Proof. James Ten Eyck (B. Max Mehl, 5/1922), lot 832; F.C.C. Boyd; Boyd Estate; John J. Ford, Jr. (Stack's, 1/2005), lot 98; Colonial Williamsburg Foundation. Plated in the Whitman *Colonial Encyclopedia*, and at the Colonial Williamsburg website, history.org.

PR62 NGC. Peter Gschwend Collection (Thomas L. Elder, 6/1908), lot 66; Col. James W. Ellsworth Collection; Garrett Collection (Bowers and Ruddy, 10/1980), lot 1294; Donald G. Partrick. Plated in Walter Breen's *Complete Encyclopedia*. **The present example.**

PR58 NGC. Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (Heritage, 5/2014), lot 30014. Probably acquired in the 1940s from B.G. Johnson.

Proof. Lorin Parmelee Collection (New York Coin & Stamp Co., 6/1890), lot 513; Page; Dr. Thomas Hall; Virgil M. Brand; Brand Estate; B. Max Mehl (privately, 1/11/1937); Norweb Collection; Smithsonian Institution. Certain past references have mentioned a second example in the Norweb Collection, although no such coin appeared in any of the Norweb sales.

Proof. Roper Collection (Stack's, 12/1983), lot 131; private collection.

The name of Virgil Brand has appeared in the provenance for the Colonial Williamsburg piece but it is not recorded in his journal. Brand owned a second example that he purchased from Spink in July 1906. That piece is either the Newman coin or the Roper coin, both recorded above. Listed on page 47 of the 2021 *Guide Book*. NGC ID# AXYN, PCGS# 249



1776 New Hampshire Copper, VF25 Pine Tree Design, W-8395 Likely the Finest Known

3911 1776 New Hampshire Pine Tree Copper VF25 NGC. Breen-708, W-8395, High R.7. A tall Pine Tree and the legend AMERICAN LIBERTY appear on the obverse, with a harp and the date 1776 on the reverse. Genuine examples of New Hampshire coppers are extremely rare although copies or novelties are commonplace. In his book *In Yankee Doodle's Pocket*, Will Nipper observes that millions of copies exist (perhaps a slight exaggeration). While we have no detailed Condition Census, our experience suggests that less than 10 genuine New Hampshire coppers exist.

The New Hampshire House of Representatives formed a committee on March 13, 1776, for the purpose of considering a copper coinage. They recommended that William Moulton receive the coinage franchise to produce up to 100 pounds of copper coins, each having a weight of five pennyweight and 10 grains (130 grains). That legislation provided for the production of just 4,000 to 5,000 of these coins, depending on the use of Troy or Avoirdupois measurements. The number of pieces known today suggests that a much smaller quantity was actually produced.

At the time these coins were made, William Moulton, who eventually moved to the Ohio (Northwest Territory) frontier, plied his trade in Hempstead, New Hampshire, about 20 miles southeast of Manchester.

Unlike the normal production method, where coins were struck on planchets that were cut from sheets of refined copper, the New Hampshire coins were cast. Tan and olive-brown surfaces show splashes of steel-brown toning. The granular surfaces that appear on this coin are similar to all examples of the New Hampshire coppers.

Ex: Stack's; Jon Hanson (5/10/1998); Donald G. Partrick.
PCGS# 286





1778-79 Rhode Island Ship Token, MS64
Wreath Below Ship, Betts-563
Single Finest at NGC

3912 1778-79 Rhode Island Ship Token, Wreath Below, Pewter, MS64 NGC. Betts-563, W-1745, High R.5. The Rhode Island Ship tokens were a British propaganda issue, intended to keep the Dutch out of the Revolutionary War. The initial variety (Betts-561) had the word VLUGTENDE on the obverse exergue, a corruption of the Dutch word vluchten, or fleeing. The offending word was scraped off of most examples (Betts-562). The obverse die was later modified, replacing VLUGTENDE with a wreath (Betts-563). Betts-563 is fairly common in copper, but pewter examples are very scarce. The present near-Gem ranks among the finest survivors, and is single finest among the five pieces certified by NGC (10/20). The smooth cream-gray surfaces are evenly struck and show only trivial indications of the granular oxidation usual for pewter survivors. Listed on page 52 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Anthony Terranova (8/12/1991); Donald G. Partrick.
 NGC ID# 2AUM, PCGS# 585



**1785 Vermont Copper, VG8
Rare Immune Columbia Variety
Ryder-Richardson 1**

3913 1785 Vermont Copper, Immune Columbia, RR-1, Bressett 26-Z, W-2250, Low R.6, VG8 NGC. The 1785 Vermont Immune Columbia is a great rarity, absent from all but the most advanced collections of Vermont coppers. According to *History and Coinage of Machin's Mills* authors Jack Howes, James Rosen, and Gary Trudgen, Ryder-Richardson 1 "was struck at Machin's Mills as operations were winding down in 1789." The variety was struck on undersized planchets, and examples seldom show a full date, but the date is virtually complete on the present piece. Struck several degrees off center toward 4 o'clock relative to the reverse. The dies were rotated, such that the reverse is off center toward 3 o'clock. The deep brown surfaces are evenly granular. IMMUNE is faint, but the other legends are clear, though sometimes partial due to centering. Most survivors are low grade, and only a few pieces are known definitively finer. This collectible example would help complete most ambitious *Guide Book* collections of the Vermont series. Listed on page 59 of the 2021 *Guide Book*. Census: 2 in 8, 1 finer (10/20).

Ex: Donald G. Partrick.

PCGS# 800825 Base PCGS# 536





1783 Nova Constellatio, Crosby 2-B, Fine 15 Likely Unique Silver Impression

3914 1783 Nova Constellatio Silver, Pointed Rays, Small US, Fine 15 NGC. CAC. Crosby 2-B, W-1865, R.2. 68.8 grains. Recorded in Walter Breen's *Encyclopedia of U.S. and Colonial Coins* as Breen-1108, the author speculated that this variety is unique in silver, and no other Nova Constellatio varieties are recorded in silver. There were no silver examples in the Ford sales, none appear in the Stack's Bowers online archives and this is the first example that we have handled. Copper examples of the Nova Constellatio series are frequently encountered. However, silver examples are of the highest rarity. This is likely the only one in existence.

Donald G. Partrick wrote about this coin on his envelope:

"The first discovery of a silver example of the entire Nova Constellatio series. 11-26-79 JJF says this piece worth 250,000. He has researched & discovered this was a pattern for silver coinage made by Adam Eckfeldt in Phila based on fact that Garrett Nova patterns were made in England by T Wyon than this piece worth far more than those Garrett pieces."

He also notes on his envelope that this piece was "Authenticated by Picker, Newman, Vlack, and others at ANA, Boston 1973."

While the extremely rare Nova Constellatio silver patterns were produced in the United States, the Nova Constellatio coppers were most likely minted in Birmingham, England. Extensive background on this series appears in Eric P. Newman's "New Thoughts on the Nova Constellatio Private Copper Coinage" and in Louis Jordan's "An Examination of the 'New Constellation' Coppers in Relation to the Nova Constellatio-Constellatio Nova Debate." Newman's 1996 article appeared in *Coinage of the American Confederation Period*, American Numismatic Society, Coinage of the America's Conference. Jordan's article appeared in the December 2000 *Colonial Newsletter*.

A few dark toning spots appear on the light silver-gray surfaces of this important piece. Hints of gold and steel toning visit the obverse and reverse peripheries with faint, old hairlines across the reverse.

Ex: Richard Picker (10/6/1973); Donald G. Partrick.



**1786 Nova Constellatio Copper, XF40
Crosby 1-A, Ex: Garrett
Finest Known of Series Key**

3915 1786 Nova Constellatio Copper, Pointed Rays, XF40 NGC. Crosby 1-A, W-1940, High R.6. 115.3 grains, per its Garrett catalog appearance, where it was described as "possibly finest known ... the finest we have seen." Nothing has changed four decades later, as the finest of the three examples at PCGS grades Fine 12, and the other two pieces certified by NGC are in AG and VF grades. The 1786 is key to a *Guide Book* collection of Nova Constellatio coppers. Indeed, it costs more to acquire a 1786 than all six other *Guide Book* varieties combined. The 1786 is believed to be a contemporary counterfeit, perhaps more American than the other Nova Constellatio varieties, since the regular series is believed struck in Birmingham, England. The present lot is much sharper than other examples we have seen. The light tan-brown surfaces display myriad small flan flaws, mostly on the obverse, and there is a trace of verdigris near the second T in CONSTELLATIO. Listed on page 56 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Garrett Collection, Part I (Bowers and Ruddy, 11/1979), lot 617; Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# 2AZ5, PCGS# 814





**1787 Connecticut Copper, Very Fine
Liberty Seated Right, Miller 1.4-WW
Ex: Norweb, Finer of Two Known
Only Connecticut Variety Unpriced in *Guide Book***

3916 1787 Connecticut Copper, Liberty Seated Right, ETLIB INDE, M. 1.4-WW, W-2740, R.8, VF20 NGC. The “Holy Grail” *Guide Book* variety of the Connecticut series, the Liberty Seated Right variety is listed on page 65 of the 2021 edition of that classic reference, where it is unpriced.

The 1785 to 1788 Connecticut copper series consists of 360 die varieties produced from various combinations of 214 obverse dies and 192 reverse dies. All obverse dies fall into one of three broad categories: Mailed Bust facing right, Mailed Bust facing left, and Draped Bust facing left. Miller’s obverse 1.4 has a Mailed Bust facing right.

Every reverse die in the series, with one exception, has a Seated figure facing the left, the right arm extended to the left, a branch in the hand, with the left hand supporting a pole and cap. The date is below the Seated figure and the legend surrounds. The solitary exception has a mirror image of the Seated figure that faces to the right, the left arm extended to the right and holding a branch in the hand, the right hand supporting a pole and cap. It is the reverse die with the figure facing to the right that is offered here, and there are only two known examples of this distinctive and important type:

1. VF20 NGC. New Netherlands Coin Company (privately, 11/20/1957); Norweb Collection, Part II (Bowers and Merena, 3/1988), lot 2500.
The present lot.

2. Fine 12 NGC. Lyman Low; Col. Walter Cutting Collection (Lyman Low, 5/1898), lot 141; S.H. & H. Chapman; Dr. Thomas Hall; Virgil Brand; Brand Estate; B.G. Johnson; Eric P. Newman; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society; Eric P. Newman Collection, Part IV (Heritage, 5/2014), lot 30080, which realized \$164,500.

The Newman coin is slightly better struck at the centers than the present coin, but has obverse rim knocks and was struck on a wavy planchet with a large void on each side.

This example has the overall peripheral sharpness of an XF or finer coin, but is graded VF20 due to an indistinct central impression. The mahogany-brown surfaces are pleasing, with marks confined to a slight obverse rim nick at 3 o’clock. The obverse border is lightly granular between 7:30 and 1 o’clock. The strike was on an oversized planchet, and the rim width varies up to two millimeters, as the strike was slightly off center toward 11 o’clock. The reverse has a steep, broad rim along the upper border.

In the recently published *The History and Coinage of Machin’s Mills*, authors Jack Howes, James Rosen, and Gary Trudgen write that Miller 1.4-WW “was discovered by Lyman Low in 1884 ... It is the only Connecticut copper [variety] with the reverse effigy facing right ... Both known pieces have severe central obverse and reverse die failure resulting in little detail. These die failures no doubt contributed to the demise of this variety and its subsequent rarity. ... This coin was not made at New Haven, but most likely at Machin’s Mills.”

For its Norweb auction appearance, the cataloger wrote that “the sale of the Norweb specimen will set a new auction record for a Connecticut copper.” Those words will likely become true for a second time when the present lot is finally hammered down.

Ex: New Netherlands Coin Company; sold 11/20/1957 to Mrs. Norweb; Norweb Collection, Part II (Bowers and Merena, 3/1988), lot 2500.
NGC ID# AZ2X, PCGS# 418



Seated Liberty Right,
only two known.



Seated Liberty Left,
all others.



**1786 New Jersey Maris 3-C Copper
MS62 Brown
Immunis Columbia Obverse
Tied for Second Finest Known**

3917 1786 New Jersey Immunis Columbia MS62 Brown NGC. Crosby VII, 17, Maris 3-C, Breen-1129, W-5670, High R.6. A small group of Immunis Columbia coppers includes some of the rarest colonial issues, including the Inimica Tyrannis coppers, the Gen. Washington coppers, and those featuring the Immunis Columbia die as seen here. The 1786-dated Immunis Columbia obverse is married with New Jersey reverse C on this rare variety that is an integral part of a New Jersey copper collection.

The second edition of the *Whitman Encyclopedia of Colonial and Early American Coins* rates this piece as URS-4 on the Universal Rarity Scale, meaning that five to eight examples are known. Another reference, *New Jersey State Coppers* by Rogers S. Siboni, John L. Howes, and A. Buell Ish includes a Condition Census of 16 different examples, equivalent to a rating of URS-5. The authors of *New Jersey State Coppers* observe: "Although universally considered a pattern, to this day no one has satisfactorily demonstrated what the pattern was intended for." Dave Bowers writes in the *Whitman Colonial Encyclopedia*: "Of all early American coppers, coins in this series are among the most enigmatic." Specific facts about this series are scarce.

The Siboni-Howes-Ish Condition Census records one Mint State coin that appeared in the 1976 ANA sale, followed by two coins graded AU+ that are tied for second finest known. They are the present piece and the Eric P. Newman coin that is also graded MS62 Brown NGC. We offered the Newman example in November 2014.

This previously unknown chestnut-brown example was the subject of an August 1, 1989, *Numismatic News* article that announced its discovery. The surfaces are smooth and attractive with no corrosion or other visible flaws. This piece is sharply struck with excellent centering. Ex: Unidentified Daytona, Florida seller; Jim Pappas and Ray Gelewski; Bowers and Merena (11/1989), lot 1551; Anthony Terranova; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick. NGC ID# BFJK, PCGS# 861



Lot 3918





1786 New Jersey Copper, AU55 Legendary Maris 7-E The Finest Known Date Under Plowbeam

3918 1786 New Jersey Copper, Date Under Plowbeam, M. 7-E, W-4710, High R.7, AU55 NGC. 155.0 grains. The finest known example of the distinctive Date Under Plowbeam type and a truly legendary New Jersey copper. This is the plate coin in *New Jersey State Coppers: History, Description, Collecting*, by Roger S. Siboni, John L. Howes, and A. Buell Ish. When this example of the Maris 7-E appeared in the first of the John J. Ford, Jr. collection sales, it sent shockwaves through the close-knit community of colonial coin collectors. It had not been offered publicly since 1916, and it had never been illustrated. Most collectors of the series had no idea that it existed. What had previously been considered the finest known example, the Crosby and Maris plate coin most recently offered in the 1984 Picker sale, is a pleasing and attractive XF. The present coin caused a complete rewriting of the Condition Census, not only for the variety but for the entire type. The excitement generated by its appearance spilled over into the auction room, where the coin sold for an impressive \$322,000.

Even if it were a common variety, this copper would be regarded as unusually choice. A cursory glance shows a glossy tan coloration, a bold strike, and clean fields. Closer examination reveals a more complex patina, with soft olive tones in the fields lightening near the edges of letters and devices. Occasional remnants of original mint red remain along the edge of the left plow handle and around the O of NOVA. These traces of red are more apparent on the reverse, where most of the legend's letters are surrounded by a flush of color, which extends further into the fields on the left side of the coin. The obverse is struck slightly off-center toward 12 o'clock, with this shift revealing the die's edge from 3 to 9 o'clock; the reverse is well-centered. The strike is bold, with the horse's muzzle clearly defined from the nostrils back to the forehead. A softer area above the eye extends to the horse's temple but does not detract from its distinctively tousled mane. The reverse shield is distinct and clear, its vertical pales readily apparent and with only some slight softness to the horizontal lines comprising the "chief," or uppermost section of the shield. Close examination reveals a few hairlines on both sides of the coin, commensurate with its assigned grade, but they must be sought out and are not distracting.

There are two obverse dies of the Date Under Plowbeam type: obverses 7 and 8, as listed by Edward Maris in his 1881 *A Historic Sketch of the Coins of New Jersey*, the classic work on the subject. Maris 7 is found paired with reverse E (as here), and a unique pairing with reverse C is also known. Obverse 8 is encountered paired with reverse F in what is the only known use of either die. Of the three resulting die varieties (Maris 7-C, 7-E, and 8-F), there is a total of only 10 known coins, making the New Jersey Date Under Plowbeam among the rarest of all colonial types.

The Date Under Plowbeam type was first brought to the attention of collectors in 1860, when it was included as a supplementary listing in the second edition of Montroville Dickeson's *American Numismatic Manual*, in which an example (the present lot) is stated to be in the collection of Boston numismatist Jeremiah Colburn. This coin was first offered publicly in W. Elliot Woodward's May 1864 sale of the John F. McCoy collection, where Woodward wrote: "The peculiarity of this piece consists in having the date directly under the plough-beam. This splendid piece is in almost-proof condition, and its excessive rarity is indicated by the fact that but one other specimen is known. This coin, for many years, has been esteemed as one of the most valuable gems of a celebrated collection."

The piece sold to Cincinnati collector Joseph Zanoni for \$55, and reappeared three years later when Edward Cogan offered Zanoni's collection at auction. Described by Cogan as "in almost uncirculated condition," he notes that it is "the only one I have ever been able to trace, excepting the one in the collection of Mr. Mickley of Philadelphia." Cogan here is speaking only of the type, not the variety: the Mickley piece was what we would now call a Maris 8-F. It sold on that occasion for \$60 to one "Harris," otherwise unknown, but possibly the "gentleman of Burlington, N.J." mentioned as George Lewis's source for the coin in Henry Chapman's 1916 catalog of his collection. The Chapman description confuses the Maris 7-E and the 8-G, and badly muddles the provenance of the Parmelee 8-G, making one hesitant to accept the rest of his description as gospel. However, his closing comment — "A gem of the highest importance" — is obviously correct.

Our roster of this variety shows six pieces: **AU55 NGC. The present lot** (details given below); **XF**. Anton Collection. Ex: Jenks, Parmelee, Goodenough; Newcomer; Garrett, Picker. The Crosby and Maris plate coin; **VF30 NGC**. James F. Ruddy; Norweb Family Collection, Donald G. Partrick duplicate; **VG**. A. Buell Ish collection. Ex: Anton, Ruder, Spiro, and Ross; **VG**. Michael Demling Collection. A ground-find exhibiting strong details but net graded; **Good**. Net graded. An unusual piece recovered from the cornerstone of a building in Cincinnati, with the reverse engraved SAM PEEL /.

The present coin is the finest known example of one of the landmark rarities of the New Jersey series, and is among the most illustrious colonial coins in existence. It is arguably the single most desirable state copper of any series. Its importance can scarcely be overstated. Listed on page 73 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Henry Davenport, imported before 1860; Jeremiah Colburn; John F. McCoy (W. Elliot Woodward, 5/1864), lot 1782; Joseph Zanoni (Edward Cogan, 4/1867), lot 540; Harris (possibly the Burlington, New Jersey collector mentioned in the following); George W. Lewis (Henry Chapman, 1916), lot 12; Hillyer Ryder; F.C.C. Boyd; John J. Ford, Jr., Part I (*Stack's*, 10/2003), lot 76; Donald G. Partrick.

PCGS# 492

1786 New Jersey, MS61 Brown Finest Known Maris 10-G No Coulter Type



3919 1786 New Jersey Copper, No Coulter, M. 10-G, W-4740, High R.6, MS61 Brown NGC. 138.7 grains. This is the plate coin in *New Jersey State Coppers: History, Description, Collecting*, by Roger S. Siboni, John L. Howes, and A. Buell Ish. This is the finest known example of the die variety and a contender for finest known of the distinctive No Coulter type. A beautiful piece that is perfectly centered, boldly struck, and exhibits mellow golden-tan toning that considerably enhances its natural eye appeal. The horse head on the various No Coulter varieties is particularly wild-looking, with a thin muzzle, intense eyes, and wind-swept mane. That on the Maris-10 obverse is perhaps the wildest of the bunch: the head is held proudly erect and the large eyes dominate all that they survey. The obverse fields are remarkably clean, with only a few small spots to be seen and no marks worthy of mention. The visual effect of the uncluttered design, emphasized all the more by the absence of a coulter, draws the viewer's attention once again back to the horse's riveting eye.

The Maris 10 reverse is a suitable match for the 10 obverse, both widely arranged with a clean layout. The evenly spaced legend neatly surrounds the plump central shield to make for a pleasing design. This example's reverse has toned a bit more deeply than the obverse. A darker area has developed between the P and L of PLURIBUS, with a smaller spot on the shield. A number of small marks can be seen in the center of the shield. These were on the planchet prior to striking, and their visibility here attests to a somewhat soft central strike (seen to a lesser degree on the obverse) rather than to post-strike handling.

Remarkably, this variety is struck in medal turn, with both dies oriented in the same direction. While this is unusual within the New Jersey series, all known examples of the Maris 10-G are struck in this orientation, as are the die-linked 9-G and 10-oo. The Maris 10 obverse is used with three other reverse dies (h, gg, and oo). Judging from degradation in the date's numerals, we can establish that the 10-h and 10-gg were struck before the 10-G (fitting the unique 10-oo into the emission sequence is more difficult, but it may have been the last of these to be produced). While the 10-G is the most common of these four die marriages for obverse 10, it remains a High R.6 variety and this particular example is the finest known.

The No Coulter varieties are notably rare as a type. There are fourteen varieties of No Coulter New Jersey coppers (not counting the Date Under Plowbeam pieces, which constitute a distinct type). All are dated 1786. This is the highest graded example of the type in the NGC *Census Report* (11/20). Writing in 1881, Dr. Edward Maris described the 10-G as "Rare," noting that "I have seen only two of them." The present coin was not one of those two pieces, and it far exceeds the quality of the Maris plate coin. In the 1955 catalog of the Dr. Jacob N. Spiro collection, cataloger Howard D. Gibbs described it as "Uncirculated, with trace of red." It sold to F.C.C. Boyd, being one of the last New Jersey coppers he added to his legendary collection, for the sum of \$210, more than any other variety of this series. A rare opportunity. Listed on page 73 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Dr. Jacob N. Spiro (*Hans M.F. Schulman*, 3/1955), lot 1437; F.C.C. Boyd; John J. Ford, Jr., Part I (*Stack's*, 10/2003), lot 78; Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# AUKY, PCGS# 494



1786 New Jersey Copper
MS63 Red and Brown
Extraordinary Maris 15-T
Tied for Finest Known

3920 1786 New Jersey Copper, Beam Straight, M. 15-T, W-4825, R.3, MS63 Red and Brown NGC. 141.3 grains. A magnificent New Jersey copper tied for finest known of the variety with abundant mint red. Intense coloration gives the coin exceptional eye appeal, particularly on the obverse. The strike is solid, if a bit soft in the highest parts of the central devices. Some indications of original planchet roughness remain along the horse's neck and trunk, running down to the plow. A bold die crack connects the EA of CAESAREA, extending to the plow's singletree. While the reverse is soft at the upper right corner of the shield due to degradation of the reverse die, the only marks of any note are either remnants of the original planchet or prove on closer inspection to be tiny die cracks and other signs of incipient die failure. The coin is virtually as struck, with a few light spots being the only sign that centuries have passed since it was produced.

When this coin was offered in the 1996 Eliasberg sale, no provenance information was provided. Its listing in *New Jersey State Coppers: History, Description, Collecting*, by Roger S. Siboni, John L. Howes, and A. Buell Ish, correctly noted that it derived from the 1882 sale of the Charles Bushnell collection, but its ownership history is even richer than that. From Bushnell, the coin entered the legendary collection of Boston numismatist Lorin G. Parmelee, who was famous for buying entire collections in order to sift out the few gems he required before selling the rest at auction. Although it was plated in the 1890 Parmelee sale, that illustrious provenance was left off the description when the coin was next sold three years later as part of the Ropes collection — despite the fact that the same firm sold both collections. Through dealer Charles Steigerwalt, the 15-T ended up in the famed collection of John Story Jenks, whose ownership of the coin was also long forgotten. Eventually, it was acquired by Louis Eliasberg and then by Donald G. Partrick.

The Maris T reverse is found coupled only with the Maris 15 and 32 obverses. It is important to note that the die state seen on this example, with a diagonal crack running from directly below the first star of the legend toward the tip of the shield, is found only when the reverse is married to the Maris 15 obverse. This is interesting because the Maris 15 obverse is dated 1786 while the Maris 32 is dated 1787: in other words, this 1786-dated copper was produced after the 1787-dated coppers struck with the Maris 32 obverse die. A visually stunning example of a highly interesting copper, with an illustrious provenance chain. Listed on page 73 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Charles I. Bushnell (S.H. & H. Chapman, 6/1882), lot 923; Lorin G. Parmelee (New York Coin & Stamp Company, 6/1890), lot 383; E.W. Ropes (New York Coin & Stamp Company, 12/1893), lot 457; Charles Steigerwalt; John Story Jenks (Henry Chapman, 12/1921), lot 5512; Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. (Bowers & Merena, 5/1996), lot 75; Donald G. Partrick. PCGS# 45423





**1786 New Jersey, MS63 Red and Brown
Very Rare Maris 16-J, Finest Known
Straight Plow Beam**

3921 1786 New Jersey Copper, Straight Plow Beam, M. 16-J, W-4835, Low R.6, MS63 Red and Brown NGC. The present lot appeared in the 2006 Norweb auction but was not from the Norweb estate, rather it was described as "an incredible new discovery, recently imported from England; the finest known Maris 16-J by a significant margin ... none has ever had one anywhere near as nice as this." Maris 16-J is a very rare variety, and most survivors are in lowly circulated grades. This practically unabraded example has pale peach-gold surfaces with blushes of lavender-brown along the borders. The reverse legends exhibit minor strike doubling, while the remainder of the coin does not. Likely, the reverse (hammer) die rotated slightly between the two strikes, though the central reverse still shows slight exactness of impression. Among all Straight Plow Beam varieties of 1786 New Jersey coppers, the NGC Census is 2 in MS63 Red and Brown and 3 in MS65 Brown. For all varieties of 1786 New Jersey coppers, NGC has certified just three pieces as Red and Brown (10/20). Listed on page 73 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Stack's (11/2006), lot 2293; Donald G. Partrick.
PCGS# 766284 Base PCGS# 45423

1786 Maris 18-M New Jersey Copper MS66 Red and Brown Highest Graded New Jersey at NGC

3922 1786 New Jersey Copper, Bridle, M. 18-M, W-4890, R.3, MS66 Red and Brown NGC. 155.6 grains. A breathtaking coin, exhibiting a nearly impossible level of detail for a state copper. The boldly struck obverse is perfectly centered. The famous "Bridle" crack connecting the tips of the horse's nose and trunk is only slightly visible on this early die state. Free of any marks, the broad planchet is remarkably clean and is awash in blazing mint red that begins to fade to a light tan. The eye appeal of this piece is difficult to overstate. The horse, though placed to the right of center, provides a focal point for the viewer with its large and deeply cut eye. The plow is compact but still artfully rendered. Wholesome in appearance and elegant in design, it is hard to imagine a more visually pleasing New Jersey copper. The single finest New Jersey copper, this piece is the only MS66 NGC coin with none finer.

Direct viewing of this piece under magnification reveals extraordinary detail: the strokes left by the engraver's tools as he shaped the horse's head and the plow are distinctly preserved. This is easily visible in the photo enlargements or under magnification. The engraver's strokes resemble a painter's brushstrokes. At the juncture of the plow beam and right handle, for instance, we can see the manner in which the design was carefully engraved into the die. Traces of the coulter and singletree in the beam itself suggest that the various design elements were traced out first, then more boldly incised. Most notable is the plowshare itself, which reveals an interesting anomaly: a 6 has been punched much too high of where it should have been punched for the date, and one can see the tip of it protruding from the top of the plowshare above where the correctly placed 6 appears. As is obvious on this high-grade example, the share was reengraved to cover up most of the errant 6: it bulges out, being cut much more deeply than it otherwise would have been. This could only be fully observed on a coin as well-struck and well-preserved as is this piece.

In contrast to the lettering and the carefully engraved devices, the date on the Maris 18 obverse is crude and poorly placed. One might think it was entirely hand-engraved were it not for the errant 6 described above, which indicates the use of a punch. The erratic placement of the numerals, with the 1 and 6 disrupting the line above, the 8 resting upon it, and the 7 sitting awkwardly below, is difficult to explain, as is the obvious attempt to touch up the punched digits with additional engraving. While the reverse die is perhaps more even in artistic merit, the presence of a notable flaw in the horizontal lines within the chief (the upper part of the shield) suggests the use of a less-experienced engraver who lost control of his burin. The combination of skilled and unskilled die work on this piece is indicative of the checkered workforce available to these semi-professional mints.

The provenance chain for this piece requires additional research. It was sold for \$16 at the 1904 sale of the John G. Mills collection, but was bought there by the Chapman brothers themselves and presumably sold privately thereafter. Its whereabouts for most of the first half of the twentieth century remain to be discovered. This astonishing example of a New Jersey copper is clearly deserving of further research. The present auction is only the second time in a century that this coin has been offered publicly. Listed on page 73 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: John G. Mills (S.H. & H. Chapman, 4/1904), lot 397; later, Richard Picker (1958); Norweb Family (Bowers & Merena, 10/1987), lot 1327; Donald G. Partrick.

PCGS# 766247 Base PCGS# 501



1787 New Jersey Copper
MS65 Red and Brown
Probable Finest Known Maris 48-g



3923 1787 New Jersey Copper, No Plow Sprig, M. 48-g, W-5275, R.1, MS65 Red and Brown NGC. 143.9 grains. A fascinating example of this popular variety, and very likely the finest known. What first impresses the viewer of this coin is its color: an almost overwhelming red, lightly streaked through with tan and gray on the obverse. The reverse is more uniformly red, with darker peripheral toning along some planchet roughness between 6 and 10 o'clock and with occasional flecks of bluish-gray. The overall effect is stunning—state coppers are very rarely encountered with even traces of mint red. In this case, the mint red has only traces of anything else. Boldly struck, the well-proportioned horse's head is handsome and fully rendered. The mane is distinct, the ears are sharply defined, and the eye is round and deep. The contours of the muzzle and neck are apparent, and the coin's bright luster peeks out even from the inner recesses of the horse's nostril. A compact but well-made plow sits a bit off-center to the right below a scroll with seven nodules. The strike is well-centered and quite pleasing.

The distinct reverse is perhaps even better executed. The shield is particularly notable for its unusual design, with the center point of the chief lower than the points to either side. This diagnostic, in addition to its strong and deeply engraved border, makes this an easy variety for most collectors to attribute by sight. The lettering is neatly and carefully placed, though a Gem Mint State example such as this betrays the die-cutter's occasional slips, with repunching and recutting visible, most obviously at the final U of PLURIBUS and the M of UNUM. The dies have clashed, most apparent on the obverse: one can see a distinct outline of the shield's edge to the left and running above the horse's head. On the reverse, traces of the obverse plow design can be made out in the field immediately above the shield.

As discussed elsewhere, certain New Jersey reverse dies are found paired with obverses of different dates. These "biennial dies" can be instructive, shedding light on the inner workings of the mints. In this case, we note that the Maris g reverse is found coupled only with the Maris 48 and 51 obverses. The die state seen on this example of the 48-g, with a light diagonal crack running across the shield from a point opposite the final star of the legend toward the chief's upper left corner, is found only when this reverse is married to the Maris 48 obverse. Maris 51-g coppers are not encountered with this die break—an important point because the Maris 48 obverse is dated 1787 while the Maris 51 is dated 1788, which means that this 1787-dated copper was produced after the 1788-dated coppers struck with the Maris 51 obverse die. This demonstrates that one should not assume that these coins were necessarily struck in the year indicated. Once a die was made, it was employed until it failed or there was no further use for it: its stated date was essentially irrelevant.

In *New Jersey State Coppers: History, Description, Collecting*, by Roger S. Siboni, John L. Howes, and A. Buell Ish, the present piece is listed as the finest known. The cataloger of the Norweb collection suggested that it was tied for first place with the Anton coin, which these three authors place second. Regardless, this is one of the few existing Gem Mint State New Jersey coppers, and it will be a highlight of any collection. Listed on page 74 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Fred Baldwin (1958); Norweb Family (Bowers & Merena, 10/1987), lot 1353; Donald G. Partrick.

PCGS# 768361 Base PCGS# 506

1788 New Jersey Copper, MS63 Brown Finest Known Maris 50-f The Only Mint State, Head Left Copper

3924 1788 New Jersey Copper, Head Left, M. 50-f, W-5475, R.3, MS63 Brown NGC. 152.2 grains. One of the highlights of the Partrick collection. This is the only Mint State Head Left copper known and it is remarkably well-preserved. The planchet exhibits obverse fissures, while there are virtually no post-strike marks. So immaculate are the fields that the Garrett cataloger described the piece as "Prooflike Uncirculated," a bold statement for any Confederation-era copper. The coloration is pleasing, with ample mint red in the less exposed areas of the coin. Given how unusual, popular, and well-known the Head Left type is, the present coin is arguably one of the most important New Jersey coppers known.

The Head Left coppers have intrigued numismatists for generations. Montroville Dickeson listed them as a distinct type in his groundbreaking 1859 *American Numismatist Manual* and provided a lithographic illustration that resembles a Maris 49 obverse. Dickeson tended to see differences too readily, stating that there were five Head Left varieties. Sylvester Crosby corrected this in his 1875 *Early Coins of America*, reducing the number of obverses to three. In his classic 1881 *A Historic Sketch of the Coins of New Jersey*, Dr. Edward Maris agreed with Crosby, adding that the "plow is more complicated than any heretofore described, having two cross bars connecting the handles and a ring in the beam. The coulter after widening, is joined to the share, which is made out of a sword beaten into proper shape." Maris was apparently the first to notice that the hilt of a sword extends out from the top of the plow, indicating that the Biblical prophecy, "they shall beat their swords into plowshares" had come to fruition.

The Maris f reverse, a "biennial die," is coupled with obverse dies of different years. The f reverse was first used on the Maris 49-f and 50-f Head Left types before being called into service for the Maris 48-f and finally the 37-f. Once again, the New Jersey series cautions us against believing everything we see: for while the 49-f and 50-f coins are dated 1788, die state evidence indicates that they were struck before the 1787-dated 48-f and 37-f. Crosby himself remarked upon this, writing: "a curious fact concerning this reverse is, that while it is found on coins of 1787, with a heavy break across the shield, we have seen none of 1788, on which that break is visible."

The present coin, owned by Albany numismatist John G. Mills, was sold by the Chapman brothers with the rest of his collection in 1904. While the provenance chain published in the Garrett sale of 1980 states that John Work Garrett obtained it from the Col. James W. Ellsworth collection, that appears to be incorrect. The Mills sale was the first auction in which Robert Garrett, son of T. Harrison Garrett and brother of John Work Garrett, participated. While this coin is recorded as having been bought at the auction by the Chapmans themselves for \$38, a handwritten note in their bidbook states, "Sold Garrett \$45," indicating that it was sold directly to Robert Garrett after the sale and not to James Ellsworth. From Robert, the collection passed to his brother John Work Garrett, and thence to Johns Hopkins University, where it remained until the 1980 Bowers & Ruddy sale, where it was described as "one of the highlights of the Garrett Collection." It has since been a highlight of every collection it has graced, as it will continue to be moving forward. Listed on page 75 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: John G. Mills (S.H. & H. Chapman, 4/1904), lot 447; Garrett Family (Bowers & Ruddy, 10/1980), lot 1448; Anthony Terranova; Henry G. Garrett (Bowers & Merena, 3/1992), lot 1401; Donald G. Partrick. PCGS# 766268 Base PCGS# 527





1787 Maris 53-j New Jersey Copper
MS65 Red and Brown
Tied for the Finest Known
Important, Lengthy Provenance

3925 1787 New Jersey Copper, Period After CAESAREA, M. 53-j, W-5290, R.4, MS65 Red and Brown NGC. We fully agree with the Ford cataloger who wrote: "An absolute wonder of a New Jersey copper!" Maris obverse 53 appears only in this die combination while reverse j also appears with obverse 27, and that variety, Maris 27-j is extremely rare with just over a dozen known.

Is it a coincidence or intention that the left sprig on the reverse resembles the letters NJ? Michael Soykes published this observation in the *C4 Newsletter* in 2003. He notes in his article that the left sprig looks like the italicized letters NJ when the coin is carefully rotated. Roger S. Siboni, John L. Howes, and A. Buell Ish comment in *New Jersey State Coppers, History, Description, Collection*: "While the engraver's intention is hard to discern with any certainty, the similarity to 'NJ' is undeniable."

This is the Siboni-Howes-Ish plate coin and is tied with one other coin for the finest known. Both examples are described as "Gem" and the next best is PCGS certified AU55+. Following those three are seven coins that grade XF.

Maris obverse 53 has a "Big-headed, narrow-chested horse," according to Dr. Maris. The obverse design motif has a high-relief appearance unlike that on most other New Jersey coppers. This amazing Gem has highly lustrous light olive surfaces with substantial mint red, especially on the obverse. A few old spots serve to confirm the provenance of this piece. The horizontal and vertical shield lines are complete, including an extra partial shield line just left of the fifth vertical stripe counting from the left. That partial extra gule is faint and likely disappears with only slight wear.

Ex: Charles I. Bushnell (*Chapman Brothers*, 6/1882), lot 960; Lorin G. Parmelee (*New York Coin & Stamp Co.*, 6/1890), lot 425; H.P. Smith (*Chapman Brothers*, 6/1906), lot 149; Hillyer Ryder; F.C.C. Boyd; John J. Ford, Jr. (*Stack's*, 10/2003), lot 176; Marvin Browder; Donald G. Partrick. PCGS# 766273 Base PCGS# 506

Lot 3926



Lot 3927



1786 New York Copper, W-5720, AU55 NON VI VIRTUTE VICI, Large Head The Finer of Two Known

3926 1786 New York Copper, NON VI VIRTUTE VICI, Large Head AU55 NGC. W-5720, Musante GW-06, R.8. 29.1 mm, 139 grains. The present offering of coins from the Donald G. Partrick Collection includes several extremely rare New York-related coppers that have been the subject of collectors' dreams for many years, or even decades, and that are now available for bidding competition. Among all the New York varieties, only the Nova Eborac coppers are seen with some frequency. All other varieties range from rare to extremely rare, such as this piece that is the finer of just two known.

Unlike the coppers of Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Vermont, the New York coppers were never officially authorized. In February 1787, Ephraim Brasher and John Bailey petitioned the New York Assembly for coinage authorization, although today we don't know if the two were working together, or if they submitted separate petitions.

Less than one month after the Brasher-Bailey petition or petitions, Captain Thomas Machin submitted his own petition to the Assembly for the privilege of producing and issuing coinage. Machin was a busy man, issuing coinage with authorization for Vermont, and producing imitation British halfpence, counterfeit Connecticut coppers, and many others.

Walter Breen attributed the NON VI VIRTUTE VICI coppers to James F. Atlee before he was associated with Machin's Mills. Breen noted that the date and letter punches were the same as those used on certain Connecticut and New Jersey coppers that he also attributed to Atlee. Today, the attribution to Atlee is uncertain. Breen also concluded that these coins were produced in 1786, although even that is not definite.

This variety is also identified as Baker-13C or Breen-976. The obverse has a head facing to the right that was probably intended as General Washington although the sharply defined details have little resemblance to the hero of the Revolutionary War who was elected our first president. The seated figure on the reverse has sharp details with strong drapery definition and full scales. Her facial features are clearly visible. In the Ford catalog, Michael Hodder names the seated figure COLUMBIA, while the figure is named LIBERTY in the *Whitman Encyclopedia of Colonial and Early American Coins*. Breen called this variety a pattern, a term that he used frequently to explain the rarity of certain varieties.

The obverse legend, NON VI VIRTUTE VICI, translates to "Not by force but by virtue we have won" or per Walter Breen in his *Complete Encyclopedia*, "Not by violence but by excellence have I conquered." The reverse legend, NEO-EBORACENSIS, translates to "New York."

This example has splendid olive-brown surfaces with excellent centering, allowing nearly complete border details. Hints of original orange mint color are evident, with slight traces of high-point wear that suggest the grade, although it is doubtful that this piece actually circulated.

The finer of just two known examples. The other appeared in the 1890 Parmelee sale, lot 450, where it was graded Fair and thought to be unique, given no mention of the variety in Crosby. That second piece eventually made its way to the Fuld Collection.

Ex: F.C.C. Boyd; John J. Ford, Jr. (*Stack's*, 5/2004), lot 294; Donald G. Partrick.
PCGS# 421





1786 NON VI VIRTUTE VICI, MS64+ Brown The Finest Known from the Eliasberg Collection

3927 1786 New York Copper, NON VI VIRTUTE VICI, Small Head MS64+ Brown NGC. Baker-13, W-5730, Musante GW-07, R.6. The obverse legend translates to “Not by force but by virtue we have won” or “Not by violence but by excellence have I conquered.” No American citizen other than George Washington could have commanded such praise at the time these coins were issued in the late 1780s. The obverse portrait may be the earliest likeness of Washington on a coin.

Like the Large Head variant, Walter Breen attributed these pieces to James F. Atlee at his “private mint” in New York City. In the Eliasberg catalog, Q. David Bowers observed:

“This piece is associated with New York by the reverse legend and may have been the work of James F. Atlee or another contemporary engraver (the Atlee attribution is of long standing, but with little corroborative evidence).”

The Atlee attribution is based on linking the letter punches to other issues with the same attribution. Punch-linkage strongly suggests the same maker, but does not prove the connection. Breen also attributed these pieces to New York City in early 1786 based on a Massachusetts newspaper story published on March 29, 1786, that notes the circulation of New York, Connecticut, and Vermont coinage. However, Eric P. Newman suggests that the citation may refer to Nova Constellatio coins.

This is the sixth appearance (the fourth different) of the Small Head variety in our auctions, but no others come close to the quality of this amazing copper. The others graded no higher than XF40. This example was called “MS-63 or finer. Possibly the finest known.” in the Eliasberg catalog. If this piece is not the finest known, we would surely like to see the piece that is the finest.

Traces of mint red remain on the lustrous light brown surfaces of this example that is well-centered and nicely defined, although some central weakness is evident. Carl W.A. Carlson included a Condition Census of these coins in his 1991 ANA Anthology article. One of the coins had not been seen since 1921, and all others had appeared for sale recently. The Partrick coin is from that 1921 sale.

Ex: John G. Mills Collection (Chapman Brothers, 4/1904), Lot 345; John Story Jenks (Henry Chapman 12/1921), lot 5491; Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. Collection; Eliasberg Estate (Bowers and Merena, 5/1996), lot 56; Donald G. Partrick. Probably earlier from the Bache Collection (Woodward 2/1865), lot 3558 and the Francis F. Hoffman Collection (Woodward 4/1865), lot 2144.

PCGS# 422





**1787 New York Excelsior Copper, VF25
Large Eagle, Transposed Arms, W-5775
Ex: Norweb, Only Six Pieces Known**

3928 1787 New York Excelsior Copper, Eagle on Globe Right, Arrows at Left, VF25 NGC. W-5775, High R.7. The appearance of the New York state arms and motto, EXCELSIOR, is all that ties these enigmatic pieces to that state. There is no contemporary documentary evidence to prove the Excelsior coppers originated there.

When we offered the finest known Eric P. Newman specimen in November 2014, we presented a roster of six examples that are known to us, and that census remains the same today:

1. **AU50 NGC.** Waldo Newcomer; B. Max Mehl; "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$350.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society. The Breen *Complete Encyclopedia* plate coin.
2. **XF.** Stickney Collection (Henry Chapman, 6/1907), lot 242.
3. **VF25 NGC.** Hollinbeck Stamp & Coin Co. (7/1/1953); Norweb Family (Bowers and Merena, 3/1988), lot 2683. **The present example.**
4. **VF.** John Story Jenks Collection (Henry Chapman, 12/1921), lot 5495; Hillyer Ryder; F.C.C. Boyd Estate; John J. Ford, Jr. Collection (Stack's, 5/2004), lot 311. Plated in the *Whitman Encyclopedia*. This piece is similar in appearance to the Parmelee coin.
5. **VF.** Parsons Collection; Col. James W. Ellsworth; John Work Garrett; Johns Hopkins University (11/1979), lot 600.
6. **VG.** New Netherlands Coin Co. (35th Sale), lot 177; U.S. Marshal Service Sale (Mannheim, 7/2000), lot 32.

This variety is rated URS-4 in the *Whitman Encyclopedia of Colonial and Early American Coins*, and that rating of five to eight known examples is consistent with our roster. Both sides exhibit areas of slate-gray and tan with faint surface roughness that is only obvious with magnification. NGC ID# B8E4, PCGS# 430



**1787 New York Excelsior Copper, AU50
Eagle on Globe Right, Arrows at Right
W-5780, Single Finest Certified
Ex: Lorin G. Parmelee**

3929 1787 New York Excelsior Copper, Eagle on Globe Right, AU50 NGC. W-5780, High R.6. The seven varieties of the 1787 Excelsior tokens are all very rare, and privately issued by John Bailey and Ephraim Brasher. W-5780 pairs a New York arms obverse, eagle on globe facing right, with an eagle reverse, arrows in right (facing) claw. As of 10/20, NGC has certified four examples, respectively as VF Details, XF Details, XF40, and AU50. The finest at PCGS is graded XF45, which makes the present lot the finest certified W-5780 copper. It is much sharper than the typical example, and the medium brown surfaces are exemplary save for a small flan flaw between the letters L and U in PLURIBUS. As usual for the variety, the obverse is slightly off center toward 3 o'clock, and the reverse is moderately off center toward 1:30. Listed on page 68 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Lorin G. Parmelee Collection (*New York Coin & Stamp*, 6/1890), lot 455; Hillyer Ryder; F.C.C. Boyd; John J. Ford, Jr. (*Stack's*, 4/2004), lot 310; Donald G. Partrick.
NGC ID# B8E3, PCGS# 424



**1787 New York Excelsior Copper, XF45
Eagle on Globe Left, W-5785
Silvered, Finest at NGC**

3930 1787 New York Excelsior Copper, Eagle on Globe Left, Silvered, XF45 NGC. W-5785, R.6. Ephraim Brasher and John Bailey are believed responsible for the very rare New York Excelsior tokens. Five varieties were produced, and due to different designs, each receives a separate *Guide Book* listing. W-5780 and W-5785 pair the New York State arms with a spread eagle. The eagle on the globe faces right on W-5780, and faces left on W-5785. The 10/20 NGC Census lists only four W-5785 examples, one each as Fine, Very Fine, VF Details, and XF45. The XF45 example is not the present lot, but the Eric P. Newman specimen from lot 15022 in our November 2017 Signature Sale. That coin has a lamination at 9 o'clock and is less sharp than this impressive piece, which has smooth medium brown surfaces with olive-gray color where silvering remains. Listed on page 68 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green; Farish Baldenhofer Sale (*Stack's*, 11/1955), lot 49; Bowers and Merena (3/1990), lot 1126; Jon Hanson (3/28/1990); Donald G. Partrick.
NGC ID# 2B3M, PCGS# 427





1787 George Clinton Copper, AU58 The Third Finest Privately Held Example Whitman-5790

3931 1787 New York Excelsior Copper, George Clinton AU58 NGC. Crosby Plate VIII Number 5, Figure 62, Breen-989, W-5790. High R.6. This is one of five rare colonial varieties that feature the EXCELSIOR New York design. The most plentiful of those is W-5785 with the eagle above the state arms facing to the left. That variety has a population of less than 30 pieces. The other four varieties have the eagle facing to the right, including this George Clinton copper, and each of those varieties has a population of 16 or fewer examples.

The subject of this coin, George Clinton (1739-1812) was the first governor of New York, serving seven terms. He was a general of the New York Militia in the Continental Army. Later, Clinton served as Vice President during Jefferson's second term and in Madison's first term, still in office when he died in April 1812.

John J. Ford, Jr. wrote a detailed article about the Clinton cent that was published in the May 2004 Ford catalog, Part II. In that article, he wrote:

"Two of the finest specimens known of the George Clinton Cent are owned by Messrs. F.C.C. Boyd and Eric P. Newman. ... After careful examination, it would be safe to state that both are almost identical in condition. The ... Boyd specimen ... originally came from the collection of Dr. Thomas Hall. It later appeared as Lot no. 142 in the catalogue of the Jackman collection, sold by Henry Chapman in June 1918 where it brought \$470.00. Mr. Newman's piece came from Jim Kelly of Dayton Ohio who undoubtedly acquired it from B.G. Johnson of St. Louis. Before Mr. Johnson owned the coin, it came either from the Brand, Green or Newcomer collections."

The F.C.C. Boyd coin that Ford mentioned is the same coin offered here that NGC grades AU58. They grade the Newman coin MS63 Brown and that example appeared in our May 2014 auction of the Newman Collection.

Apparently the third finest known in private hands, this near-Mint copper exhibits partial obverse and reverse borders with CLINTON tight against the border but complete. Both sides exhibit lovely chocolate-brown with a splash of steel-brown on Clinton's cheek. Strong cartwheel luster is evident. Faint traces of mint red are evident upon close inspection.

Found in a Rhode Island Farmhouse in 1892. Ex: Dr. Thomas Hall; Allison Jackman (Henry Chapman, 6/1918), lot 142; Hillyer Ryder; Wayte Raymond; Theodore Grand Sale (Stack's, 12/1947), lot 14; Eric P. Newman; traded to F.C.C. Boyd in exchange for his 1792 Silver Center cent; John J. Ford, Jr.; Jon Hanson (5/6/1973); Donald G. Partrick.

PCGS# 433





1787 New York Excelsior Copper W-5795, MS64 Brown Indian and Arms Muling

3932 1787 New York Excelsior Copper, Indian and New York Arms, W-5795, High R.6, MS64 Brown NGC. The legend LIBER NATUS LIBERTATUM DEFENDO surrounds a standing Indian on the obverse. The legend translates to “Born to defend Liberty” or “Being born free, I defend Liberty.” The New York arms appears on the reverse with the date, 1787, and the state motto, EXCELSIOR, meaning “Ever Upward.”

Two different EXCELSIOR reverse designs exist, with or without a date. Varieties from the dated reverse die include this combination with the standing Indian obverse, and the George Clinton copper also offered in the present sale. Will Nipper, in his book *In Yankee Doodle's Pocket*, attributes these pieces to James F. Atlee and Captain Thomas Machin. Nipper attributes the other reverse, without the date, to John Bailey. That reverse is combined with the Heraldic Eagle design.

Walter Breen attributes this variety to James F. Atlee, working at Machin's Mills, on the strength of punch-linkage, a tentative attribution at best. Nipper writes: “James Falconer Atlee's name is linked with many varieties of state, pattern and other coppers, maybe too many for the scant body of hard evidence that exists.”

This lovely example is easily the finest that we have handled, and almost certainly the finest known example from these dies. Our offering of the AU50 example in the Newman Collection included a Condition Census of 14 examples. The present piece from the Donald G. Partrick Collection appeared in the top spot with the MS65 grade from the Eliasberg catalog. The next three pieces in the census each carried an AU grade, those examples including the Newman, Garrett, and British Museum coins. One other piece has been offered since we compiled our census, bringing the total number known to 15 examples.

Strike weakness is noted on the highest design points. Prooflike fields display delicate iridescent toning on the lovely medium brown surfaces. A trivial, hidden rim bruise is noted at the right reverse border. A well-centered impression, this near-Gem has substantial border detail with complete obverse and reverse legends. A showpiece among the present offering of important colonial coinage.

Ex: Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. Collection; Eliasberg Estate (Bowers and Merena, 5/1996), lot 58; Donald G. Partrick.

PCGS# 436





1787 New York Excelsior Copper, MS65 Brown W-5800, Indian and Eagle The Finest Known

3933 1787 New York Excelsior Copper, Indian and Eagle, Breen-991, W-5800, Low R.7, MS65 Brown NGC. An Indian facing slightly to the right (the observer's left), holds a tomahawk in the right hand and a bow in the left. The obverse bears the inscription LIBER NATUS LIBERTATEM DEFENDO (Born Free, I Defend Freedom). An eagle stands on a globe with fully displayed wings, its head turned to the left. The 1787-dated reverse is inscribed NEO-EBORACUS EXCELSIOR (New York, Ever Upward).

Little is known of the series of copper coins known as the Excelsior coppers, each bearing the word EXCELSIOR as part of the legend, suggesting that they originated in New York. They are sometimes attributed to Ephraim Brasher and John Bailey who reportedly petitioned the state of New York for a coinage contract, but there is no documentary proof that an appeal was made to the State Assembly. The only evidence is the letters used for certain dies, particularly the Nova Eborac coppers, are identical to the letters found on the Brasher doubloons. That connection suggests that Brasher minted coins in New York City, possibly including this and other Excelsior coppers.

This extraordinary Gem, perhaps incredibly, retains traces of original mint red on its glossy and lustrous olive-brown surfaces with delicate light blue overtones. Thinning of the planchet is observed at the lower right obverse and upper right reverse slightly affecting the tops of a few letters on each side. The balance of the design shows slight weakness at the centers, but is otherwise well defined. Microscopic die lines are visible with magnification, showing the appearance of the actual dies when these coins were struck. There is no question that this lovely example is the finest of the small number of surviving specimens.

The cataloger for New York Coin and Stamp Company wrote in the 1890 Parmelee catalog: "Uncirculated, with traces of red; planchet hammered too thin on right lower edge, which prevented the tops of END from being sharply struck." When B. Max Mehl offered this example in 1922, he borrowed from the Parmelee text: "Planchet hammered a trifle too thin on right lower edge, preventing the tops of END from being as sharply struck as the balance of the legend. Uncirculated, with traces of red."

When this piece was offered as part of the Virgil Brand estate in 1984, the Bowers and Merena cataloger suggested that fewer than 20 examples were known. Today, our census suggests that 10 pieces are known, and surprisingly, four of those are considered Mint State, including a duplicate in the Donald G. Partrick Collection. The *Whitman Encyclopedia of Colonial and Early American Coins* rates this variety as URS-5, suggesting a population in the range of nine to 16 pieces. This is just the second example of the New York Indian and Eagle copper that we have handled, and the other example that we offered in January 2004 was a burnished VF piece that Donald G. Partrick may also have owned at one time.

Census of New York Indian/Eagle Coppers

1. **MS65 Brown NGC.** Lorin G. Parmelee (New York Coin and Stamp Co., 6/1890), lot 458; James Ten Eyck Collection (B. Max Mehl, 5/1922), lot 185; Carl Wurtzbach; Virgil M. Brand (journal #126696); Virgil Brand Estate (Bowers and Merena, 6/1984), lot 958; Donald G. Partrick. **The present example.**
2. **MS64 Brown PCGS.** Illustrated at the PCGS Coin Facts website and different from any of the following. No provenance is known.
3. **AU58 PCGS** Col. James Ellsworth; John Work Garrett; Johns Hopkins University (Bowers and Ruddy, 11/1979), lot 602; Steinberg Collection, lot 105. This coin is plated at PCGS Coin Facts. This is not the Stickney coin.
4. **MS62 Brown NGC.** The duplicate Donald G. Partrick coin - ex Mills, Jackman, Brand journal #87305.
5. **AU55 PCGS.** F.C.C. Boyd Estate; John J. Ford (Stack's, 5/2004), lot 313.
6. **XF.** Richard Picker; John L. Roper, 2nd (Stack's, 12/1983), lot 276.
7. **VF-XF.** Matthew Stickney (Chapman Brothers, 6/1907), lot 239; DeWitt Smith Collection (12/31/1908); Virgil M. Brand Journal #46440; Virgil Brand Estate (Bowers and Merena, 6/1984), lot 959.
8. **VF, Burnished.** Donald G. Partrick (Stack's, 11/1974), lot 337. The example that we sold in January 2004 (lot 2001) appears to be this coin.
9. **VF.** Discovered in England; Americana Sale (Stack's, 1/2002), lot 234.
10. **Uncertain Grade.** Appleton Collection; Massachusetts Historical Society.

This Gem quality survivor from the second rarest variety of the New York Excelsior series, the finest known of the design combination, appears here for only the fourth time since 1890. Held in the Donald G. Partrick Collection for nearly four decades, and off the market for nearly 60 years before that, this piece may not appear again for a long time.
NGC ID# B8DW, PCGS# 439

Ephraim Brasher

The Man and His Coinage



Brasher's efforts in the lucrative field of private coinage range from the modest Nova Eborac coppers to the majestic New York-style doubloons with which his name will always be associated.

Ephraim Brasher, a man of many accomplishments, established a reputation for integrity and fine workmanship while engaged in several professions during his eventful life. He enjoyed a certain celebrity, as a patriot of the Revolution, prominent businessman, and neighbor of George Washington. His famous EB counterstamp was widely recognized and accepted as a guarantee of quality and value, and today he is justly remembered as the creator of the famous 1787 New York-style Brasher doubloon, one of the rarest and, historically, the most valuable of all American coins.

Unfortunately, his renown faded quickly after his death in 1810. Brasher was largely forgotten until numismatic scholars began to study his legacy in the 1850s, when coin collecting first became widespread in this country. Considering his accomplishments, biographical information is minimal, and the earliest extensive work we could find was "Ephraim Brasher, Silversmith of New York," by Stephen Decatur in the June 1938 edition of the *American Collector* magazine. More recently, *Elegant Plate: Three Centuries of Precious Metals in New York City, vol. II* (New York: Museum of the City of New York, 2000), provided new information regarding Brasher's life and work.

Ephraim Brasher was baptized on April 18, 1744, in the Reformed Dutch Church of New York; he resided in New York City all his life, save for the period of British occupation when he and his family were in Red Hook, Dutchess County. The Brashers were a long-established Dutch family in the area, and their strong tradition of naming male offspring after a close family member has caused some confusion over the years. Patriarch Abraham Brasher had sons named Abraham and Ephraim. The junior Ephraim also had two sons named Abraham and Ephraim, and both were silversmiths. The subject of this study also had a son named Ephraim.

Genealogists note much confusion about the Brasher surname, as well. The old Dutch records show different branches of the family spelled their name variously as Breser, Bresert, Brasier, Brazier, and even Bradejor. The general public has always pronounced Brasher's name phonetically, but his descendants have said that the preferred pronunciation is Bray-zher.

Little is recorded about Brasher's life until November 10, 1766, when he married Ann (Adriaantje / Adriantje / Arejaantie) Gilbert. Anne was slightly older than Ephraim, as records show she was baptized at the Reformed Dutch Church in 1742; she died sometime before January 1797. While the details of his training are unknown, their intimate personal relationship indicates it is quite possible that Ephraim apprenticed as a silversmith alongside Ann's brother William. Ephraim and Ann acted as witnesses for the baptisms of the Gilberts' daughter Aletta and son Ephraim. Along with Margret Brasher (relationship uncertain), William Gilbert in turn was a witness to the baptism of Ephraim's own namesake on September 28, 1777, in Red Hook, Dutchess County. Upon Ann's death in 1797, Brasher married Mary Austin. According to *Elegant Silver*, together they had five children. (Ephraim's great-great-great granddaughter, Deborah and great-great-great grandson Milton Brasher were present at the 1979 Garrett Sale where Donald G. Partrick acquired the finest known example of the New York-style Brasher doubloon.)

Brasher was a well-respected member of the community. In his March 1987 *Coinage* article, "The Brasher Bicentennial," David T. Alexander noted: "In the late 1700's, silversmiths and goldsmiths were particularly respected members of the community, often acting as bankers, assayers, and authenticators of the Babel of gold and silver coins of the world which circulated in the bullion-starved colonies and the new republic." Celebrated patriot Paul Revere was a silversmith by trade, and lawyer Elias Boudinot, who later served as a Congressman and Director of the United States Mint, also worked as a silversmith in his younger days.

In 1786, Myer Myers chaired meetings of the Gold and Silversmiths Society, of which Ephraim Brasher was a member. The *Jeweler's Circular and Horological Review* (June 1, 1892) writes: "In the first directory of New York, 1786, is found the following: 'Gold and Silver-smiths' Society meets on Wednesdays at the house of Walter Heyer. Myer Myers, chairman; members, Samuel Johnson, William Gilbert, Esq., Otto de Perrizang, William Forbes, John Burger, Daniel Chene, Cary Dunn, Benjamin Halsted and Ephraim Brasher.'" Brasher's craftsmanship was excellent, and many examples of his work are currently on display in New York and New England museums. Interestingly, the August 3, 1921, issue of *The Jewelers' Circular* noted that U.S.S. *Constitution* Commodore Isaac Hull possessed a bowl made by Ephraim Brasher that was onboard when he defeated the *Guerrière* during the War of 1812.

As the conflict between the American colonies and the mother country deepened, Brasher, along with brother-in-law William Gilbert, served in Colonel Lasher's regiment of the New York Provincial Army; Brasher was a Lieutenant of grenadiers in 1775. Ephraim's brother Abraham was "one of the most active associates of the 'Liberty Boys' of his native city. He wrote many of the popular ballads of the Revolutionary period, and was a constant contributor to the newspapers of his day. Among his celebrated poetical products were 'Another New Year's Address' and the 'General's Trip to Morristown,' both of which were favorites

of soldiers in the American camp." (*Jeweler's Circular* of August 3, 1921.)

When the British occupation began, Ephraim and his family left for Red Hook, Dutchess County. Records list him as serving in the Sixth Regiment as an enlisted man in "Dutchess, New York." His military career continued after the war, when he rose to the rank of major in the militia. He finally retired in 1796.

It is noteworthy that Brasher lived just a few feet from President George Washington after the war, when New York City was briefly the nation's capital. Washington's residence

was at 3 Cherry Street and the New York City Directory of 1789 notes "Brasher Ephraim silversmith" lived next door at number 1 Cherry Street (he later moved to number 5 Cherry Street).

The neighborhood of Cherry Hill was a smart section of New York City in the 18th century, located just north of the Manhattan side of the present day Brooklyn Bridge. Brasher's business address was listed in the 1789 Directory as 79 Queen Street, an easy walk from his home. In addition to being Brasher's next-door neighbor, Washington was also a customer. He owned a set of four skewers, the receipt for which survives today, as well as four



Brasher tankard to be offered in a future Partrick Collection sale.

Neoclassical trays purchased on September 6, 1790 (Mount Vernon collection). Brasher's work was undoubtedly on display at many important dinners-of-state and other social gatherings.

Throughout his later years, Brasher served in local political and civil service posts in New York City, which at the time was tantamount to serving in national posts; New York was the leading center of banking and foreign trade, and was also the new national capital. He served as sanitary commissioner from 1784 to 1785, coroner from 1786 to 1791, assistant justice from 1794 to 1797, election inspector from 1796 to 1809, and commissioner of excise from 1806 to 1810. He continued practicing his trade, and briefly partnered with George Alexander (1800-1801). The Old Middle Dutch Church records say he died on November 10, 1810, aged 66.



Brasher the Assayer

In addition to his primary trade as a silversmith, there is much evidence that Brasher was often employed as an assayer by banks and other institutions, including the United States Mint. The Mint conducted an assay every year to determine the weight and fineness of foreign coins in circulation, and the results were reported for many years in the annual *Report of the Director of the Mint*. Unfortunately, the Mint Act of 1792 required both the Chief Coiner and Assayer to post a bond of \$10,000 before they could perform any precious metal coinage operations. Neither Chief Coiner Henry Voigt nor Assayer Albion Cox could afford to post such an exorbitant bond, so the assays could not be legally conducted by Mint personnel in 1792. As a result, the assay had to be outsourced that year, with Washington's old neighbor, Ephraim Brasher, and others, standing in for Cox. An entry in the July 1892 edition of the *American Journal of Numismatics* notes:

"He (Brasher) was employed by the authorities of the United States Mint, in 1792, to make assays for the Mint, 'on sundry coins of gold and silver, pursuant to instructions from the then Secretary of the Treasury' (Alexander Hamilton). What those coins were, it cannot now be definitely ascertained, but possibly he may have assisted David Ott, whose assay in November, 1792, is on record; this was an examination of 'French Guineas and Double Guineas,' so-called, and of English Guineas, Spanish Pistoles, and Half Johannes of Portugal, of various dates, in gold, and of English and French Crowns, English Shillings, and Spanish Dollars, in silver; for work of this kind Brasher seems to have been well adapted."

Apparently, Brasher was only paid for this assay years later. He assigned his payment to John Shield, according to an account in the *American State Papers*, under the entry "Estimated Expenditures for the Year 1796" in which a \$27 Treasury Warrant was recorded:

"... in favor of John Shield, assignee of Ephraim Brasher, being for assays made by said Brasher, in the year 1792, for the Mint of sundry coins of gold and silver, pursuant to the instructions from the then Secretary of the Treasury."

The surety bonds remained a problem for the Mint until 1794, when Congress lowered the requirement to \$1,000 for the assayer and \$5,000 for the chief coiner. Cox was then able to provide the surety, with the help of his Philadelphia merchant friend, Charles Gilchrist (see David Finkelstein's article in the September 27, 2015, edition of the *E-Sylum*).

In the later part of the 18th century, the money supply in the newly independent United States included a bewildering assortment of foreign coins, like those enumerated in David Ott's 1792 assay, above. Everyday transactions usually involved privately issued, or state sponsored, copper pieces, but gold coins were primarily used in large transactions, by banks or merchants in the larger cities. The general public seldom handled precious-metal coinage, so most people were not familiar with the appearance or specifications of the coins. In 1789, the Bank of North America issued pamphlets listing the values of various foreign gold coins, as determined by their assays, to assist merchants in everyday commerce. Other institutions published tables of weights and measures to help facilitate these exchanges (see table from the Federal or New Ready Reckoner and Traders Useful Assistant below).

A TABLE of the Weight and Value of Coins as they pass in the respective States of the Union, with their Sterling and Federal Value.

Names of Coins.	Standard Weight.	Sterling Money of Great Britain.			N. Hamp. Massachus. R. Island. & Connecticut.			New York & North Carolina.			N. Jersey, Pennsylv. Delaware & Maryland.			S. Carolina & Georgia.			Federal value.			
		L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.	L.	s.	d.	E.	D.	c.	
An English Guinea,	5 6	1	1	0	1	8	0	1	17	0	1	15	0	1	1	9	0	4	6	0
A French Guinea,	5 5	1	1	0	1	7	6	1	16	0	1	14	6	1	1	5	0	4	6	0
A Johannes,	18 0	3	12	0	4	16	0	6	8	0	6	0	0	4	0	0	1	6	0	0
An Half Johannes,	9 0	1	16	0	2	8	0	3	4	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	0	8	0	0
A Moldore,	6 18	1	7	0	1	16	0	2	8	0	2	5	0	1	8	0	0	6	0	0
A Doubloon,	16 21	3	6	0	4	8	0	5	16	0	5	12	6	3	10	0	1	4	9	3
A Spanish Pistole,	4 6	0	16	6	1	2	0	1	9	0	1	8	0	0	18	0	0	3	7	3
A French Pistole,	4 4	0	16	0	1	2	0	1	8	0	1	7	6	0	17	6	0	3	6	7
A French Crown,	19 0	0	5	0	0	6	8	0	8	9	0	8	4	0	5	0	0	1	1	0
A Dollar of Spain,	17 6	0	4	6	0	6	0	0	8	0	0	7	6	0	4	8	0	1	0	0
An English Shilling,	3 18	0	1	0	0	1	4	0	1	9	0	1	8	0	1	0	0	0	2	2
A Pistareen,	3 11	0	0	10	0	1	2	0	1	7	0	1	6	0	0	11	0	0	2	0

All other gold Coins, of equal Fineness, are valued at 89 Cents per Pennyweight, and all other silver Coins, of the same Fineness, at 111 Cents per Ounce.

Image courtesy of the Newman Numismatic Portal

In the years before the Mint was firmly established, private individuals and banking institutions frequently carried out assays on circulating coins and, although some researchers have questioned his involvement in these proceedings, it is believed that Brasher performed this service for many of his customers.

As confirmation, a number of foreign gold and silver coins known today bear Brasher's hallmark. Brasher apparently examined these coins and stamped them to signify that they were of full weight and fineness. The Bank of New York regularly employed gold- and silversmiths, like Brasher, to test the coins received at the bank in routine commerce. These men, known as "Regulators," would weigh each coin as it was deposited, add a plug of gold to any that were found to be outside the allowable tolerances, and stamp the coin with their hallmark to indicate that the coin was acceptable. These interesting coins are highly sought after by collectors today, and examples bring substantial premiums whenever they are offered. They confirm that Brasher's reputation as an assayer was well established by the late 1780s, and coins bearing his counterstamp were widely accepted. The Partrick Collection includes several examples of foreign gold coins that were "regulated" by Brasher.

Brasher's Private Coinage

Despite his remarkable accomplishments in other areas, Ephraim Brasher is best remembered for his endeavors in the area of private coinage. His efforts in that lucrative field range from the simple Nova Eborac coppers to the majestic New York doubloons with which his name will always be associated. His skill set as a businessman, engraver, assayer, and metal worker served him well in that demanding profession, and his coinage helped to fill the needs of the infant republic in the chaotic economic period between independence and the establishment of the First United States Mint. Many questions about the purpose and extent of some of his private coinage issues remain unanswered, but some remarkable research has been done in recent times by scholars like Louis Jordan and Michael Hodder.

The physical evidence of the coins indicates Brasher's first private coinage effort was the Lima doubloon, a stylistic copy of the widely circulated 1742-dated coins of the eight escudos denomination issued by many Spanish mints in their Latin American colonies. The eight escudos coins were called Doblons in the Spanish colonies, and the term was adopted and Anglicized to doubloon in this country.



It has been proven that the Lima-style doubloons predate their more famous New York counterparts. In his article titled "Ephraim Brasher's 1786 Lima Style Doubloon," published in the 1992 *Money of Pre-Federal America* for the Coinage of the Americas Conference, Hodder showed that the EB punch used on the Lima doubloons was in an earlier die state than in its use on the New York doubloons; on the latter, the punch showed signs of die rust above the upright of E, inside the top space of E, above and right of the crossbar, and over the inside right curve of B. From the peripheral partly impressed date on the obverse, the Lima style doubloons were almost certainly produced in 1786 and in fact are dated as such. The mintage is unknown, but it certainly must have been small, since only two examples of the issue survive today. Some researchers have suggested that they were struck as patterns for the later New York issue, but large gold patterns would certainly have been too costly for practical purposes. Another theory is they were produced for circulation in the lucrative West Indies trade. However, given the preponderance of foreign gold coinage in trade in the United States prior to the establishment of the Mint, they were most likely to have circulated in New York City; they are closely related to Brasher's more famous New York doubloons, as the weight and fineness of the two issues are virtually identical.



After striking the Lima-style doubloons, Brasher next tried his hand at copper coinage. An article by Louis Jordan on the Notre Dame website states:

"In 1787 Brasher appears to have joined with the New York silversmith and noted sword maker, John Bailey in requesting a franchise to produce copper coins for the State of New York. The legislative record for February 12, 1787 stated, 'the several petitions' of Brasher and Bailey were filed with the state. Because of the ambiguous wording it is not known if the petitions were joint ventures or simply individual petitions that just happened to have been submitted on the same day."

Jordan notes the possibility that the two men were operating independently, but concludes it is much more likely that they acted in concert. Unfortunately, the committee considering the matter decided that their mandate was limited to regulating the coinage that was already in circulation. Their authority did not include establishing a full-blown program of state coinage. Accordingly, no state coinage contract was awarded to Brasher and Bailey, or to Thomas Machin, who submitted his own petition at about the same time.

Undeterred, Brasher and Bailey proceeded to strike copper coins on their own account, without a contract, using a design that closely resembled the Connecticut state coppers of that era. Colonel Eli Leavenworth of New Haven, Connecticut, provided the planchet stock, and the design featured an armored male bust on the obverse and a seated figure of Liberty on the reverse. The number punches and the four-lobed rosettes (quatrefoils) that were used on these early pieces, known as Nova Eborac coppers, were later employed to prepare the dies for Brasher's famous New York doubloon. Their passing resemblance to the familiar Connecticut pieces and their semi-official appearance undoubtedly aided in the success of the Nova Eborac coins, which were widely accepted.



Brasher created his most famous numismatic issue, the New York-style Brasher doubloon, sometime in 1787. Although the specifications for the coin are virtually identical to the Lima doubloon and are extremely close to those of the earlier Spanish coins that served as their prototype, the design was totally different. The obverse was adapted from the coat of arms of New York while the reverse iconography is similar to the Great Seal of the United States. One example of the New York doubloon exists with the countermark on the eagle's breast, while the other six specimens show this feature on the wing. At least one example of a half doubloon exists, now in the National Numismatic Collection at the Smithsonian Institution. It was struck from the same dies as the regular doubloons on an undersized planchet weighing half as much as the larger coins. (Others posit what is known as a half doubloon is actually a full-size doubloon that has been cut down in order to conceal edge damage.) Michael Hodder established the following emission sequence for Brasher's gold issues, determined by the state of the EB countermark:

- First – Lima-style doubloon
- Second – Punch on Breast New York-style doubloon
- Third – Punch on Wing New York-style doubloon
- Last – Brasher half doubloon

The Brasher Lima-style doubloons were the very first circulating gold coins produced in the United States. And the New York-style doubloon, Brasher's masterpiece of design, is probably the most famous numismatic coin in the world.

Over the years, various theories have attempted to explain the purpose of the New York-style Brasher doubloons: Dickeson proposed they were struck as patterns from dies originally intended for Brasher and Bailey's proposed copper coinage; Don Taxay also thought they were gold patterns, but for the purpose of bribing New York State legislators who would favor Brasher and Bailey with a contract for the copper coinage; Vlack said the dies were for New York copper coinage; the 1979 RARCOA cataloger decided they were designed as souvenirs due to George Washington's being Brasher's next-door neighbor for a brief time.

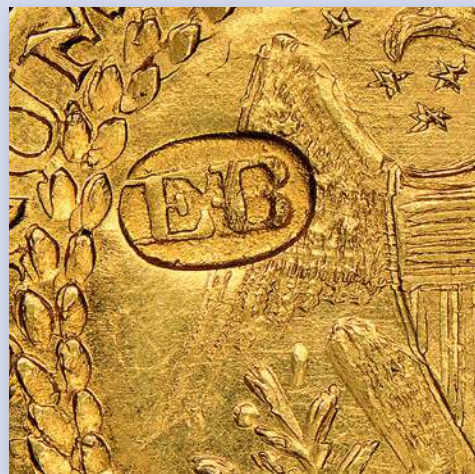
Those ideas can easily be put aside. Large gold patterns would have been impractical, there's no evidence suggesting bribery, and gold souvenirs would have been prohibitively expensive – plus, Washington was not living next door to Brasher when he made the coinage.

In actuality, the doubloons were produced to serve as a circulating medium of exchange, useful in large transactions between merchants and banks. In support of the theory is the weight and gold content of these pieces, which are within the tolerance for the Spanish doubloons in circulation at the time, and the fact that most of the known specimens show definite evidence of circulation. The doubloon was one of the most widely used of all circulating gold coins in America, according to James Risk in his article in the September 1981 issue of the *Colonial Newsletter* (p. 754):

"Banker's lists of gold coins acceptable for receipts and payments show quite clearly that the pieces were largely the issues of Brazil and Portugal, Britain and France, and, possibly the most important, Spanish Mints in Mexico and Peru. It was in all these mints that the familiar single and double Pistoles and, above all, the Doubloons were struck. The latter were large coins, somewhat greater in diameter than the U.S. Double Eagle gold piece, but thinner and worth about \$16.00 in terms of the old United States gold coinage. The Doubloon was probably the most common gold trade coin used in Colonial America, and one with which every merchant of substance was on intimate speaking terms."

The Brasher Lima-style doubloons were the very first circulating gold coins produced in the United States. And the New York-style doubloon, Brasher's masterpiece of design, is probably the most famous numismatic coin in the world.

The following lots present significant examples of Brasher's coinage from the Partrick Collection, including the finest-known examples of both the Lima- and New York-style Brasher doubloons.



Ephraim Brasher's counterstamp







'The World's Most Famous Coin'
1787 New York-Style Brasher Doubloon, W-5840, MS65★
The Finest-Known Example
Ex: Stickney-Ellsworth-Garrett-Partrick

3934 1787 New York-Style Brasher Doubloon, EB on Wing, MS65★ NGC. CAC. W-5840. The New York-style Brasher doubloon is arguably the world's most famous numismatic rarity, and the Stickney-Ellsworth-Garrett-Partrick example is the finest of the mere seven known specimens. It is a coin any collector would love to own, but only one will be able to possess. Acquired by pioneer numismatist Matthew Stickney in 1848, the present coin has been offered publicly only twice in all the intervening years since its discovery. On both occasions it set a world-record price for any coin ever offered at auction. In its first appearance, in Henry Chapman's sale of the Stickney collection in 1907, it realized \$6,200, shattering the record of \$2,165 set by the redoubtable 1822 half eagle in the S.H. & H. Chapman sale of the H.P. Smith Collection the year before. It also far-outdistanced the Stickney 1804 dollar, which sold for \$3,600. This amazing record stood for 22 years. In its second offering, from the fabled Garrett Collection in 1979, it realized an equally spectacular total of \$725,000, a record price that was not surpassed for a decade. Thus, for longer than any other coin, the Stickney Brasher doubloon held the title of "the world's most valuable coin." Heritage Auctions is indeed privileged to offer the finest-known example of the celebrated 1787 New York-style Brasher doubloon in this once-in-a-lifetime opportunity.

Importance of the Brasher Doubloon

In addition to their absolute rarity, the New York-style doubloons are among the most important issues in the colonial coinage series. Along with the 1786 Lima-style doubloons, they comprise the earliest of the few pre-federal, private gold coins produced in the United States for the purpose of circulation.

B. Max Mehl commented on the importance of the New York-style doubloons, in both the colonial and private gold coinage collecting disciplines, in his catalog of the James Ten Eyck Collection:

"This celebrated coin has the unusual distinctive importance of being rightfully included in the American Colonial Series, and, as it is the first issue of a private gold coinage, is also included in that important series. For historical interest and numismatic rarity, this great coin is second to none. It is rightfully recognized as one of the greatest numismatic rarities of the world."

Of course, the importance of the New York-style Brasher doubloon extends far beyond its popularity with colonial and private gold collectors. The coins were produced to a high standard of weight and purity that served as an example for the gold coinage of this country (Brasher was employed as a contract-assayer for the newly established United States Mint in 1792). Ephraim Brasher's artisanal expertise was recognized by next-door neighbor George Washington, who purchased his silverware for use on formal occasions and dinners of state. Washington and the designers of the first federal coinage system were undoubtedly aware of Brasher and his private coinage, and benefited from his example of using exacting standards of weight and fineness in an era when much of the available foreign coinage was debased and of questionable value as a medium of exchange.





The High Window
by Raymond Chandler

Douglas Mudd, Curator of the ANA Money Museum, notes, “The Brasher Doubloons have a mystique and aura all their own among American coins.” Their appeal transcends traditional numismatics, extending far into other realms of popular culture. The coins have been popularized in detective novels and motion pictures, like *The High Window*, by Raymond Chandler, and *The Brasher Doubloon*, produced by 20th Century Fox, 1946.

To the average American citizen, the Brasher doubloon is the archetype of a rare and valuable coin and enjoys a lofty status in pop culture that is unapproached by any other coin.

Design of the New York-Style Brasher Doubloon

Renaissance man Ephraim Brasher created his numismatic masterpiece, the New York style Brasher doubloon, sometime in 1787. The metallic specifications for the coins were virtually identical to those of his earlier 1786 Lima doubloons. However, the design was new and distinctly American:

Obverse: The obverse was adapted from the state coat of arms of New York. The sun is rising over the peak of a mountain with a body of water in the foreground. Brasher’s name is spelled out below the waves, in small letters. This central device is enclosed within a circle of beads. The legend, around: NOVA EBORACA COLUMBIA EXCELSIOR with each word separated by a rosette. This legend translates to New York, America, Ever Higher. Excelsior remains the state motto to this day.

Note: Although NGC has designated the date side of the coin as the obverse, we have followed numismatic tradition in describing the landscape side as the obverse (per Crosby, Bowers, and the 2021 *Guide Book*).

Reverse: An eagle with wings displayed, and a shield covering its breast, has a bundle of arrows in its sinister claw (to the observer’s right) and an olive branch in its dexter claw. Thirteen stars surround the eagle’s head. This central device is enclosed in a continuous wreath. Around, the legend: UNUM E PLURIBUS with the words separated by stars. This legend translates to One of Many. Below, the date 1787 is flanked by rosettes. These devices are similarly used on the Great Seal of the United States. As on most coins of this era, the denomination was not specifically expressed.

On one example of the New York style doubloon, Brasher impressed his counterstamp on the shield on the eagle’s breast. On the other six known coins, the counterstamp was placed at slightly varying locations on the eagle’s left (facing) wing. The specifications for the issue were:

Weight: 26.41 grams (per NGC).

Diameter: 29.8 mm (per NGC).

Die Alignment: 180 degrees, or coin-turn alignment.

Edge: Plain.

Composition: gold 89.3%, silver 6.4%, copper approximately 3%, remainder trace elements (per Michael Hodder).

“The Brasher Doubloons have a mystique and aura all their own among American coins.”
— Douglas Mudd, Curator of the ANA Money Museum

The composition is interesting, as it varies from the earlier Spanish doubloons, which were approximately 90% gold, 8% silver, and 2% copper. Later U.S. gold coins reversed this ratio of silver to copper, keeping the gold at 90%. These measurements show that Brasher must have assayed his gold, probably from jewelry or other non-numismatic sources, and refined it himself to meet his unique standard of fineness, rather than simply melting a cache of older Latin American gold pieces to use in striking his doubloons. The different alloy for the later federal gold coinage proves that the doubloons were not fantasy pieces, struck at a later date from melted down U.S. coinage. At least one example of a half doubloon exists, now in the National Numismatic Collection at the Smithsonian Institution. Many believe it was struck on an undersized planchet weighing half as much as the larger coins, from the same dies as the regular doubloons. A lesser-known theory suggests that it was a full-size doubloon cut down at a later date to disguise its prior damage from clipping.

Numismatic Discovery of the Brasher Doubloon

The Brasher doubloon was discovered by early numismatists long before the hobby became widespread in this country. It is commonly believed that Adam Eckfeldt rescued an example from a consignment of gold coins turned in for recoinage at the Philadelphia Mint before 1838. Because the Mint Cabinet was officially formed in that year, the date of accession is traditionally given as 1838, or circa 1838. This particular piece remains in the National Numismatic Collection at the Smithsonian Institution. However, there is no specific mention of its presence in the Mint Cabinet until 1846, when William E. DuBois penned his *Pledges of History*. The 1858 inventory of the Mint Cabinet records a “New York doubloon, history unknown.” (References provided by Len Augsburger, Roger W. Burdette, and Joel J. Orosz.)

It is possible that wealthy Baltimore merchant and pioneer coin collector Robert Gilmor, Jr. acquired his example of the Brasher doubloon prior to that of the Mint Cabinet. Lyman Low’s 1887 lot description of the Gilmor coin said that it had been “... in one family (in Maryland) for over fifty years ...,” but there is no supporting documentation. It is certain that Gilmor possessed it by early 1840. A March 18, 1840-dated letter from American numismatist W.G. Stearns to British collector Dr. Bowditch states:

“There is also a gold coin of New York, of the value of about ten dollars, but I know nothing of its place of coinage or its history. Obverse, the arms of New York. Reverse, the arms of the United States. The only specimen within my knowledge, is in the possession of Mr. Gilmor, of Baltimore. I have not seen the coin, and do not know even its date.”

Stearns’ letter is the earliest surviving mention of the Brasher doubloon in print. (Thanks to Joel J. Orosz for the above information relating to the Gilmor coin.) The letter was published in the July 1840–January 1841 volume of the *Numismatic Chronicle* and reprinted in the October 1872 issue of the *American Journal of Numismatics* (see below).

By the late 1850s, when coin collecting first became popular in the United States, several more examples of the 1787 New York-style Brasher doubloon had surfaced. Although the issue was well-known to serious collectors, its early history remained somewhat nebulous. Numismatic writers, like William E. DuBois (1846), John H. Hickcox (1858), and Dr. Montroville W. Dickeson (1859), all cited the Brasher doubloon. In his *American Numismatical Manual*, Dickeson provided an illustration of the piece and reported that he knew of four examples, including the coin in the Mint Cabinet. The other three must have been: the piece discovered by Edward Cogan around 1858 that later became known as the Parmelee coin; the unique punch-on-breast example in the collection of Charles Ira Bushnell; and the present coin. These were the only examples known to the numismatic community at the time. The Gilmor piece (originally discovered by 1840) had faded from numismatic memory, the Jackman coin was not discovered until 1897, and the duPont Brasher was unknown until 1967. Dickeson’s census was accepted as complete for almost 30 years. Indeed, when Sylvester Sage Crosby wrote his masterful *Early Coins of America* 16 years later, he too knew of only four examples:

“Four of these doubloons have come to our knowledge; they are owned by Mr. Bushnell, Mr. Parmelee, Mr. Stickney, and the United States Mint at Philadelphia; the first has the punch-mark on the breast of the eagle.”



The Brasher Doubloon,
20th Century Fox

Seven examples of the 1787 Brasher doubloon are known to numismatists today. The present offering is the Matthew Adams Stickney coin, one of the four mentioned by Crosby above. The Gilmor coin resurfaced in 1887 as lot 524 of the John T. Raymond Collection (Lyman Low, 6/1887), bringing the number of known pieces up to five, and a sixth coin (Jackman) was uncovered in a Philadelphia excavation in 1897. A final example was discovered by B. Max Mehl in the 1930s, but it remained unknown to the numismatic community until 1967, when it was reported stolen from the collection of Willis duPont (see the roster below for a detailed history of the various coins).

The first auction appearance of a New York-style doubloon was in lot 1540 of the Fifth Semi-Annual Sale (W. Elliot Woodward, 10/1864). The coin was consigned by J.N.T. Levick, a prominent collector who was the treasurer of the American Numismatic Society from 1867 to 1874. It was purchased by Colin Lightbody for \$400, a staggering price for any coin at the time. Of course, the fame and prestige of the Brasher doubloon have only increased over the years, and prices realized have grown exponentially. The most recent sale of a New York-style doubloon showcased the MS63 NGC example in lot 5100 of the FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2014), which realized a record price of \$4,582,500. It resold in 2018 for more than \$5 million to a private collector via Heritage Auctions. The unique punch-on-breast coin in AU50 condition as certified by PCGS reportedly sold privately for \$7.4 million in December 2011.

History of the Present Coin

The first owner of record of the present coin was Matthew Adams Stickney, of Salem, Massachusetts. Stickney began collecting coins sometime around 1820, long before a large-scale numismatic community was organized in this country. There were no full-time coin dealers or hobby organizations and only a few isolated coin collectors, mostly located in the New York, Philadelphia, or Boston areas. As Stickney reported in a letter to Edward Cogan dated July 2, 1867:

"I have been for nearly fifty years a systematic collector of coins; and for a very long period, almost without a competitor; and very many of the rare coins which now enrich other cabinets were, by great solicitation, obtained from me. My facilities for collecting coins were remarkably good, through the friendship of Beebee & Parshall's Bullion Exchange, 22 ½ Wall St., N.Y. I received from them quarterly, from 1843, rare coins I was in search of, at par; and under all the changes of the firm, they continued to favor me till 1854, when, in consequence of ill health, I gave up my business."

Stickney's statement should not be taken to mean that he stopped collecting in 1854; he merely retired and stopped getting shipments from Beebee & Parshall's at that time. He had a strong relationship with the Mint, and his collection included silver proof sets of most years from 1843 to 1879, with minor proof sets continuing to 1889. He also saved gold dollars and three dollar gold pieces up to 1889, along with scattered dates of most silver denominations throughout this period. Stickney did not participate heavily in the major coin auctions that became a prominent feature of the numismatic scene from the 1860s onward. He acquired most of his notable coins at an early date, especially his extraordinary collection of colonial coins. The biggest part of his collection was assembled from over-the-counter transactions at his busy store, trades with other collectors, purchases from the U.S. Mint, and from his connections with bankers and bullion brokers (such as Beebee and Parshall's) in the days before coin collecting became a popular hobby.

The circumstances surrounding Stickney's acquisition of his Brasher doubloon have long been a mystery to numismatists, but recent research has uncovered a record of his purchase of his most important coin. Many letters addressed to Stickney from Beebee & Parshall's (or Beebee, Ludlow & Co., as the firm was known after December 31, 1845) have survived in Stickney's papers at the Peabody Essex Museum. Heritage numismatist David Stone discovered the following important missive in 2015 (see letter below):

"New York March 16th 1848

M.A. Stickney

Sir,

We received your letter enclosing \$25 two weeks since but delayed answering until we would have some coins to send for your selection. We now send a bag contg. [containing] fourteen gold coins with prices marked. You can select what will please you and send the remainder back. We have not at present any silver coins.

Yours Respectfully,
Beebee, Ludlow & Co.
John [Gelston]"

1848-Dated letter to Matthew Stickney from Beebee, Ludlow & Co.

A list of 14 gold coins from different countries was appended below, with the price for each piece included. The first item on the list was a \$16 coin labeled “U.S. Nova Eboraca.” Since the only gold coin ever produced in this country with the words Nova Eboraca in the legend was the 1787 New York-style doubloon, this offering must have been the source for the celebrated Stickney-Partrick specimen. The contemporary Spanish doubloons were worth eight escudos, or 16 Spanish milled dollars, so the price listed is an accurate evaluation of the doubloon’s intrinsic value at the time. A number of calculations are sprinkled about the margins of the letter, possibly recorded by Stickney himself as he pondered the cost of various combinations of coins from the list. It is likely that he placed an X beside the items he decided not to purchase and paid Beebe, Ludlow & Co. \$41.22 for the remaining items on the list, minus the \$25 he had sent in his previous letter, but we cannot confirm that exact sequence of events. It seems overwhelmingly likely that this previously unknown transaction did result in Stickney’s acquisition of the doubloon whether he purchased other coins on the list or not. Unfortunately, we have no information on the history of this coin before it turned up in Beebe, Ludlow & Company’s coffers in 1848, and can only wonder that it survived in such pristine condition outside of numismatic hands for more than 60 years before Stickney acquired it.

Stickney, well known as an elite collector, assisted Dr. Montroville W. Dickeson in preparing his 1859 *American Numismatical Manual*, providing information about his unique “Janus Head” copper and several other coins. He retained his Brasher doubloon, along with the rest of his collection, until his death in 1894. Stickney’s daughters held on to the collection for another 13 years, before consigning it to Philadelphia coin dealer Henry Chapman for sale in June of 1907. The Stickney sale was a monumental affair, as the collection included colonials, pioneer gold, patterns, Washington pieces, and federal issues, with great rarities in abundance. “Colonel” James W. Ellsworth was the most prominent buyer at the sale, bidding under his pseudonym of “Hercules.” He purchased the 1776 Massachusetts “Janus” copper, the 1804 dollar, and the 1787 Brasher doubloon for record prices, the copper for \$1,050, the dollar for \$3,600, and the doubloon for a staggering \$6,200. Chapman advertised the prices realized at the sale as “The Greatest Total of any Coin Sale ever held in America, \$37,859.21.” Thus, the price Ellsworth paid for those three coins (\$10,850) accounted for nearly 1/3 of the value of the most lucrative U.S. coin sale ever held up to that time. The previous record price realized for any U.S. coin was the \$2,165 paid for the extremely rare 1822 half eagle in lot 210 of the Harlan Page Smith Collection (S.H. & H. Chapman, 5/1906). The Stickney Brasher doubloon nearly tripled the previous record. It would be 22 years before the record was broken again, by a couple of rare Territorial gold pieces in the George Alfred Lawrence Collection (Thomas Elder, 6/1929).



1773 Spanish doubloon.



Salem Courthouse, c. 1790,
Courtesy of the Library of Congress.

Ellsworth displayed a number of his most important coins at the 1914 ANS Exhibition, including his Brasher doubloon, which was pictured on Plate 10 in the catalog of the exhibition. He continued collecting until 1923, when he sold his collection to a partnership of Wayte Raymond and John Work Garrett for the tremendous price of \$100,000, nearly three times the price the Stickney Collection had realized in 1907. This was the largest numismatic transaction on record up to that time, and Raymond and Garrett split the collection between themselves, with Garrett acquiring the colonials (including the Brasher doubloon) and pioneer gold issues, and Raymond retaining most of the federal coins. Garrett valued the Brasher doubloon at the same \$6,200 Ellsworth had paid for it, for purposes of splitting up the collection.

John Work Garrett had acquired full interest in the family coin collection from his brother Robert about four years before the blockbuster purchase of Ellsworth’s collection. The Garrett Collection had been started by John’s father, T. Harrison Garrett, when he was attending Princeton in the 1860s. The elder Garrett was a shrewd businessman and an astute collector who had dealings with many of the most important coin dealers and collectors of his day. He built possibly the finest U.S. coin collection of the 19th century before his unfortunate death in a boating accident in 1888. The collection passed to his sons after his death. Since John Work Garrett, the older son, was a career diplomat and frequently out of the country, the younger son, Robert, initially acted as administrator of the collection. Robert preserved it well and added some later issues to the gathering, especially proof sets. He was a careful buyer, perhaps less interested in numismatic matters than his father or brother, and his additions to the collection were relatively modest. He traded (or sold) his interest in the collection to his brother around 1919. T. Harrison Garrett had acquired the unique punch-on-breast Bushnell Brasher doubloon from Édouard Frossard around 1883, so after the purchase of the punch-on-wing Stickney coin in 1923, the Garrett Collection included an example of both types. The Garretts were technically not the first to accomplish this feat, as Lorin G. Parmelee had briefly owned both the punch-on-wing piece that he acquired from George Seavey and the punch-on-breast Bushnell example in the interval between buying the Bushnell Collection and selling it through the Chapman brothers in 1882. This was just an incidental occurrence for Parmelee, however, and John Work Garrett was the first collector to own both varieties as the result of a conscious collecting decision.

Garrett carefully preserved and expanded the collection until his death in 1942, after which it was bequeathed to Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore. The coins were displayed and studied there for many years, under the curatorship of Carl Carlson and Susan Tripp, among others, before security concerns prompted the university to deaccession them in the 1970s. The collection was dispersed in a series of memorable auctions held by Stack's and Bowers and Ruddy Galleries between 1976 and 1981.

The Stickney Brasher doubloon was offered as lot 607 of the Garrett Collection, Part I (Bowers and Ruddy, 11/1979). The event was held at the St. Moritz Hotel in New York City, and well-known colonial collector Donald Groves Partrick attended the auction, hoping to acquire the coin for his collection. In *Abe Kosoff: Dean of Numismatics*, Partrick recalled how he was encouraged to buy the coin by Kosoff and planned to acquire it months in advance of the sale:

"I remember that one night several collectors and dealers were having a general discussion in the lobby of a Chicago hotel. It was the summer of 1979. The discussion turned to the 1787 Brasher doubloon that Bowers & Ruddy Galleries would be offering as part of the Garrett Collection sale in New York City the following fall. As a collector I had always fantasized that someday I might be able to own the Brasher doubloon, but I had never truly expected that the opportunity would be offered to me, much less the opportunity to bid on the finest known example of this legendary rarity.

"That night, I remember Abe's comment was that in his opinion the numismatist who was fortunate enough to own a Brasher doubloon would have a treasure he would contemplate for the rest of his life."

Inspired by Kosoff's unselfish advice (he had no connection with the coin and would not profit from the transaction in any way), Partrick became determined to acquire the Stickney-Garrett Brasher doubloon. On the night of the auction, which was attended by Mr. Milton Brasher, a descendant of the famous Ephraim, Martin Monas acted as an agent for Partrick and secured the 1787 New York-style doubloon for a world record price of \$725,000. It has remained the highlight of his remarkable collection for more than 40 years.



Garrett Library, Evergreen House, Baltimore, Courtesy of the Library of Congress.

Physical Description

Although Heritage has offered three examples of the 1787 New York-style doubloon in the past two decades, it should not be assumed that the opportunity to acquire one of these iconic coins will come again any time soon. Only five examples are known in private hands, and they are always tightly held in long-term collections. There were no Brasher doubloons offered publicly from the time of the Ten Eyck sale in 1922 until Auction '79, a stretch of 57 years. Louis Eliasberg, one of the greatest collectors of all time, began collecting around 1925 and continued to add to his collection until his death in 1976, assembling the only complete collection of United States federal issues by date, mintmark, and major variety. Eliasberg also collected colonial, territorial, and world coins but, because his collecting life coincided with the long hiatus of public offerings, he never had the chance to purchase a Brasher doubloon. The fact that the coin offered here has been off the market for more than 40 years is typical, not exceptional, for examples of this issue.

The present coin is a star-designated Gem, the finest-known example of America's most famous coinage issue. The well-preserved surfaces retain much original mint luster and show only a few scattered, minor contact marks, with pleasing antique-gold patina throughout. An engraver's line was inscribed around the obverse periphery, providing a base for the date and a guide for the placement of the letters in the legend. The edges are smooth and slightly irregular, as often seen on coins of this vintage, which were struck without a confining collar. The design elements are sharply detailed in most areas, but some letters in EXCELSIOR and the tips of the feathers on the eagle's left (facing) wing show a touch of softness. The EB punch is bold and the position is slightly angled, halfway overlapping the wing and extending across the adjacent field, almost to the encircling wreath. Placement of the EB countermark was not standard, and the differences in its location are one way to easily tell the various examples apart. Overall eye appeal is terrific, technical quality is the finest available, and the historic importance of this issue is profound. We expect nothing short of a new world record when this remarkable lot is called.

Roster of 1787 New York Style Brasher Doubloons

Note: Heritage Auctions has now offered four of the five known New York-style doubloons outside of institutional collections (numbers 1, 2, 3, and 7 below). This is a record for any single auction firm, although the Chapman brothers did handle one specimen jointly (number 7 below), and Henry later handled three examples while operating his own firm (numbers 1, 3, and 5 below).

Punch on Wing Type



1. Stickney, MS65★ NGC CAC, 26.43 grams. Beebee, Ludlow & Co., Bullion and Exchange Bankers; sold to Matthew Adams Stickney for \$16, per a letter dated March 16, 1848; Stickney Collection (Henry Chapman, 6/1907), lot 236, realized \$6,200; James W. Ellsworth, exhibited at the 1914 ANS Exhibition and pictured on Plate 10 of the catalog; John Work Garrett (with Wayte Raymond), via Knoedler Galleries in 1923; Johns Hopkins University; Garrett Collection, Part I (Bowers and Ruddy, 11/1979), lot 607, realized \$725,000 to Martin Monas, acting as an agent for Donald G. Partrick. Former *Guide Book* plate coin. Plate coin for the 1914 ANS Exhibition Catalogue. **The present coin.**



2. Gilmor, MS63 PCGS, 26.40 grams. Robert Gilmor, Jr. by 1840; Gilmor family; Lyman Low; possibly John T. Raymond; John T. Raymond Collection (Lyman Low, 6/1887), lot 524, bought in by Low; purchased privately by Harold P. Newlin; Robert Coulton Davis; R.C. Davis Collection (New York Coin & Stamp Co., 1/1890), lot 2342, sold privately; John G. Mills, before February of 1895, per *The Numismatist*; James Ten Eyck, privately before 1910; James Ten Eyck Collection (B. Max Mehl, 5/1922), lot 374, realized \$3,000; Virgil Brand (Brand Journal ID number 120069); Horace Brand; Robert Friedberg; Jack Friedberg, after Robert's death in 1963; Auction '79 (RARCOA, 7/1979), lot 1433, realized \$430,000 to Walter Perschke; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2014), lot 5100, realized \$4,582,500; Monaco Rare Coins (Adam Crum and Michael Carabini); sold to a private collector in 2018 for more than \$5 million, via Heritage Auctions.



3. McCoy, AU55 PCGS, 26.41 grams. Edward Cogan; John F. McCoy; J.N.T. Levick; Fifth Semi-Annual Sale (W. Elliot Woodward, 10/1864), lot 1540, realized \$400; Colin Lightbody; Sixth Semi-Annual Sale (W. Elliot Woodward, 3/1865), lot 2628, realized \$400; George F. Seavey; Seavey Descriptive Catalog (W.H. Strobridge, 6/1873), lot 157; Lorin G. Parmelee, who purchased Seavey's entire collection intact before the date of the public auction sale; Parmelee Collection (New York Coin & Stamp Co., 6/1890), lot 451, realized \$415 to Édouard Frossard; Captain Andrew C. Zabriskie, exhibited at a meeting of the American Numismatic Society on December 6, 1894; Zabriskie Collection (Henry Chapman, 6/1909), lot 73, realized \$4,100; Virgil Brand (Brand Journal ID number 49064); Armin Brand (drew this coin in the division of the collection on 6/30/1932); B.G. Johnson; F.C.C. Boyd; Rev. William H. Owen, curator of the Yale University Collection; Yale University (stolen May 1965, recovered 1967); Stack's (offered privately, 1/1981); Dr. Jerome S. Coles; Stack's fixed price list, Summer 1997; Americana Sale (Stack's, 1/1998), lot 199, not sold; Donald Kagin and Jay Parrino in February 1998, per *Coin World* (3/2/1998); private collector via Al Adams (Gold Rush Gallery, Inc.); Gold Rush Collection (Heritage, 1/2005), lot 30016, realized \$2,415,000.



4. DuPont, AU58 estimated grade, 26.45 grams. B. Max Mehl (1933); Lamnot duPont; Willis H. duPont (stolen October 1967, recovered July 1968). Although known to B. Max Mehl in 1933, this piece was apparently unknown to the numismatic community until it appeared on a list of material stolen from the duPont family in 1967.



5. Jackman-ANS, AU Details, surface and rim damage, 26.63 grams. Found by unidentified laborers while digging a Philadelphia cellar in 1897; S.H. & H. Chapman (1897); Allison W. Jackman; Jackman Collection (Henry Chapman, 6/1918), lot 140, realized \$3,900; Waldo Newcomer Collection (Inventory number 2895, graded as Fine, with a cost of \$3,900); Col. E.H.R. Green; William Randolph Hearst; B.G. Johnson; F.C.C. Boyd; New Netherlands Coin Company; Mrs. R. Henry Norweb (1969); American Numismatic Society.

Note: This coin has often been called the Philadelphia Sewer example, but that is incorrect. The description in the Jackman catalog states it was found by workmen digging a cellar for a building, not a sewer. In his article, "The Philadelphia Gold Hoard of 1872," in the April 2008, issue of *The Colonial Newsletter*, John Kleeberg noted that the doubloon was found along with "a nickel of 1866 or 1867"; the dirt the laborers dug up was fill that had been used to bring up the level of the street (Chapman 1918, lot 140).



6. Mint Cabinet, XF40 estimated grade, 26.36 grams. Adam Eckfeldt (pulled from a deposit of gold coinage at the Mint circa 1838); Mint Cabinet; National Numismatic Collection; Smithsonian Institution.



Punch on Breast Type

7. Bushnell, AU50 PCGS, 26.66 grams. Charles Ira Bushnell; Lorin G. Parmelee, privately; Bushnell Collection (S.H. & H. Chapman, 6/1882), lot 892; Édouard Frossard, acting as an agent for George Parsons, purchased the coin at the sale for \$505; offered in the March 1883 issue of *Numisma*; sold to the following, again with Frossard as agent; T. Harrison Garrett; Robert Garrett; John Work Garrett; Johns Hopkins University; Garrett Collection, Part IV (Bowers and Ruddy, 3/1981), lot 2340, realized \$625,000; Florida collector; sold privately in 1994 to Don Kagin and Jay Parrino, per *Coin Week* (7/3/2012); private collection; purchased in 1998 by a private collector via Al Adams (Gold Rush Gallery, Inc.); Gold Rush Collection (Heritage, 1/2005), lot 30017, realized \$2,990,000; Steven Contursi and Don Kagin; purchased by CAC (John Albanese); sold to an undisclosed Wall Street investment firm via Blanchard's in December 2011 for \$7,395,000; former Wall Street executive in 2015; offered privately by Jeff Sherid (PCAG Inc.) in June 2020 for \$15 million, per the *Los Angeles Daily News*.

Provenance of the Stickney Brasher Doubloon

Only four collectors have owned the present coin since it first became known to the numismatic community in the mid-19th century. Their biographies are listed below, along with their dates of ownership.



Matthew Adams Stickney (1848-1894, Stickney Estate until 1907) was born in Rowley, Massachusetts, on September 23, 1805, the second son of Dudley Stickney and Elizabeth Davis Stickney. The Stickney family had deep roots in Rowley, but Dudley moved his family to Hancock County, Maine, when Matthew was one year old to pursue his trade as a lumber merchant. Matthew's mother died two years later and Dudley was remarried in 1811 to Anna Patterson. Dudley and Anna had two sons and two daughters from this second marriage.

In 1822, Matthew Stickney moved to South Danvers, Massachusetts, finding employment in the counting room of maritime merchants Sawyer and Pierce and learning the mercantile trade. In 1832 he purchased a long-established general store in Salem, Massachusetts, from Caleb Smith. One year later he married Smith's daughter, Mary Elizabeth, but she died on May 9, 1834. He remarried in 1838, to Lucy Waters, and the couple had three daughters that survived to adulthood: Sarah Elizabeth (1839-1895); Lucy Waters (1843-1929); and Cornelia Augusta (1846-1925). None of Stickney's daughters ever married, and no direct descendants remain.

Stickney prospered in his grocery business and was able to pursue his intellectual interests on a large scale at a time when few people in this country could afford to compete with him. He was a dedicated collector of autographs, antique furniture, Indian relics, and almanacs, and an accomplished genealogist, but he will always be remembered for his magnificent coin collection. Stickney began his coin collection sometime between 1817 (per the *American Journal of Numismatics*) and 1823 (per Henry Chapman), and continued his numismatic studies until his death in 1894. Unlike most collectors from the bedrock age of coin collecting in this country, Stickney systematically collected federal coinage by date-runs, as well as the colonial, territorial, ancient, and foreign issues that his contemporaries found more interesting. He established relationships with prominent bullion dealers like Beebee and Parshall's in New York, who sent him coins in which he was interested on a quarterly basis until 1854, when he retired from business. From that firm, he acquired his Brasher doubloon in 1848 and his 1815 half eagle in 1851. He also established strong contacts at the Philadelphia Mint, where he traded some rare colonial coins for his Class I 1804 dollar in 1843, possibly the most famous numismatic transaction in history. In this fashion, Stickney built one of the greatest U.S. coin collections of all time in an era before there were any well-established coin dealers or numismatic organizations in this country. He assisted both Dr. Montroville W. Dickeson and Sylvester Sage Crosby in their important numismatic works. His daughters preserved his collection long after his death, and Lucy and Cornelia finally sold it through Henry Chapman in a blockbuster auction in 1907.



James William Ellsworth (1907-1923) was born in Hudson, Ohio, on October 13, 1849. His parents were Edgar Birge Ellsworth and Mary Holden Dawes Ellsworth. The Ellsworth family was well established in Hudson, as James' grandfather, Elisha Ellsworth, had moved there from Connecticut in 1816, followed shortly thereafter by his brother John and father, John, Senior. The Ellsworths owned large parcels of real estate in the Hudson area, and the family was prominent in the mercantile business, operating the Ellsworth and Buss general store facing the town green.

James attended Western Reserve Academy and chose a career in business, first apprenticing in a Cleveland drug store and then becoming a commission agent with Ames & Company, a coal establishment in Chicago, at age 20. He prospered in the coal business, taking over Ames & Company and renaming it the James W. Ellsworth Company within ten years. He rapidly expanded the company, with offices in Chicago, New York, and Pittsburgh, and built the Ellsworth building, one of the first skyscrapers in Chicago. By age 40, Ellsworth was one of the leading business moguls of the Gilded Age, amassing a fortune selling coal to the railroads in Chicago and serving as president of the Union National Bank. He married Chicago socialite Eva Francis Butler in 1874. The couple had a son, Lincoln, who later became a famous polar explorer, and a daughter, Clare. Eva died in 1888 and Ellsworth named his expanded estate in Hudson Evamere, in her memory. He remarried in 1898, to prominent New Yorker Julia Clark Fincke.

Ellsworth was a philanthropist and patron of the arts on a huge scale. He was one of the primary directors of the World Columbian Exposition in Chicago in 1893. Later, he provided his hometown of Hudson, Ohio, with a community center and clock tower, and paved several roads in the area. He started his own power company, providing electricity and indoor plumbing to town buildings, with the power transmission cables underground. He founded the Western Reserve Telephone Company. He was a friend of President William McKinley, very active in Republican politics, and a leading proponent of prohibition. Among his many acquisitions was the Villa Palmieri, near Florence, Italy, where Boccaccio purportedly wrote the *Decameron* centuries before. Ellsworth collected coins, books, autographs, rugs, and works of art with equal enthusiasm. His holdings included a *Gutenberg Bible* and Rembrandt's masterpiece "Portrait of a Man," which is displayed in the New York Metropolitan Museum of Art today.

As a director of the World's Columbian Exposition, Ellsworth received the first Columbian half dollar struck in 1892. His magnificent coin collection, which he began around 1890, consisted of nearly 2,000 coins, ranging from rare colonial issues to great rarities of the 19th century. The collection included an extremely rare 1776 Continental dollar in silver, the unique set of 1783 Nova Constellatio patterns, five 1792 patterns, many rare Territorial gold issues, two 1804 dollars, and the finest-known Brasher doubloon, among other notable rarities. His collection was sold privately to a partnership of Wayte Raymond and John Work Garrett, through Knoedler Galleries, in 1923. The \$100,000 price for the collection made this the largest numismatic transaction on record up to that time.

Ellsworth died at his villa in Italy on June 2, 1925, at age 75. His son, Lincoln, named a large tract of land in Antarctica after him, but the claim was never verified by the United States, so Ellsworth Land is not American soil.



John Work Garrett (1923-1942, Garrett bequest until 1979) was born in Baltimore, Maryland, on May 19, 1872. His grandfather, and namesake, John W. Garrett was the president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad (the B & O Railroad of Monopoly board-game fame) and the family owned a bank and had shipping interests in Baltimore, as well. His father, T. Harrison Garrett, inherited the family business interests and formed possibly the finest collection of American coins of the 19th century. Following the untimely death of T. Harrison

Garrett in a boating accident in 1888, the collection passed to his sons, John Work and Robert.

John Work Garrett graduated from Princeton University in 1895 and initially pursued a career in finance through the family bank. In 1901 he embarked on a diplomatic career with a post as Secretary of the United States legation at The Hague. Later postings included appointments as minister to Venezuela, Argentina, and the Netherlands, and ambassador to Italy. He was a special assistant to the ambassador to France from 1914 to 1917, and served on commissions to regulate the treatment of prisoners of war during World War I. He retired from the diplomatic service in 1933, returning to the family mansion, Evergreen, in Baltimore. He married Alice Warder, but the couple had no children.

An astute student of ornithology, Garrett was also an avid collector of autographs and books. His library comprised about 35,000 volumes, including examples of the first, second, third, and fourth folios of Shakespeare's works, published from 1623 to 1685. About 1919 he acquired full interest in the family coin collection. He conserved and greatly expanded the collection during his stewardship, with his greatest success coming in 1923, when he purchased the Ellsworth Collection in partnership with prominent coin dealer Wayte Raymond. Included in this transaction was the finest-known example of the Brasher doubloon, the coin offered in this lot.

Garrett died in Baltimore on June 26, 1942. His papers, much of his library, and coin collection were donated to Johns Hopkins University after his death. His wife, Alice, continued to live at Evergreen until her death in July of 1952. The house then passed to the University and serves as a museum and library today. Several daring numismatic robberies in the 1960s, including the theft of Brasher doubloons from the collections of Willis duPont and Yale University, raised security concerns about the Garrett collection in the 1970s. Faced with the choice of placing the collection in secure bank vaults where it was unavailable for study or risking catastrophic theft if it was left on display, the University decided to deaccession the collection. It was sold in a series of memorable auctions held by Stack's and Bowers and Ruddy from 1976 to 1981. The 1787 Brasher doubloon was purchased by Martin Monas, an agent of Donald Partrick, at the sale of the Garrett Collection, Part I (Bowers and Ruddy, 11/1979) for a then-world-record price of \$725,000.



Jon Hanson (left) and Donald Partrick (right) in the front row at the New Netherlands 60th Auction (12/1968)

Donald Groves Partrick (1979-2020) formed possibly the greatest collection of colonial coins, 1792 patterns, and Confederate coinage issues ever assembled. Beginning in the mid-1960s, with the help of his longtime friend and associate Jon Hanson, Partrick participated in such landmark auctions as Garrett, Brand, Roper, Norweb, and Ford, scrupulously seeking out the best pieces from those great collections for his cabinet. He purchased the finest-known example of the New York-style doubloon in lot 603 of the Garrett Collection, Part I (Bowers and Ruddy, 11/1979), for a world-record price of \$725,000. He later acquired the finest-known example of the Lima doubloon, which was offered in lot 2341 of the Garrett Collection, Part IV (Bowers and Ruddy, 3/1981), through his valued consultant Jon Hanson. His collection remains simply the finest and most extensive gathering of colonial issues ever offered at public auction, with too many finest-known and extremely rare issues to list here.

Known as a "Long Island Specialist" in many pedigree records, Partrick was the head of an extremely successful real estate and development business in his home state of New York. He was a philanthropist on a grand scale, giving generously over the years to conservation concerns, educational institutions, community facilities, and numismatic organizations. He also owned a nature preserve in upstate New York.

The Stickney-Ellsworth-Garrett-Partrick Coin

The New York-style Brasher doubloon in this sale combines beauty, history, eminence, and rarity. This is the finest example of the world's most famous coin. Once ensconced in the prestigious cabinets of Stickney, Ellsworth, Garrett, and Partrick, it is now being made available at auction for only the third time since Ephraim Brasher minted it in 1787. Many will vie for this incomparable prize, but it will elevate the cabinet of only one fortunate collector.

NGC ID# 2B3J, PCGS# 487



Lot 3935





1786 Lima Style Brasher Doubloon

The First Circulating Gold Coin Struck in the United States

MS61, W-5820, The Finer of Two Examples Known

Ex: Newcomer-Garrett

3935 1786 Brasher Lima Doubloon MS61 NGC. CAC. W-5820. Ephraim Brasher's 1786 Lima style doubloon is one of the most elusive and enigmatic issues of early American coinage. First discovered in the 1890s, only two examples of this mysterious issue are known to numismatists today. The Partrick coin is by far the finer of these and the only one with enough detail to decipher the all-important peripheral date and legends. Struck by famous New York silversmith Ephraim Brasher in 1786, the Lima style doubloons have always been overshadowed by their more famous New York style counterparts. However, the Lima doubloons are even rarer and may be of equal or greater historical importance. Heritage Auctions is pleased to offer the finest-known example of this iconic rarity in just its second auction appearance.

Composition of the Lima Style Doubloons Confirms Authenticity

Although the Lima doubloons were intended to closely resemble their Spanish counterparts of the 1740s, specifically the Philip V eight escudos of 1742, Brasher included their true date of manufacture (1786) in the peripheral obverse legend. Unfortunately, the legend overlaps the edge of the coin on one example of the Lima doubloon and is almost completely off the flan on the other. Only the bottom portion of the date was actually impressed into the surface of the present coin, leaving later numismatists to guess at the identity of the four digits partially displayed. The first two numerals were easily recognized as 1 and 7, but the bottom of the third figure was variously interpreted as 0 or 8; the final symbol was thought to represent either a 0 or a 3. The 1914 ANS committee of Wayte Raymond, Edgar Adams, and William Woodin conjectured either 1700 or 1780 for the date, and B. Max Mehl in his 1922 James Ten Eyck catalog thought 1703. It was only in 1991, when Michael Hodder carefully measured and analyzed the features of the coin offered here, that the correct date of 1786 was established.

In his detailed 1991 study entitled "Ephraim Brasher's 1786 Lima Style Doubloon," which was published in the 1992 ANS anthology *Money of Pre-Federal America* for the Coinage of the Americas Conference, Hodder reported the findings of several scientific tests conducted on the Lima style doubloons and their New York and Spanish counterparts. Elemental analysis determined that the compositions of the New York and Lima doubloons were virtually identical, but differed measurably from the earlier Spanish coins. Brasher's coins contained about the same percentage of gold as their Hispanic prototypes, but varied in the amounts of silver and copper in their alloy. The Lima and New York doubloons were produced to the same weight standard as well, which differed only slightly from the expected weight of a Spanish doubloon, as published in tables from the Bank of New York in 1786. Hence, Brasher's coins had about the same intrinsic value as the Spanish coins, but the difference in the subsidiary elements in their alloy suggests they were not produced from common stock. Brasher must have refined the gold he used to strike his doubloons to his own unique alloy specifications rather than just melting a number of contemporary Spanish coins to retrieve the gold for his coinage. If, as we believe, Brasher produced his doubloons for circulation, to augment the meager supply of gold specie that was available for commerce, it would have been counterproductive to melt down gold coins that were already circulating just to produce an equivalent number of coins with a new design. Writing about the New York doubloon in the *American Collector* magazine in 1938, Stephen Decatur speculated, "... probably the gold he used was obtained from old jewelry which he either bought or accepted in trade." The composition of Brasher's coins was also quite different from the standard of later United States gold coins, which indicates they were not produced clandestinely at a later date, using contemporary federal gold coins for planchet stock.

Hodder's painstaking efforts revealed the date on the obverse:

"The obverse date of 1786 on the Lima style doubloon has not been noticed before. The authors of the 1914 ANS committee report believed that the date was either 1700 or 1780, while Mehl ventured a reading of 1703. The identity of the first two numerals is agreed upon by all previous writers, given the vectors of the strokes of those numbers. The third numeral shows a closed loop composed of two parts, each equally wide, whose vectors describe a circle of evenly decreasing circumference. The fourth numeral's closed loop is wider on the right than the left, but is wider in diameter than the third's. The only possible candidate for the third is a numeral half of whose shape includes a closed loop with design elements of the required vector and thickness, eliminating all but 8 as possible choices. It may be remembered that this reading was one of the two suggested by the ANS in 1914. The fourth numeral, similarly, can only have been 6, given the varying thickness and apparent vector of the visible stroke. The thickness of the strokes with which it was drawn are too narrow on the left to accommodate the shape of a "0," and a reading of "2," "3" or "5" is ruled out by the loop's obvious closure on the left. All numerals composed of straight line elements, such as "1," "4," "7" and "9," are clearly impossible as candidates. Of the remaining two numerical choices, "8" is eliminated by the width of the visible loop and comparison with the vectors of the strokes in the third number of the date, leaving "6" as the only logical choice."



Enhanced obverse of the Lima doubloon, with the incomplete letters and numerals illustrated.

Hodder carefully measured the EB countermark used on the New York doubloons and used photographic overlays to compare it to the stamp used on the Lima style doubloons, proving the identical hallmark was used on both issues. Evidence of die rust on the punch indicates it was in an earlier state when used to impress the Lima style doubloons than in its use on the New York issue. He wrote:

“It is clear, therefore, that the Lima style doubloons were counterstamped with the same E.B punch that was impressed into the New York City style doubloons ... The state of the punch, however, shows that the Lima style pieces were counterstamped before the New York City style coins, and thus pre-dated them, an observation borne out by the dates which appear on the two, 1786 on the former, 1787 on the latter.”

Walter Breen believed the Lima style doubloons were struck after the New York doubloons, theorizing that the unfamiliar design of the New York pieces made them difficult to pass in commerce, while the Lima style, with its strong resemblance to the contemporary Spanish issues, would be readily accepted. However, the physical evidence of the EB counterstamp argues against this assumption; it now seems certain the Lima doubloons were struck first. Experts agree all the tangible evidence of the coins suggests both the New York and Lima doubloons were genuine products of Ephraim Brasher, struck at his New York facility during the 1786-1787 time frame.

Design of the 1786 Lima Style Doubloon

The Lima style doubloons are stylistic, but not exact, copies of the 1742 Philip V gold coins of the eight escudos denomination (doubloons) issued by the Spanish mint at Lima, Peru.



Images courtesy of NGC

Like many of the Hispanic coins from the mid-18th century that served as prototypes for Brasher's coinage, both examples of the Lima doubloon were struck on planchets that were too small for the dies. As a result, only part of the peripheral legends were actually impressed on the coins, much like the Spanish coins then typically seen in circulation. Hodder believed Brasher deliberately struck the coins in this fashion in order to more closely resemble the earlier Spanish issues and make them appear more authentic. However, he also noted that Brasher reversed the tradition of putting the royal name on the side with the cross, making the obverse of the Lima doubloon correspond to the reverse design of the earlier Spanish pieces.

Three different sets of punches were used to impress the lettering and the central and peripheral dates on the obverse, while the other devices were hand engraved. Conversely, all the reverse design elements were hand cut. The reverse design is somewhat crude and the workmanship contrasts startlingly with the more sophisticated and finely wrought obverse, causing many numismatists to speculate that the dies were produced by different engravers. No really convincing theory has been advanced for the difference in the fabric of the dies, which adds to the aura of mystery that has always surrounded these coins.

Obverse: Two pillars with fleur-de-lis above and waves below, divided by two horizontal lines, producing a tic-tac-toe arrangement of nine lettered or numbered sections with L 8 V above, P V A central, and 7 4 2 below. The central devices are enclosed in a beaded border with BRASHER in small letters between bottom beads and waves. The obverse peripheral legend, which is only partially legible on this coin, and missing on the other known example, reads: o PHILIP o V o D o G o H o REX ANO 1786. Between G and H are the small letters NY, signifying New York and identifying the location of the Lima doubloon's creation .

Reverse: A Jerusalem cross divides the die into four quadrants. Rough hand-engraved castles appear in the northwest and southeast quadrants, lions in the opposing quadrants. The EB hallmark of Ephraim Brasher appears at the center of the cross."

As the hallmark was stamped at the center, on a raised portion of the design, it takes on roughly the same shape as the design, and thus is not a well-defined oval. The EB stamp is inverted on this example, but the stamp on the Paris piece is oriented correctly. Only portions of the reverse legend are legible on the present coin and are not at all legible on the Paris example. Deciphering those partial legends required extensive study despite the fairly sharp vestiges of the symbols seen on the Partrick coin. Although the 1914 ANS committee interpreted the complete legend as I HISPANIARUM ET IND REX, empirical evidence contradicts that conclusion. In his 1991 study, Hodder writes:

"The reverse of the Lima style type is inscribed I HISPAN [followed by vestiges of other letters and the upper elements of four numerals representing another date, all too far off flan for a sound reading, IND REX, the inscription ending with a clumsy floral ornament. The letters between N and the second I are so far off the flan as to be entirely illegible. The reverse inscription needlessly repeats the Spanish title found on the obverse in an abbreviated form, another of the curious features of the Lima style doubloon. The reading suggested by the authors of the 1914 ANS committee report is not supported by the evidence of the coin. On the prototype, the inscription would have read ET INDIARVM REX, continuing the obverse titlature, ending with a date composed of four numerals."

Specifications:

Weight: 407.5 grains = 26.38g.

Composition: 90.2% gold, 5.3% silver, 3% copper, remainder trace elements (per Michael Hodder).

Note: composition of a 1743-dated eight escudos piece was found to be 88% gold, 10.45% silver, and 1.5% copper, remainder trace elements. Expected weight from the 1786 Bank of New York table was 408 grains.

History of the 1786 Lima Style Doubloon

Although the New York doubloons were known to numismatists as early as the 1830s, the Lima style doubloon went unrecognized until an example appeared in lot 813 of the Paris Collection catalog (Scott Stamp & Coin Co., 12/1894). It is possible that the Lima doubloons were included in earlier collections but, if so, they must have been misattributed as some variety of early Spanish doubloon, escaping the notice of U.S. colonial collectors. A careful examination of the title page of the above-cited December 1894 Scott catalog shows a total of three consignments included in the Paris Collection sale. After the description of the of the Paris Collection as "The Property of an American Gentleman / Long a Resident of Paris," it says: "To Which Has Been Added / A Cabinet of American Coins." Within the catalog, the section in which the Lima Doubloon is listed begins on page 37 and is titled, "Another Property." Thus, the "Paris" Lima Doubloon is actually not from the Paris Collection despite the nomenclature. The worn condition of the coin suggests it may have seen considerable circulation before it was preserved by the anonymous collector. Lyman H. Low (who was cataloging for Scott's from 1888 to 1896) noted:

"1742 Lima, Peru. Gold. 8 Escudos or Doubloon. L - .8.-V/P.-V.-A/7-.4.-.2 (which we read, Lima, 8 [Escudos] Value (Valor). Plus ultra Anno 1742) through two pillars in sea. Below, BRASHER. R., Cross, with arms of Castile and Leon alternating in angles. Counterstamped E.B. in small oval on center of cross, same as on Ephraim Brasher's N.Y. Doubloon of 1787. Circle of dots around borders. Fine. Small scratches on rev. (Weight, 408 grains) Exceedingly rare. Size 27.

"This type of coin is not new to us; one similar is to be found in Fon. Cat., No. 8892 [Lot 8892 in the Fonrobert Collection, sold by Adolf Weyl in Berlin on February 18, 1878, listed under 1734 with the description '8892. G. kantige Onza. (16 Pesos, Lima.) Im Perlenkreise Krukenkreuz mit den Wappen von Kastilien und Leon in den Winkeln. Rf. (ET In) DIARV (M REX) | Im Perlenkreise zwischen den gekrönten Säulen * | (auf Linien) L-.8.- | P.-:V:-A. | (auf Wellen) 7. 3-4 V 29 mlm. 26,80 gr. E2.]; but this particular variety by Brasher and counterstamped with his initials, we have never met with or heard of. The position of the letter V is one generally occupied by the initial of the moneyer on similar coins of Lima, both silver and gold, but here we regard it as an abbreviation of the word Value. It is not presumed that the date indicates year of coinage. We conclude it was made at a subsequent time, and probably while Mr. Brasher was established in New York City as a goldsmith, during which period his memorable Doubloon was coined. So closely is this piece allied with our early coinage, which is classed as Colonial, that we feel it is but a just tribute to place it here with them. It is a well-known fact that Spanish-American Doubloons were openly imitated and minted in New York City so late as 1821, as a legitimate or undisturbed pursuit."



The Paris sale example of the Lima doubloon shows none of the peripheral legends or date clearly, so Low had only the central 742 to suggest the date of manufacture. He deserves much credit for correctly identifying this piece as a later striking associated with Brasher's New York shop and contemporaneous with his more famous 1787 doubloon. Apparently, New York collector James Ten Eyck acquired this coin at the sale, but it was not well-publicized, and the issue soon faded from numismatic memory.

The present coin first came to light in 1914, when it was submitted to the American Numismatic Society for examination by their Committee on United States Coins (William H. Woodin, Chairman, Edgar Adams and Wayte Raymond participating members). The committee reported:

"A most noteworthy discovery during the present year has been made by Mr. Waldo Newcomer, of Baltimore, Md., and one which raises many questions regarding the early coinage of the United States. Mr. Newcomer recently obtained a number of early Spanish and other foreign gold coins from a lady, who informed him that they had been accumulated many years ago. Among these coins was what purported to be a golden ounce or eight-escudo piece of Spanish issue, dated 1742."

The committee provided a detailed description of the coin, which, being better-preserved than the Paris example, enabled them to decipher some of the outer legends. They guessed the peripheral date was either 1700 or 1780 and concluded:

"From a careful examination, it is certain that the whole coin design was entirely fabricated outside of any authorized Spanish mint, and the stamp of BRASHER N Y must have appeared in the original die, although the counterstamp EB was added after the piece had been struck, and seems to be exactly like the stamps of this assayer which have been examined on the various Brasher doubloons and other gold coins, usually of Spanish or Portuguese origin, which have appeared from time to time."

Edgar Adams' ensuing three-page article, "A Noteworthy Coin Discovered," appearing in the April 1915 issue of *The Numismatist*, enthusiastically described Newcomer's "discovery" of the Lima doubloon among a group of foreign gold coins he had purchased, and continued with an analytical discussion of the coin, its place of manufacture, maker, etc. Hodder referred to that article, saying:

"Adams went on to assert that: Brasher very likely struck the goldpiece first described [i.e., the Lima style doubloon] for circulation in the American Colonies, rather than in the West Indies, and it may be that his issue of the Brasher New York City Doubloon was suggested by the piece which has been acquired by Mr. Newcomer."

Hence, in 1915 Edgar Adams considered the Lima doubloon to have been coined before the New York doubloon.

In response to the assertion that the Newcomer example was a new discovery, cataloger Lyman Low wrote a letter to the editor of *The Numismatist* that was published in April 1916 explaining that the example from the Paris sale was the actual discovery coin and that he had cataloged it "twenty-one years ago." However, Low seems to have made no other comments about the contents of Adams' article. We have noted that Hodder's examination of die rust evidence on the EB counterstamp showed that the Lima style doubloon was struck prior to the New York style doubloon. Therefore, the Lima style Brasher doubloon is the first circulating gold coin made in the United States, and this, the Newcomer example, is the finer of only two known.

Newcomer retained this coin until he sold his collection, on a consignment basis, through B. Max Mehl in the early 1930s. John Work Garrett acquired this piece from Mehl in a private transaction, circa 1931. Interestingly, Garrett also owned the example from Scott's Paris Collection catalog, which he purchased when it surfaced for the second time in the James Ten Eyck Collection (Mehl, 5/1922), lot 375. Mehl was not aware of the prior appearance of the coin and advertised his Ten Eyck sale as the earliest auction appearance of the Lima doubloon. Garrett obtained the example from the Paris sale for only \$260 at the Ten Eyck sale and sold it back to Mehl for \$500 in 1931, as partial payment for the present coin. This piece remained in Garrett's Collection until 1981, when it was acquired by an anonymous collector/investor at a memorable Bowers and Ruddy auction. Jon Hanson later purchased the coin and passed it on to Donald Patrick. The inferior-grade and less well detailed Paris example was owned by several prominent collectors over the years, including "Colonel" E.H.R. Green and Art Kagin. It last appeared in lot 30015 of the FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2005), where it realized \$690,000. For a detailed ownership record of the two Lima style doubloons, please see the roster at right.



The Lima-style Brasher doubloon is the first circulating gold coin made in the United States, and this, the Newcomer example, is the finer of only two known.

Physical Description

Struck on a planchet that was too small for the dies, as both examples are. The majority of the design elements are sharply impressed, making it possible to decipher the peripheral legends, although most of the symbols are cut off by the edge of the coin. The letter V, at the center of the obverse, was somewhat flattened when the counterstamp was impressed into the corresponding area on the reverse (this effect is apparent on both known examples). Both sides show evidence of doubling, and a circular guideline was inscribed around the obverse to provide a foundation for the peripheral inscription. Several mistakes were made by the engraver of the crude reverse, as evidenced by the partially effaced battlements in the second quarter and the die scratch below the castle in the third. The pleasing antique-gold surfaces are free of large or distracting flaws, and overall eye appeal is quite strong.

The 1786 Lima style doubloon is one of the rarest and most important issues of the colonial era, with only two examples known. This coin is the finer of the two survivors by a wide margin, and much of what we know about the issue was derived from careful studies done on this particular piece by the ANS committee in 1914 and Michael Hodder in 1991. Struck by famous patriot and silversmith Ephraim Brasher, the Lima style doubloons were the predecessors of the New York Brasher doubloons, the most famous and valuable of all colonial coins. For historic importance, technical quality, and absolute rarity this coin is unsurpassed. Off the market since 1981, this Mint State example of the first circulating gold coin struck in the United States may not reappear for another generation. The discerning collector will bid accordingly.

The Lima-style Brasher doubloon is the first circulating gold coin made in the United States, and this, the Newcomer example, is the finer of only two known.



Roster of 1786 Lima Style Doubloons



1. Uncirculated MS61 NGC CAC. Discovered by Waldo Newcomer, circa 1914; B. Max Mehl privately, circa 1931; John Work Garrett, purchased privately for \$1,500; Johns Hopkins University; Garrett Collection, Part IV (Bowers and Ruddy, 3/1981), lot 2341, realized \$80,000; anonymous collector/investor; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick. 407.5 grains. **The present coin.**

Note: This coin was reportedly part of a group of foreign gold coins assembled many years earlier and sold to Newcomer by an elderly lady in 1914. Alternatively, a May 5, 1958-dated letter from Sarah Elizabeth Freeman, of Johns Hopkins University, to Eric P. Newman suggests the lady, who lived in Cumberland, Maryland, donated the coins to the Red Cross in 1914, and Newcomer acquired them from that organization.



2. Extremely Fine EF40 PCGS. Paris Collection (Scott Stamp & Coin Co., 12/1894), lot 813; James Ten Eyck Collection (B. Max Mehl, 5/1922), lot 375, realized \$260 to John Work Garrett; sold back to Mehl circa 1931 for \$500, when Garrett acquired the Newcomer example; "Colonel" E.H.R. Green, circa 1933; Green Estate; Bern's Jewelers; John J. Ford, Jr. in partnership with Stack's; Hollinbeck Coin Company (Kagin family) in the 1950s; Massachusetts Collection, after 1981; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2005), lot 30015, as XF40 NGC, realized \$690,000. 407.3 grains.

NGC ID# E62Z, PCGS# 491



Ephraim Brasher Counterstamp on a 1755 Portugal 6400 Reis, MS61

3936 (1783-1795) Ephraim Brasher Counterstamp on a 1755 Portugal Peca MS61 NGC. 215.82 grains per its Roper catalog appearance, or 8.98 pennyweight. The peca, or four escudos, or 6400 reis, or "half Joe" Portuguese gold coin traded at a value of eight dollars in post-colonial New York. Brasher's EB counterstamp is on a gold plug above the king's shoulder. The edge shows narrow straight clips between 6 and 8 o'clock. The straw-gold surfaces show substantial luster and only minimal marks. An unusually high grade for a host coin, minted three to four decades prior to its Brasher regulation. Brasher was the maker of the coveted New York-style doubloons. Listed on page 67 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Chapman Brothers to T. Harrison Garrett, 3/1883; Garrett Collection, Part IV (Bowers and Ruddy, 3/1981), lot 2345. John L. Roper Collection (Stack's, 12/1983), lot 515; Donald G. Partrick.



Ephraim Brasher Counterstamp on a 1766-R Brazil 6400 Reis, XF45

3937 (1783-1795) Ephraim Brasher Counterstamp on a 1766-R Brazil 6400 Reis XF45 NGC. *Ex:* Donald G. Partrick Collection. 7.59 pennyweight, or 182 grains. Regulated with a weight corresponding to three pounds, six shillings. The half Joe was struck in Rio de Janeiro, and shows luster in protected areas along with moderate wear at the centers. The counterstamp is near the center of the coin and flattens a portion of the reverse shield. The diameter of the coin has been evenly reduced by a few millimeters throughout, possibly to bring the coin within a weight standard. In any event, such pieces typically circulated by weight in early America. The Brasher counterstamp is well impressed and shows minimal imperfections. Brasher is best known today for his celebrated New York-style doubloons, each worth millions of dollars, but his regulated gold is affordable to advanced collectors. Listed on page 67 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: A.H. Baldwin (5/23/1974); John J. Ford, Jr. (Stack's, 1/2005), lot 152; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.



**Brasher and Burger Counterstamps
on a 1757-R Brazil 'Half Joe,' VF35
Ex: Roper Collection**

3938 (1780s) Ephraim Brasher and John Burger Counterstamps on a 1757-R Brazil 6400 Reis VF35 NGC. 215.22 grains, per Roper catalog, or 8.96 pennyweight. The value of a "half Joe" in post-colonial New York was eight dollars. This Rio de Janeiro example was counterstamped by both of the best known gold regulators from the 1780s, Ephraim Brasher and John Burger. Burger's fancy B counterstamp is placed, as usual, over the king's eye. Brasher, also as usual, places his EB countermark more respectfully in the king's hair. A search of our online auction archives shows only one prior appearance of a gold coin countermarked by both Brasher and Burger, a 1749 British Guinea that appeared as lot 4010 in our August 2010 Boston ANA Signature Sale. The coin is slightly bent from the two counterstamps, and shows a flat area on the reverse opposite the Burger stamp. The lower edge is lightly trimmed. Listed on page 67 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: John L. Roper Collection (*Stack's*, 12/1983), lot 516; Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# 2EE9, PCGS# 661904



**Ephraim Brasher Counterstamp on a
1750 Great Britain Guinea, VF25**

3939 (1783-1795) Ephraim Brasher Counterstamp on a 1750 Great Britain Guinea VF25 NGC. The New York weight standard for the guinea was 5.25 pennyweight, corresponding to four and two-thirds dollars. The present guinea had its weight reduced to the standard by a small straight clip at 5:30. A search of our online auction archives shows similar straight clips on the three prior appearances of Brasher-regulated guineas and half guineas: lot 1199 in our May 2014 Newman IV Signature Sale; lot 21343 in our August 2010 Boston ANA Signature Sale; and lot 83 in our September 2008 Long Beach Signature Sale. Those three lots also showed the counterstamp placed on the hair (instead of over the eye) of King George II. Brasher's counterstamp flattens a portion of the portion of the reverse coat of arms, at the border of the second and fourth quadrants. The counterstamp shows moderate abrasions, and the host coin grades Very Fine 25. Noted goldsmith Ephraim Brasher is famous for his extremely rare New York-style doubloons. Listed on page 67 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Auction '79 (RARCOA, 7/1979), lot 1435; Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# 2EE9, PCGS# 661904

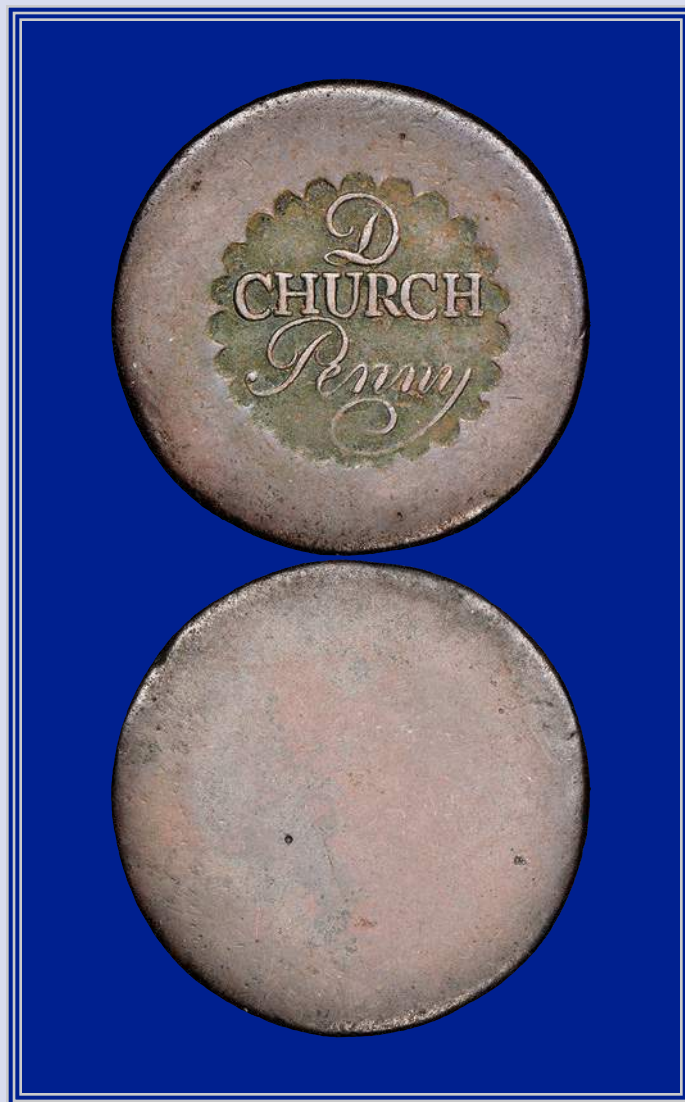


**(1790) Albany Church Penny, Fine
No D, W-8495, Very Rare
Ex: Roper Collection**

3940 (1790) Albany Church Penny, No D, Fine 12 NGC. **Breen-1169, W-8495, R.7.** The First Presbyterian Church in Albany, New York, was the issuer of the seldom seen With D and No D uniface tokens, listed in the 2021 *Guide Book* on page 77. Presumably, the No D variety was issued first. A script D was added above CHURCH, likely for aesthetic reasons. The D was probably an abbreviation for denarium, the Latin word for penny. Both varieties are very rare. As of 10/20, NGC has certified just three examples of W-8495 in all grades. This is a lemon-gold representative with a somewhat oval shape and three delicate flan splits at 3 o'clock, 4:30, and 10:30. A pair of small, shallow half-moon punches reside with the P in PENNY, and minor verdigris accompanies a few letters in CHURCH. CHURCH is bold, and PENNY is clear save for the P and the tail of the Y. An important example, pedigreed to the venerated Roper Collection.

Ex: John L. Roper Collection (*Stack's*, 12/1983), lot 340; Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# 2B5P, PCGS# 612



**Albany Church Penny, Choice VF
D Above CHURCH, W-8500
Very Rare 18th Century Token**

3941 (1790) Albany Church Penny, D Above CHURCH, VF35 NGC. **Breen-1170, W-8500, R.7.** The Albany Church penny is a celebrated early American rarity. As of 10/20, NGC has certified just two examples, the present piece and another as VG10, which we auctioned as lot 3872 in our 2017 Denver ANA Signature Sale. The uniface penny was issued in January 1790 by the First Presbyterian Church of Albany, New York, with a mintage of 1,000 pieces. Two varieties are known, with or without a script D above CHURCH. Judging by auction appearances and grading service populations, W-8500 is moderately rarer than the No D variety, W-8495. This problem-free and well-defined medium brown representative would be a prized addition to any advanced early American collection. Listed on page 77 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: C.E. Clapp; T. James Clarke; H. Gibbs; Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# 2B5R, PCGS# 610



1794 Fuld-4 Talbot, Allum & Lee, PR65 Silver, Lettered Edge Only Three Known

3942 1794 Talbot, Allum & Lee, NEW YORK, Silver, Lettered Edge, PR65 NGC. Fuld 4, Breen 1034, W-8600, R.8. 179.6 grains. Standing Liberty, holding a capped pole and rudder, is on the obverse within the legend LIBERTY & COMMERCE, and a ship at sail is featured on the reverse. This is the variety with the Small Ampersand on the reverse having a surviving population of three examples in silver. Breen recorded this piece, one from another New York collection, and the British Museum specimen. There may also be three or four examples of the Large Ampersand variety known. In the second edition of the *Whitman Encyclopedia of Colonial and Early American Coins*, the Ford sale listing is incorrectly recorded as W-8587, the Large Ampersand variety in silver.

The edge is lettered PAYABLE AT THE STORE OF followed by several ornaments. This is the first silver Talbot, Allum & Lee that we have offered of any variety. The obverse and reverse fields are fully mirrored beneath lovely gold, pale blue, and iridescent toning. A sharp strike yields strong details at the centers and along the borders, showing all of the intricate ship details on the reverse. This example is reportedly from the Murdoch Collection, Part IV (Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge, 7/1903), lot 934. The plates in that catalog are insufficient for identification.

Charles Bushnell discussed the owners of the business in a brief article titled "Early New York Tokens" that appeared in the 1859 *Manual of the Corporation of the City of New York*:

"The names of the individuals composing the firm of Talbot, Allum & Lee, were William Talbot, William Allum, and James Lee, and their place of business was at No. 241 Pearl street. They were extensively engaged in the India trade, at that time as well as now a very lucrative branch of mercantile pursuit. The house was of the first standing, and all the members wealthy. The firm was formed in 1794, and continued until the year 1796, when Mr. Lee retired from the concern. The remaining partners carried on the business under the name of Talbot & Allum, until the year 1798, when the firm was dissolved."

This is the only silver Talbot, Allum & Lee in the NGC Census, and none appear in the PCGS Population Report. Talbot, Allum & Lee cents are listed on page 78 of the 2021 *Guide Book*, but with no mention of silver strikes.

Ex: John J. Ford, Jr. (*Stack's*, 5/2004), lot 344; Donald G. Partrick. Likely from the John G. Murdoch Collection (Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge, 7/1903), lot 934; Hillyer Ryder; Wayte Raymond; F.C.C. Boyd.





1795 Talbot, Allum, & Lee Cent, AU55
Unique Twin Leaf Edge Example, W-8650
Ex: Clapp, Clarke, Norweb

3943 1795 Talbot, Allum, & Lee Cent, Twin Leaf Edge, AU55 NGC. **Fuld-1B, W-8650, Unique.** 142.0 grains, 29 mm, per its Norweb catalog appearance. The present lot is the only 1795 Talbot, Allum & Lee cent certified at either leading service with a Twin Leaf edge, described in the Norweb catalog as a “bold edge decorated with a band of twin olive leaves.” Described in its New Netherlands appearance as “to our knowledge, unique. Obtained by Mr. Clarke from C.E. Clapp, who paid \$30 for it years ago.” It is a later die state than the typically encountered example, with an orange-peel texture apparent on the upper left obverse field. A lightly circulated and minimally abraded representative with mahogany-brown fields and steel-gray highpoints. Listed on page 78 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: C.E. Clapp; T.J. Clarke Collection; (New Netherlands, 11/1956), lot 787; Norweb Collection, Part I (Bowers and Merena, 10/1987), lot 1399; Donald G. Partrick.



1796 Castorland Medal, Near-Mint
Silver, Original Dies, W-9100

3944 1796 Castorland Medal, Silver, AU58 NGC. W-9100, R.5. 242.6 grains. Struck from the original dies, without a crack to the rim from the S in PARENS. Evidence of die striations or “rust” is seen near the right handle of the vessel. A handsome example with rich silver-gray toning and a virtual absence of marks. Slight wear is present on the hair of the bust and the drapery of the standing figure. Castorland was a settlement in northern New York inhabited by refugees from the French Revolution. The name translates as “land of the beaver.” The medals were struck by the Paris Mint for Castorland founder Pierre Chassanis. Listed on page 79 of the 2021 *Guide Book*. Census: 3 in 58, 4 finer (10/20).

Ex: Stack's (3/1973), lot 92; Donald G. Partrick.
 NGC ID# 2B69, PCGS# 653



1797 Theatre at New York Token
MS64 Brown, W-9086
Single Finest at NGC

3945 1797 Theatre at New York Token, Rulau-E-NY-892, W-9086, R.6, MS64 Brown NGC. Copper, 34 mm, lettered edge. The very rare Theater at New York token is a relatively recent addition to the *Guide Book*, listed in the 2021 edition on page 80. The well-made token was engraved by B. Jacobs and issued by Skidwell of London. PCGS and the *Guide Book* consider the pieces struck in proof format, while NGC lists them as Mint State. As of 10/20, NGC has certified just two pieces, the other as AU53. The variety is missing from nearly every early American collection, and this prooflike representative ranks among the finest survivors. The sharply struck medium brown surfaces are unabraded and display hints of the initial orange-gold color in design crevices. Carbon is minimal, though we note an area of slightly deeper toning near the MM in COMMERCE.

Ex: Sotheby's (6/1903), lot 67; later, John J. Ford, Jr. (4/3/1970); Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# AUBP, PCGS# 90658



(1791) George III, Large Eagle Mule
MS65 Brown, GW-15-M1

3946 (1791) George III / Large Eagle Mule, W-10620, Breen-1216, GW-15-M1, Unique. MS65 Brown NGC. The Westwood Mint, of Birmingham, England, issued the 1791 Large and Small Eagle cents (Baker-15 and Baker-16) with the intention of securing a coinage contract with the United States. Walter Breen asserted that John Gregory Hancock was the engraver for both varieties. The fine style of those two varieties was influential in the United States, where the designs were imitated by Peter Getz and Jacob Perkins. The present extremely rare mule pairs a handsomely engraved George III obverse with the Large Eagle reverse. The obverse die was presumably executed by Hancock as well, and made circa-1791, when the 1791 Washington cents were coined. The purpose of the mule is unknown; it is incongruous to pair King George III with the Great Seal of the United States. The planchet is oversized, and the piece may have been made as a trial for either die prior to large-scale production. Struck slightly uncentered toward 6 o'clock, but all design elements are complete. The strike is intricate, and the semiprooflike chocolate-brown, steel-gray, and golden-brown surfaces are practically pristine.

Ex: New Netherlands (12/1968), lot 491; Donald G. Partrick. Earlier, Ex: Charles Clay, Esq. (W.H. Strobridge, 12/1871), lot 996; Isaac Wood Collection (Chapman Brothers, 7/1894), lot 195.



1792 Washington Roman Head Cent
PR65 Brown
Baker-19, Breen-1249, W-10840
Musante GW-21

3947 1792 Washington Roman Head Cent, Baker-19, Breen-1249, W-10840, Musante GW-21, R.6, PR65 Brown NGC. The Washington Roman Head cents are traditionally attributed to Obediah Westwood's Birmingham Mint, specifically to John Gregory Hancock who was said to be a young engraving prodigy. Breen suggested that Hancock was just 16 years old when he engraved these dies. However, current research suggests that he was in his mid-30s, or perhaps older.

There are differing interpretations of this important and popular variety that has a population of about 20 examples. Q. David Bowers observes that Washington was honored on this piece that shows him in the style of a Roman official. In the *Whitman Encyclopedia of Colonial and Early American Coins*, Bowers writes:

"The Roman Head cent depicts Washington dressed in the style of a Roman official, a popular way of honoring him, at least in memory, but these are dated during his life. The apotheosis of Washington saw many forms, most famously in Horatio Greenough's statue of epic proportions showing Washington as a Roman emperor seated on a throne. For years this was displayed on the U.S. Capitol grounds. There are many versions of similar tributes in the classic style to be found on bank note vignettes."

Bowers continues that the Roman appearance was typically done as a memorial. Alternatively, Breen called these pieces "Hancock's Revenge" in response to Washington's rejection of their earlier coinage:

"When news of Washington's rejection reached Birmingham, John Gregory Hancock (doubtless with Westwood's gleeful consent, possibly at his instigation) undertook an extraordinary piece of revenge. As Washington's spokesmen had compared the idea of presidential portraits on coins to the practices of Nero, Caligula, and Cromwell, so Hancock's (and/or Westwood's) idea was to portray Washington on a coin as a degenerate, effeminate Roman emperor. Hancock's satirical masterpieces, the 'Roman Head' cents manage to convey this impression—with a subtle resemblance. ... Beginning as tokens of incredible spite, these cents have become among the most highly coveted of Washington items."

However colorful, Breen's conclusions are speculative, and there is no way of knowing what the intent was in using the imperial imagery.

Splashes of mint red appear on the immaculate light brown surfaces of this satiny Gem. In our opinion, the remaining mint red is sufficient for a Red and Brown designation. All of the design definition is sharp with the intricate hair and the fine feather detail all sharply rendered. Faint blue and violet overtones add to the eye appeal of this beauty. Listed on page 85 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Stack's (5/1993), lot 56; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.
 PCGS# 731



Lot 3948





1792 Washington Getz Half Dollar, AU58 Plain Edge, Silver, Musante GW-22 (A) The Finest in Private Hands

3948 1792 Washington Getz Pattern Half Dollar, Small Eagle, Silver, AU58 NGC. Baker-24, Breen-1347, W-10780, Musante GW-22 (A), R.7. Plain edge, Narrow flan, 32 mm., 235.2 grains. This is coin number two in George Fuld's Condition Census of the silver Getz half dollars. No die rust is evident on the reverse of this example. With one finer example held in the Museum of Connecticut History, this piece is the finest Musante GW-22 (A) that is available to collectors. Reflective fields impart a slight cameo appearance to the central devices of this light gray example that displays delicate rose and gold toning at the peripheries. The strike is generally sharp, although the central reverse shows the usual softness. While traces of undertype are evident on this piece, identification of the host coin is not known. It is believed that all of the silver Getz pieces, called half dollars, are struck over foreign host coins.

The Getz coins in silver and copper were likely struck to comply with the pending Mint legislation. As such, they should be considered the first true pattern coins leading to formation of the Mint. In *1792: Birth of a Nation's Coinage*, Pete Smith, Joel Orosz, and Leonard Augsburger observe that the earliest reference to these pieces appeared in Montroville Dickeson's *American Numismatical Manual*:

"Mr. Getz was personally complimented by Washington for his artistic skill in producing the die for what is called the 'Washington Cent,' and it was also officially recognized by the Government. This letter was often exhibited by Major John Getz, a son of the artist, during his lifetime. Memory must, however, supply the place of this documentary proof, as it cannot now be found."

Different observers have arrived at varying numbers of varieties for the Getz patterns in copper and silver. An accounting of those varieties is invaluable to the study of these important and rare coins. The longest list of varieties appears in Walter Breen's *Complete Encyclopedia of U.S. and Colonial Coins*, followed closely by Neil Musante's *Medallic Washington* where the author accounted for 11 different variations. Musante varieties are recorded here. The number known of each variant is open to some debate. Fuld recorded 22 examples in silver, and we know of at least one additional piece.

- Musante GW-22 (A), Silver, narrow flan, plain edge; seven known.
- Musante GW-22 (B), Silver, wide flan, plain edge; seven known.
- Musante GW-22 (C), Silver, lettered edge; unique, struck over a 1679 British half crown.
- Musante GW-22 (D), Silver, circles and squares edge; five known.
- Musante GW-22 (E), Silver, twin leaf edge; three known.
- Musante GW-22 (F), Copper, narrow flan, plain edge; 40 known.
- Musante GW-22 (G), Copper, wide flan, plain edge; four known.
- Musante GW-22 (H), Copper, small diameter, plain edge; unique, struck over a plain edge cent.
- Musante GW-22 (I), Copper, lettered edge; unique, struck over a 1794 cent.
- Musante GW-22 (J), Copper, circles and squares edge; 12 known.
- Musante GW-22 (K), Copper, piedfort, plain edge; three known.

There is conflicting information regarding the life dates of Peter Getz. Sylvester S. Crosby reported that Getz was born about the year 1768 and that he died in the 36th year of his age. However, a one-sentence death notice in Pennsylvania's *Lancaster Intelligencer* of January 6, 1810, suggests he died late in 1809: "Died, suddenly, in this borough, on the 29th ult. Mr. Peter Getz, a very ingenious Mechanic." Two days later, the *Lancaster Journal* reported: "Died, in this borough, on Friday evening the 29th ult. after an illness of two days, in the 47th year of his age, Mr. Peter Getz, the original improver of the new printing press constructed with rollers in lieu of a screw. He was famous for his ingenuity." His memorial at Findagrave.com records the dates on his headstone at the First Reformed Church Memorial Garden in Lancaster as September 28, 1769 and December 28, 1809. Smith, Orosz, and Augsburger discuss three Getz brothers, John (1757-1841), Peter (1764-1809), and Jacob (1770-1825). Since all were Lancaster silversmiths, they are often confused in genealogical research. Most likely he was born on September 28, 1762 and died on December 28, 1809.

The provenance of this piece as recorded in the Ford catalog is "Waldo C. Newcomer; Col. E.H.R. Green; B.G. Johnson; F.C.C. Boyd Estate." George Fuld considers that to be a faulty pedigree as there is no silver Getz pattern recorded in B. Max Mehl's 1931 inventory of the Newcomer Collection.

Ex: Seaby's (London); Hans Holzer (circa 1950-51); John J. Ford, Jr.; F.C.C. Boyd; Boyd Estate; John J. Ford, Jr. (Stack's, 5/2004), lot 28; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.



**1792 Washington Getz Half Dollar, VF20
Plain Edge, Silver, Musante GW-22 (B)
Long Established Provenance**

3949 1792 Washington Getz Pattern Half Dollar, Small Eagle, Silver, VF20 NGC. Baker-24, Breen-1348, W-10780, Musante GW-22 (B), R.7. Plain edge, Wide flan, 35 mm., 204.0 grains. This is coin number 16 in George Fuld's Condition Census of the silver Getz half dollars. No die rust is visible among the 15 stars at the upper reverse of this piece. According to the accounting in Fuld, there are seven plain edge pieces on wide (35 mm.) planchets. The seven pieces grade between VF20 and XF45. No die rust is evident on at least five of those known, suggesting that these pieces were among the earliest produced. This example shows moderate wear on Washington's profile and on the eagle's shield and wings. The surfaces are a smooth and problem-free medium gray with delicate iridescent overtones. A small planchet flaw behind Washington's head matches the plate in Henry Chapman's 1918 sale of the Jackman Collection where the cataloger described lot 240:

"1792 B24. Half dollar. G. Washington, President. 1792 Bust in costume facing to the left; same die as last. R. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. Heraldic eagle with upraised wings; olive branch in right talon; while in the left are six arrows; clustered about his head and forming a star [sic] are 15 stars. Edge, plain. Silver. Very good. Slight scratch behind head. Excessively rare. See plate. Crosby plate X. 8, page 357 fig. 100. From Ely Coll. Jan. 8-10, 1884."

Fuld relates that the defect in the upper right obverse field is a planchet flaw, as made, and not a scratch as Chapman described.

Ex: William J. Jenks (Edward Cogan, 4/1877); Hon. Heman Ely (W. Elliot Woodward, 1/1884), lot 1128; S.H. and H. Chapman; Allison W. Jackman (Henry Chapman, 6/1918), lot 240; B.G. Johnson; Hans M.F. Schulman (4/1951), lot 1080; Charles French; John J. Ford, Jr.; Mike Brownlee; Julian Leidman; Abner Kreisberg (10/1978), lot 74; Julian Leidman; Alan Weinberg; Bertram Cohen; Donald G. Partrick. PCGS# 925



1792 Washington Getz Half Dollar, AU55 Lettered Edge, Silver, Musante GW-22 (C) Struck Over 1679 Charles II Half Crown

3950 1792 Washington Getz Pattern Half Dollar, Small Eagle, Silver, AU55 NGC. Baker-24, Breen-1349, Musante GW-22 (C), Unique. Only two are known with identified undertypes. However, the other example struck over a French Demi Ecu is not a true Lettered Edge since the edge has been ground down to read as plain. Lettered edge, Wide flan, 35 mm., 218.5 grains. This is coin number seven in George Fuld's Condition Census of the silver Getz half dollars. While scattered marks appear throughout the upper reverse, there is no evidence of die rust. Both sides have lovely pewter-gray surfaces with strong design details showing only slight central weakness as usual. Traces of luster are apparent on the reverse.

This coin is one of two Getz half dollars that were discussed in a September 1975 article by John J. Ford, Jr. in *The Numismatist*. The coin was initially described to Ford as having an ornamented edge. After receiving the coin from Europe, Ford and his associates determined that the coin has the edge lettered DECUS ~ ET ~ TUTAMEN ~ ANNO ~ REGNI ~ TRICESIMO ~ PRIMO ~ ++~. In his article, Ford went into detail on receipt, examination, and identification of this piece and its undertype:

"Further study quickly suggested that the Getz dies had been struck over a British halfcrown, as the edge lettering resembled that used on many of the larger British milled denominations. Although most of the undertype was obliterated, it was first thought to be a George II coin of the type coined from 1731 to 1751, since the Roman numeral II was faintly discernible centered above our first President's head. However, subsequent study, undertaken after the piece was purchased, revealed otherwise. Since the edge lettering was almost uniformly visible around the circumference of the overstrike, even if most of the surface numerals, letters, and devices were not it was believed that disclosure of the Edge Year would reveal or confirm the type and exact date of the British coin ... Consultation with friend Jim Risk, of Stacks Coin Galleries in New York City, ascertained that the halfcrown was one of Charles II and not George II, and that its date was 1679."

Ford conferred with Walter Breen, Richard Picker, and Donald Taxay regarding the present coin. None of them could recall having seen or read about an overstruck Getz half dollar aside from an obscure reference to an example struck over a French ecu that was listed in an 1859 A.B. Sage auction. "A lettered edge piece, struck over a British halfcrown, was certainly unknown to us."

Ex: Unidentified Austrian Museum; Unnamed Austrian Dealer; Fred Werner; John J. Ford, Jr.; Donald G. Partrick.







1792 Washington Getz Half Dollar, MS63 Ornamented Edge, Silver, Musante GW-22 (D) The Finest Silver Getz Pattern

3951 1792 Washington Getz Pattern Half Dollar, Small Eagle, Silver, MS63 NGC. Baker-24, Breen-1350, W-10790, Musante GW-22 (D), High R.7. Ornamented edge, Wide flan, 35 mm., 214.5 grains. This is coin number one in George Fuld's Condition Census of the silver Getz half dollars. This late die state silver example has extensive die rust throughout the stars above and around the eagle's head, with patches evident at the three stars to the upper left, the four top stars, and the three stars above and right of the eagle's head. Additional die rust is evident through ATE of STATES. Examples of the Getz patterns with substantial die rust may have been struck as late as 1795. In fact one piece is known with a 1794 undertype. Because of the uncertain future of the less-than-profitable early U.S. Mint, Getz would have continued making samples in the hope of obtaining a coinage contract. We believe all these pieces to have been made contemporaneously.

Among the 23 silver Getz Washington patterns known to the cataloger only two fully merit the Mint State designation: the present coin and the example in the collection of the Museum of Connecticut History, previously part of the Mitchelson bequest. The Partrick piece, the finest available to collectors, features delicate blue toning and hints of peripheral gold. It is sharply struck and shows traces of undertype from an unidentified host. Both sides have complete border details and strong design motifs. Full field reflectivity is evident. Just five of the 23 silver examples have the ornamented edge device, also known as the Circles and Squares or Circles and Rectangles edge. Two of those are in museums, and the second best in private hands grades just VF25.

In *The Washington Pattern Coinage of Peter Getz*, George Fuld relates information that he gleaned from the earlier work of Don Taxay in *The U.S. Mint and Coinage*. Those sources suggest that a 23-year-old, self-taught gold- and silversmith from Lancaster, Pennsylvania, traveled to Philadelphia for the purpose of preparing these coins. His name was Peter Getz and he aspired to gain the position as the Mint engraver. While in Philadelphia, Getz worked under the supervision of Robert Birch who prepared the 21 punches necessary for the date and lettering.

Information concerning Peter Getz, provided by a grandson, was related in C.H. Martin's "Notes on Money Other Than United States Issues Used in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania" that was published in *The Numismatist* for January 1927:

"Lancaster holds particular interest in the series of Washington cents or coins, several varieties of which were struck in 1792. Three dies from which these pieces were struck were made by Peter Getz, of our city, a skillful mechanic and engraver. The following information concerning him was given by a grandson. Peter Getz was born near Lancaster about 1768. He is said to have constructed the first fire engine ever made in the United States. He belonged to the Masonic Order and made jewels for the lodge in Lancaster, which up to some years ago were preserved by the lodge. It is also related by him that upon one occasion an English engineer visited Lancaster to survey some lands and had the misfortune to break one of his most valuable instruments, which at that time it was impossible to replace in this country. While lamenting that he would be obliged to lay idle for many months until he could replace it from England, he was told that Getz could repair the damage. The Englishman laughed incredulously, but concluded to let the Dutchman try his hand at the job. It was done to the perfect satisfaction and agreeable surprise of the engineer, who, as the account relates, rewarded Getz's skill by pouring his hands full of gold.

"Getz's skill was widely known and with the establishment of the Philadelphia mint he was an applicant for the directorship. David Rittenhouse, the great mathematician and scientist, who resided in Lancaster from September 26, 1777 to June 18, 1778, the period of Howe's occupancy of Philadelphia, being State Treasurer then, having come to Lancaster for safety, was appointed. His memoirs contain the following tribute to his opponent for the position: 'Peter Getz was lately a self-taught mechanic of singular ingenuity in the borough of Lancaster, where he many years exercised the trade of silversmith and jeweler, and was remarkable for the extraordinary accuracy and elegance of the workmanship he executed. This person was a candidate for the place of chief coiner or engraver in the mint, and on that occasion he offered to present Dr. Rittenhouse in the summer of 1792 a small pair of scales, commonly called gold scales, of exquisite workmanship as well as great exactness, as a specimen of his skill as an artist. Mr. Rittenhouse, not wishing to accept the scales as a present, paid Mr. Getz \$20 for the scales.'

"The series of Washington cents highly prized by numismatists, for which Mr. Getz made the dies, attests his skill as an engraver. Mr. Getz died from the results of an accident at the early age of 36 years. The Noah L. Getz family, on the Harrisburg road, are distant relatives."

Much of the C.H. Martin article was taken from Sylvester S. Crosby's *Early Coins in America*, published half a century earlier. Noah L. Getz (1852-1928) resided in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, all his life. He was the father of Harry Rohrer Getz who filed an application for Sons of the American Revolution. That document states that Noah was the great grandson of Jacob Getz (1758-1824) who was likely a brother of Peter Getz. The Getz family history is a worthy subject for research.

Ex: Robert Coulton Davis (New York Coin & Stamp Co., 1/1890), lot 2459; later, "Col." E.H.R. Green; B.G. Johnson; F.C.C. Boyd; John J. Ford, Jr. (Stack's, 5/2004), lot 29; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.

PCGS# 926



1792 Washington Getz Half Dollar, VF35 Twinned Leaf Edge, Silver, Musante GW-22 (E)

3952 1792 Washington Getz Pattern Half Dollar, Small Eagle, Silver, VF35 NGC. Baker-24, Breen-1351, W-10792, Musante GW-22 (E), R.8. Twinned Leaf edge, Wide flan, 34 mm., 251.8 grains. This is coin number five in George Fuld's Condition Census of the silver Getz half dollars. It exhibits no die rust. When this early state example was offered in the 2004 Ford sale, the cataloger noted that it was the finer of two known with the Twinned Olive Leaf Edge. Five years later, George Fuld published *The Washington Pattern Coinage of Peter Getz*, where he identified a third example in Austria. That Vienna Museum coin is the finest of the three. The present example is the finer of the two held privately. The other is the Baker-Historical Society of Pennsylvania piece that is described as Fine Details, plugged. When that coin was deaccessioned and sold in November 2019, it realized \$21,600 despite the extensive damage.

Lovely pewter-gray surfaces exhibit a minor scratch over President Washington's head, along with slightly granular surfaces. A nicely detailed representative of this extremely rare variety that shows softness and wear limited to Washington's profile, the shield, and the eagle's wings.

When the Ford Collection of Getz silver and copper patterns was offered in May 2004, the cataloger wrote that it was the largest offering of Getz coins ever to appear at auction. That sale included three silver Small Eagle pieces, two copper Small Eagle pieces, the uniface obverse that is now held in the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation Collection, the Large Eagle coin of questionable origin, and the Fonrobert struck copy, likely of late 19th century origin. Only the three silver and two copper Small Eagle pieces in the Ford sale are contemporary Getz coins.

Today, we offer a larger selection of Getz Small Eagle coins than appeared in the Ford sale. This offering from the Donald G. Partrick Collection includes an unprecedented five silver examples and three copper pieces. In addition, one silver and one copper Getz Small Eagle coin will appear in our April 2021 Partrick Platinum! event. The ten examples in the Partrick Collection sets a new record for the largest collection of Getz Small Eagle coins ever offered.

Ex: Andrew C. Zabriskie (*Henry Chapman*, 6/1909), lot 109; Carl Wurtzbach; Virgil M. Brand; Brand Estate; New Netherlands Coin Co.; Wayte Raymond; Raymond Estate; New Netherlands Coin Co.; F.C.C. Boyd; John J. Ford, Jr. (*Stack's*, 5/2004), lot 30; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.
PCGS# 927



1792 Washington Getz Cent, MS63 Brown Plain Edge, Copper, Musante GW-22 (F)

3953 1792 Washington Getz Pattern Cent, Small Eagle, Copper, MS63 Brown NGC. Baker-25, Breen-1352, W-10775, Musante GW-22 (F), High R.5. Plain Edge, Narrow flan, 32 mm., 265.8 grains. This is coin number two in George Fuld's Condition Census of the copper Getz patterns. The reverse has no trace of die rust over the eagle's head and amongst the stars. For the collector seeking a single example from the Getz dies, the copper plain edge, narrow planchet variety is the logical choice; with a population of about 40 examples, it comprises nearly half the entire known population of all Getz varieties. Six or seven of those are fully Mint State, and just one or two examples are marginally finer than this lovely piece. The rich chocolate-brown surfaces are fully lustrous and display delicate blue overtones. All of the design elements are boldly defined, and trivial, grade-limiting marks are confined to the upper right obverse field. Most of those marks are the result of planchet roughness that wasn't obliterated by striking. Both sides are Prooflike with exceptional field reflectivity. Hints of original orange mint color are evident in the protected areas.

Edouard Frossard offered this piece in his June 1883 sale where T. Harrison Garrett acquired the coin for his exceptional cabinet. Frossard wrote:

"Half dollar. 1792. Military bust to left. G. WASHINGTON, PRESIDENT. 1. Rev. Eagle displayed, the American shield on his breast; in his right talon an olive branch, a bundle of arrows in his left, and thirteen [sic] stars about his head. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. Edge plain, copper, uncirculated, rare."

This is truly a wonderful example that will be the highlight of the new owner's cabinet of Washingtonia, a prize for the connoisseur.

Ex: Ed Frossard (30th Sale, 6/1883), lot 98; T. Harrison Garrett; John Work Garrett; Johns Hopkins University (Bowers and Ruddy, 3/1981), lot 1715; Amwest (Robert L. Hughes and Steve Markoff); a California attorney named Hack (per George Fuld); Loren Barnett; Anthony Terranova; Donald G. Partrick.
NGC ID# 2B7B, PCGS# 921





**1792 Washington Getz Cent, AU58
Ornamented Edge, Copper
Musante GW-22 (J)**

3954 1792 Washington Getz Pattern Cent, Small Eagle, Copper, AU58 NGC. Baker-25, Breen-1357, W-10785, Musante GW-22 (J), Low R.7. Ornamented Edge, Wide flan, 35 mm., 180.6 grains. This is coin number 11 in George Fuld's Condition Census of the copper Getz patterns. The extensive die rust throughout the constellation shows it to be a late-state example. It is the third finest of 12 Getz copper patterns having the ornamented edge device. Of those, the British Museum has a Gem Mint State coin from the Sarah Sophia Banks Collection. Another Mint State piece, from the Garrett Collection, originated with the Professor Charles E. Anthon Collection in the 19th century. The present example from the Donald G. Partrick Collection is next in the Condition Census. Both sides are rich and lovely olive-brown with traces of faded orange mint color. This piece is struck on a wide planchet with bold and complete border details on both sides.

The Ford cataloger noted that no accurate count of copper circles and squares edge coins existed. However, such a count does exist today, thanks to the research of the late George Fuld; his book, *The Washington Pattern Coinage of Peter Getz*, was published five years after the Ford sale where the present piece appeared. The 12 known examples with this edge device are on wide planchets that measure between 34 and 36 mm. Five of the 12 known are held in museum collections, leaving just seven available for collectors. This is an extraordinary opportunity to acquire a desirable rarity.

Ex: John J. Ford, Jr. (*Stack's*, 5/2004), lot 32; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# 2B7B, PCGS# 921



1792 Getz Pattern Cent, AU53
Unusual Coin Turn, Plain Edge, GW-22 (K)
Extremely Rare Jumbo Example

3955 1792 Washington Getz Pattern Cent, Small Eagle, Copper, AU53 NGC. Baker-25, Breen-1358, W-10775, Musante GW-22 (K), R.8. 36.9 x 37.2 mm., 330 grains. Plain Edge. This is coin number 17 in George Fuld's Condition Census of the copper Getz patterns. There is minimal evidence of reverse die rust on this jumbo example. Apparent die rust is noted along the lower edges of the E and S in STATES, but late die state pieces do not match, showing no rust under the bottom curve of the S. Fuld suggested that these jumbo pieces were struck several years later, circa 1799 to 1800, but we disagree, given the lack of die deterioration.

There are three jumbo copper examples that measure greater than 35 mm., and weigh between 328 and 331 grains. This coin from the Donald G. Partrick Collection is the largest diameter and second heaviest example (1.4 grains below the heaviest) of any recorded Getz pattern in copper or silver. The next heaviest is 284 grains. In silver and copper, we know of 83 distinctively different Getz patterns, and we have recorded the die alignment for 37 of those pieces. **This is the only one with coin-turn die alignment.**

This example is virtually flawless; a splendid survivor for the grade. The wide denticles at the lower left obverse seem to step up, as if the coin was double struck, as noted in the 1998 Reed Hawn catalog. That cataloger related that the double-strike was the controlling factor for the wide diameter. Both sides have semi-glossy olive and chocolate-brown surfaces with strong cartwheel luster. Slight rub is evident on the high points of Washington's profile, as well as the shield and wing tips. Trivial obverse rim nicks are noted at 6 and 12 o'clock. A remarkable and extremely rare entry in this amazing offering of Getz patterns.

Ex: Julian Leidman; Q. David Bowers; Empire Review (#29); Bowers and Ruddy (11/1976), lot 386; Bowers and Ruddy (12/1977), lot 5098; Anthony Terranova; Reed Hawn Collection (Stack's, 5/1998), lot 112; Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# 2B7B, PCGS# 921







1792 Washington President Pattern, XF45 Eagle and Stars Reverse in Silver The Finest Known GW-31 (B) in Private Hands Made in America by Jacob Perkins

3956 1792 Washington Perkins Pattern Half Dollar Eagle and Stars Reverse, Silver, Lettered Edge, Baker-20, Breen-1231, W-10675, Musante GW-31 (B), High R.7, XF45 NGC. 182.8 grains. We know of just five examples of this important Washington President silver pattern with the Eagle and Stars reverse, one of the rarest of all Washington pieces. The dies for the Eagle and Stars patterns are known to be the work of Newburyport engraver Jacob Perkins whose name frequently appears in relation to early American numismatic items.

In his diary entry for February 11, 1800, the officiant for George Washington's Boston funeral, Reverend William Bentley, discusses his post-funeral dinner with fellow lodge members Paul Revere, Isaiah Thomas, and Jacob Perkins, writing:

“Mr. Perkins of Newburyport, so eminent for his Mechanic genius, & on this occasion so well known by his excellent medals, in a great variety, of our General Washington. He has also executed with great success, a Medallion on the same interesting occasion.”

The above quote provides further proof that the Washington President and Washington Before Boston patterns were produced and struck by Jacob Perkins of Newburyport, Massachusetts.

George Fuld suggested that four or five additional silver examples are known with a Plain Edge, and Walter Breen repeated that statement in his *Complete Encyclopedia* as Breen-1232. Neil Musante also repeated Fuld's statement in *Medallic Washington*. No Plain Edge examples have been observed, and they likely don't exist. These dies also produced copper examples, as well as one impression in gold that we sold in 2018 for \$1.74 million. Of the five Lettered Edge examples, one is in a museum, two others have problems, and two are graded XF45 NGC and XF40 NGC.

A census of the five known examples provides further details about the quality and appearance of each:

1. AU55 per Stuart Levine. John McCoy (W. Elliot Woodward, 5/1864), lot 2457, which realized \$100; William Sumner Appleton; Massachusetts Historical Society. 188 grains. Pictured in Musante on page 91. Woodward wrote in 1864: “A splendid specimen; if anything, superior to the one in my last sale.” The example in Woodward's March 1864 sale was described as: “Washington cent, 1792, thirteen stars above the eagle,” with no other details. That piece sold to Brevoort.

2. XF45 NGC. Ellis Robison Sale (Stack's, 2/1982), lot 245, which realized \$44,000; John L. Roper, 2nd Collection (Stack's, 12/1983), lot 379, which realized \$35,200; Donald G. Partrick. The finest in private hands. **The present lot.**

3. XF40 NGC. Charles I. Bushnell Collection (S.H. & H. Chapman, 6/1882), lot 1248, which realized \$126; Lorin G. Parmelee (New York Coin & Stamp, 6/1890), lot 619, which realized \$86; to S.H. & H. Chapman; DeWitt Smith; Virgil M. Brand (journal #46482); Armin Brand (5/17/1933); Wayne Raymond; “Col.” E.H.R. Green; 1942 B.G. Johnson, Eric P. Newman partnership; F.C.C. Boyd; John J. Ford, Jr. (Stack's, 5/2004), lot 26, which realized \$115,000; Donald G. Partrick. 168.5 grains. **This piece will be offered in our April 2021 Partrick Platinum! auction.**

4. XF Details, Graffiti NGC. Richard Picker; Eric P. Newman; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (Heritage, 11/2018), lot 15007, which realized \$204,000. 186.7 grains.

5. VF Details, Plugged PCGS. A.S. Jenks Collection (Edward Cogan, 4/1877), lot 690, which realized \$101; Vicksburg Collection (W.E. Woodward, 5/1888), lot 1168, which realized \$50; W.S. Baker; Historical Society of Pennsylvania; photographed in *The Numismatist* (9/1975); Kessler Spangenberg Sale (NASCA, 4/1981), lot 2471, which realized \$19,000; returned to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania (Stack's Bowers, 11/2019), lot 20023, which realized \$78,000. Plugged at 12:00. 168.5 grains.

There have been a few other auction appearances over the years as enumerated in our 2018 offering of the Eric P. Newman specimen, but those auction appearances represent coins that cannot be positively connected to the five examples listed above.

As recently as three years ago, only two examples were known outside of museums, and both were owned by Donald G. Partrick. The hopes of any collector to acquire an example after the 2004 Ford sale were dashed. Combining the present offering with the upcoming April 2021 Partrick Platinum! event, and the appearance of both the Eric P. Newman example and that from the Historical Society of Pennsylvania brings four pieces into private collections. It is highly doubtful that the circumstances of the last three years will be repeated, and today's collectors are encouraged to zealously pursue the present opportunity.

NGC ID# 2B74, PCGS# 708

1792 Washington President Copper, AU53 Eagle and Stars Reverse, Lettered Edge The Finest of Seven Known, GW-31 (C)

3957 1792 Washington Perkins Pattern Cent, Eagle and Stars Reverse, Copper, Lettered Edge, Baker-21, W-10670, Musante GW-31 (C), R.7. AU53 NGC. 179.5 grains. We know of seven examples of this important variety, two of which are held in museum collections at the Massachusetts Historical Society and Colonial Williamsburg; three others are damaged. The present coin and the fine Garrett-Roper piece are the only problem-free examples in private hands.

This piece is plated in Sylvester S. Crosby's *The Early Coins of America*. A small rim nick between the E and N of PRESIDENT on the obverse, and the denticles on the obverse and reverse match the images of Crosby's plate X. It is also plated in the *Whitman Encyclopedia of Colonial and Early American Coins*.

Aside from the pedigree-marker, there are a few other trivial rim nicks of no consequence on each side. The chocolate-brown surfaces are semi-glossy and choice. The epaulet on Washington's shoulder and the coat buttons are a trifle indistinct. A small curved mark below seventh and eighth stars is also useful for tracking the provenance.

Ex: Sylvester S. Crosby (*John W. Haseltine*, 6/1883), lot 292; later, Waldo Newcomer; B. Max Mehl (1/11/1937); R. Henry Norweb; Norweb Collection (*Stack's*, 11/2006), lot 2022; Donald G. Partrick.

1. AU53 NGC (formerly PCGS AU53 in the 2006 Norweb sale). Likely Sylvester S. Crosby (included in the Crosby 1875 census) (*John W. Haseltine*, 6/1883), lot 292, which realized \$55; Later: likely Newcomer (where listed as uncirculated) to B. Max Mehl who sold it on 1/11/1937 to Henry Norweb; Norweb Collection (*Stack's*, 11/2006), lot 2022, which realized \$253,000; Donald G. Partrick. 179.5 grains. **The Crosby Plate Coin. The Bowers Plate Coin. The finest known by far. The present coin.**

2. Fine. Col. James W. Ellsworth; John Work Garrett (3/1923); Garrett Collection; Johns Hopkins University (Bowers & Ruddy, 3/1981), lot 1712; John L. Roper, 2nd Collection (*Stack's*, 12/1983), lot 380. 179.1 grains. The Rulau-Fuld Plate Coin.

3. EF45 Details per Stuart Levine. William Sumner Appleton (included in the Crosby 1875 census); Massachusetts Historical Society. 177.8 grains. *Partial puncture on reverse.*

4. EF Details. Purchased from Ira S. Reed (11/21/1945) at \$125; Benson Collection (Ira and Larry Goldberg, 2/2001), lot 119, *silver washed, grid-pattern scratches in the left obverse field*; Anthony Terranova; Colonial Williamsburg Foundation.

5. EF Details. Likely Robert Coulton Davis (New York Coin & Stamp, 1/1890), lot 2469, which realized \$31. *Several deep nicks*; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2009), lot 24, which realized \$48,875; Early American History Auctions (8/2012), lot 350. (Formerly XF Details - Damaged - NCS. Now raw, heavily repaired - authenticated by PCGS but not certified per the 2012 lot description) although still listed on PCGS CoinFacts as XF45 and in PCGS holder # 16223588 per their certificate verification web page. The CoinFacts Plate Coin.

6. Fine Details - Damaged - NGC. New York Signature (Heritage, 11/2013), lot 3490, which realized \$16,450.

7. Fine Details. Stearns Collection (Mayflower Coin Auctions, 12/1966), lot 289; Ted Craig Collection (*Stack's*, 1/2013), lot 11492; ANA Rarities Night (*Stack's*, 8/2013), lot 4005; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2018), lot 3077. (Formerly Fine Details - Holed - PCGS. Now plugged, and altered surfaces - see *Coin World* article of May 28, 2018, on coin alterations.) NGC ID# 2B74, PCGS# 708





**(1792) Washington Born Virginia Cent
First Legend Reverse, Choice VF
Extremely Rare W-10720 Variety
Ex: Norweb**

3958 (1792) Washington Born Virginia Perkins Pattern, First Legend Reverse, Copper. Plain Edge. W-10720, Musante GW-32 (A), R.7. VF35 NGC. 171.3 grains, 30.6 mm. per its Norweb catalog appearance. An extremely rare Born Virginia die variety that pairs the obverse of Baker-60 with the reverse of Baker-59, sometimes called Baker-22 or Baker-22M. GW-32 is now credited to Massachusetts engraver Jacob Perkins, in a reversal of the longtime hobby belief that the variety was produced by the Westwood Mint in Birmingham, England. The Washington portrait was adapted from the 1791 Westwood cents. This walnut-brown representative has an unblemished obverse and a moderately abraded reverse. The central reverse legends are faint, typical for the Washington Born Virginia obverse paired with the rare first legend reverse. The reverse was modeled after the 1790 Manly Medal engraved by Samuel Brooks.

Ex: Lorin G. Parmelee Collection (per Walter Breen); Norweb Collection (Stack's, 11/2006), lot 2054; Donald G. Partrick. NGC ID# 2B79, PCGS# 723





**Undated (1792) Washington Born Virginia
Silver, Lettered Edge, XF45
W-10750, Musante GW-33 (A)
The Finer of Two Known**

3959 Undated (1792) Washington Born Virginia Perkins Pattern, Second Legend Reverse, Silver, Lettered Edge, Baker-60C, Fuld WA.1792.9a.Ag, Breen-1241, W-10750, Musante GW-33 (A), R.8, XF45 NGC. 170.6 grains. Two different reverse dies were employed for this type that is typically seen in copper. In *Medallic Washington*, Neil Musante identifies these as GW-32 from the first reverse and GW-33 from the second reverse. The six or seven known silver examples are all from the second reverse, including four or five with a plain edge and two with a lettered edge.

Walter Breen identified two pieces in his *Complete Encyclopedia*, this and one pedigreed to George Fuld and Richard Picker. That second piece, described as holed with a brass plug, was not part of the Picker Auction and has not been seen since, an observation that led the Ford cataloger to suggest that this piece is probably unique.

This example is pedigreed to the Bushnell sale of 1882, but was not part of the Bushnell Collection, being inserted into the sale by the catalogers, who erroneously concluded that it was "lettered by the same die and machine" as the 1791-1792 Hancock coinage; that mistake was repeated in the Ford catalog. However, Jacob Perkins of Newburyport, Massachusetts was responsible for engraving the dies and striking this American-made rarity.

The smooth pewter-gray surfaces are free of marks or other problems on this attractive piece that has sharp design definition, particularly on the obverse where Washington's hair and facial features are prominent. The shoulder epaulet is clearly outlined. The ten-line inscription on the reverse is mostly readable with slight central weakness (as usual on the first legend reverse), but the 1775 and 1788 dates are still legible. Listed on page 84 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Chapman Brothers (6/1882), lot 1244; Virgil M. Brand; New Netherlands Coin Co.; F.C.C. Boyd; John J. Ford, Jr. (*Stack's*, 5/2004), lot 67; Donald G. Partrick. Originally from an unidentified Frossard sale, per the Ford cataloger.

PCGS# 729

3960 (1792) Washington Born Virginia Perkins Pattern, Second Legend Reverse, Silver, Plain Edge, Baker-60A, W-10740, Musante GW-33 (B), R.7—Plugged—NGC Details. VF. 160.6 grains. Plain edge. The copper Born Virginia, Second Legend Reverse cents are very scarce, while their silver counterparts are extremely rare. Four or five are known, and none appear in our online auction archives, which date to 1993. The only auction appearance we could find from this millennium was the former Roper specimen, as lot 588 in the June 2010 Goldberg sale, which realized \$66,125. All confirmed examples of W-10740 are holed and plugged at 12 o'clock. The plug is, in each case, skillfully executed. This cream-gray representative displays scattered minor marks and moderate high point wear.

Ex: Richard Boswell Winsor Collection (S.H. & H. Chapman, 12/1895), lot 258; Col. James W. Ellsworth Collection; John Work Garrett; Garrett Collection, Part IV (Bowers and Ruddy, 3/1981), lot 1734; Donald G. Partrick.

3961 (1792) Washington Born Virginia Perkins Pattern Cent, Second Legend Reverse, Copper, Plain Edge, Baker-60, W-10730, Musante GW-33 (C), R.5, MS64 Brown NGC. Numismatists believed for many years that Baker-60 was struck in Birmingham, England, by the Westwood Mint. However, we now have definitive proof that Jacob Perkins of Massachusetts was the maker. Baker-60 is typically encountered well circulated. The present near-Gem is a Condition Census example that boasts a bold strike and smooth, satiny medium brown and golden-brown surfaces. Listed on page 84 of the 2021 *Guide Book*. Census: 1 in 64 Brown, 1 finer (10/20).

Ex: Garrett Collection, Part IV (Bowers and Ruddy, 3/1981), lot 1735; Marvin Browder; Ed Milas; Jon Hanson (8/8/1998); Donald G. Partrick.

3962 1792 Washington President Perkins Pattern Cent, First Legend Reverse, Copper, Plain Edge, Baker-59, W-10690, Musante GW-35 (A), R.6—Obverse Tooled—NGC Details. AU. It was long believed that the Westwood Mint coined Baker-59, but Jacob Perkins of Newburyport, Massachusetts, engraved this rare variety using the Westwood Mint 1791 Washington cents as a model. A die passed down in the Perkins family helped provide confirmation. Baker-59 is rare. As of 10/20, PCGS has certified only two examples, both as VF35. NGC has graded five pieces, one each as VG Details, VF Details, XF Details, XF45, and AU Details. This is a sharp gunmetal-gray pattern cent with the usual minor incompleteness of strike on the center of the first legend reverse. Each side shows a couple of faint thin marks, and the obverse field is unobtrusively smoothed.

Ex: Briesland Collection (Stack's, 6/1973), lot 877; Gilbert Steinberg (Stack's, 10/1989), lot 194; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick.

(1792) Washington Born Virginia 'Cent' GW-33 (B) in Silver, Extremely Rare Very Fine Details



(1792) Washington Born Virginia Cent Second Reverse, MS64 Brown Baker-60, Condition Census Quality



1792 Washington President Cent AU Details, Plain Edge, Baker-59 GW-35 (A)





1792 Washington President Mule, AU55
Very Rare Lettered Edge
The Finest Baker-59A, GW-35 (B)

3963 1792 Washington President Perkins Pattern, First Legend Reverse, Copper, Lettered Edge, Baker-59A, Breen-1235, W-10695, GW-35 (B), High R.7, AU55 NGC. 176.2 grains, 30.7 mm. This mule combines the obverse of the Eagle and Stars coins, GW-31, with the 10-line inscribed reverse of the Washington Born Virginia coins. All of these pieces are known to be the work of Newburyport, Massachusetts, artist and mechanic, Jacob Perkins. Four of these are known with a Lettered Edge, along with 15 to 20 Plain Edge examples. This finest known example has rich chocolate-brown surfaces with trivial marks of no consequence. The strike is excellent, if a trifle weak at the central reverse as always for the first legend reverse. The reverse weakness is opposite the deepest recesses of the obverse die. An extremely important opportunity for the Washington specialist to acquire the finest known of just three pieces in private collections.

Walter Breen enumerated four Lettered Edge pieces in his *Complete Encyclopedia*, and we have expanded slightly on his roster:

1. AU55 NGC. Norweb Family Collection (Stack's, 11/2006), lot 2053; Donald G. Partrick. **The present lot.** Believed to be Ex: J. Carson Brevoort; Lorin G. Parmelee (New York Coin & Stamp Co., 6/1890), lot 809; Isaac F. Wood (Chapman Brothers, 7/1894), lot 199. Parmelee purchased the Brevoort Collection intact, kept pieces that he wanted, and consigned the balance to the Strobbridge sale of June 1876.

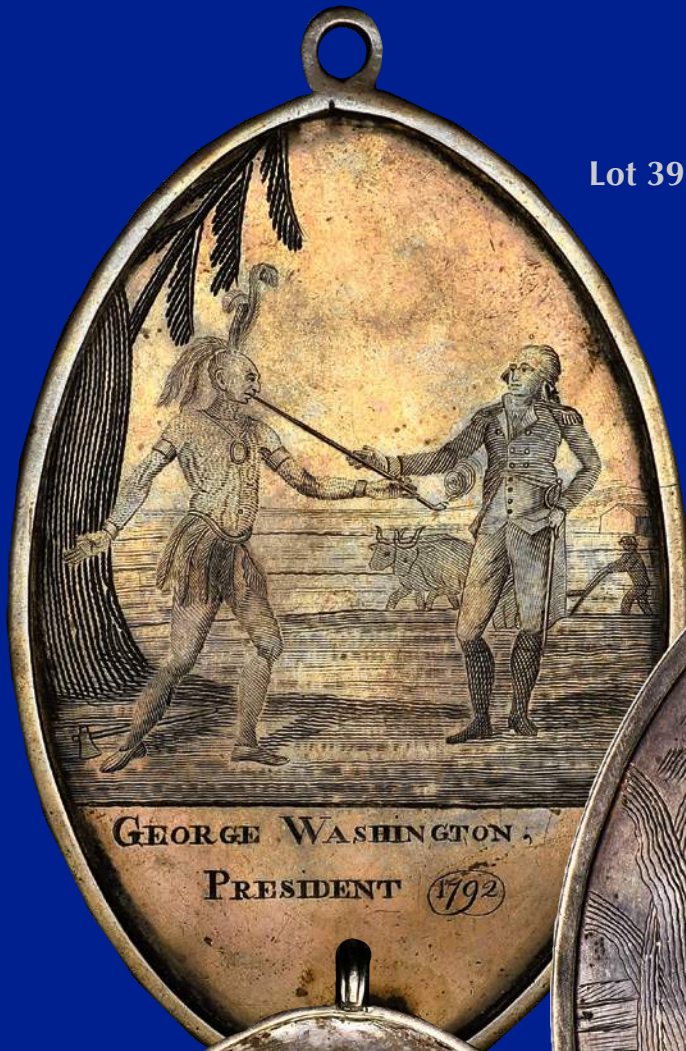
2. EF Details Polished per Stuart Levine. Joseph J. Mickley; Col. Mendes I. Cohen (Edward Cogan, 10/1875), lot 1490; William Sumner Appleton; Massachusetts Historical Society.

3. VF. Matthew Adams Stickney; Col. James W. Ellsworth; John Work Garrett; Johns Hopkins University (Bowers and Merena, 3/1981), lot 1733

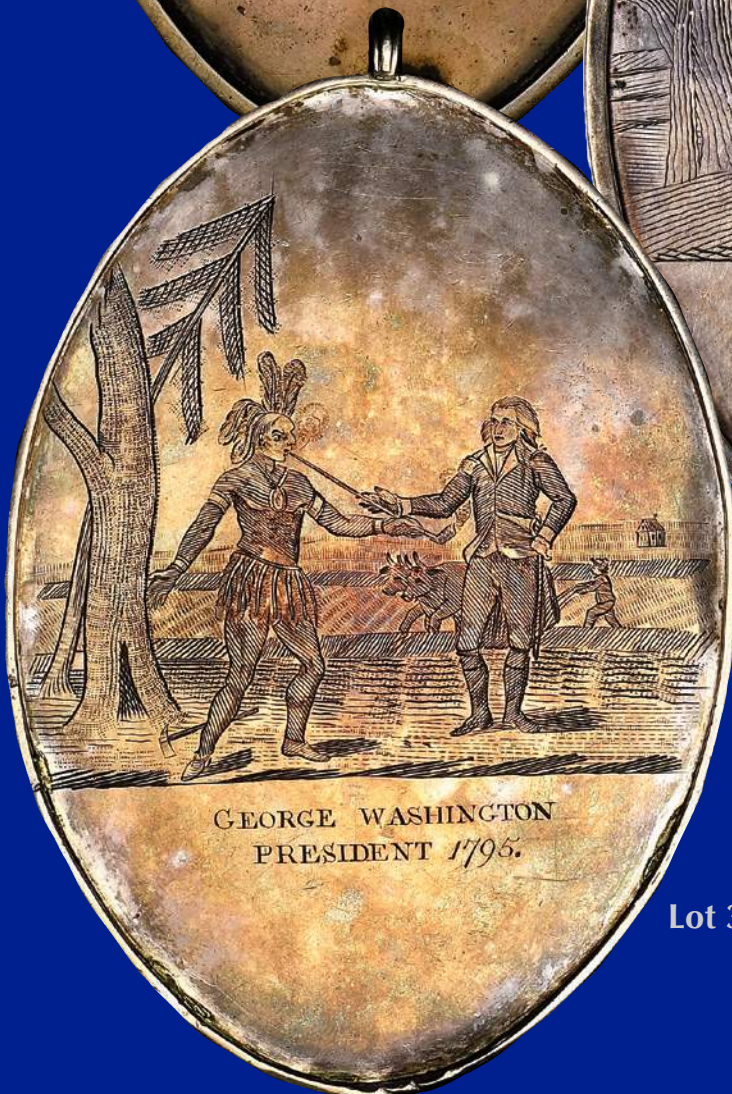
4. VG Details, Reverse Weaker, Graffiti. John L. Roper, 2nd (Stack's, 12/1983), lot 400, which realized \$800. PCGS# 720

Lot 3964

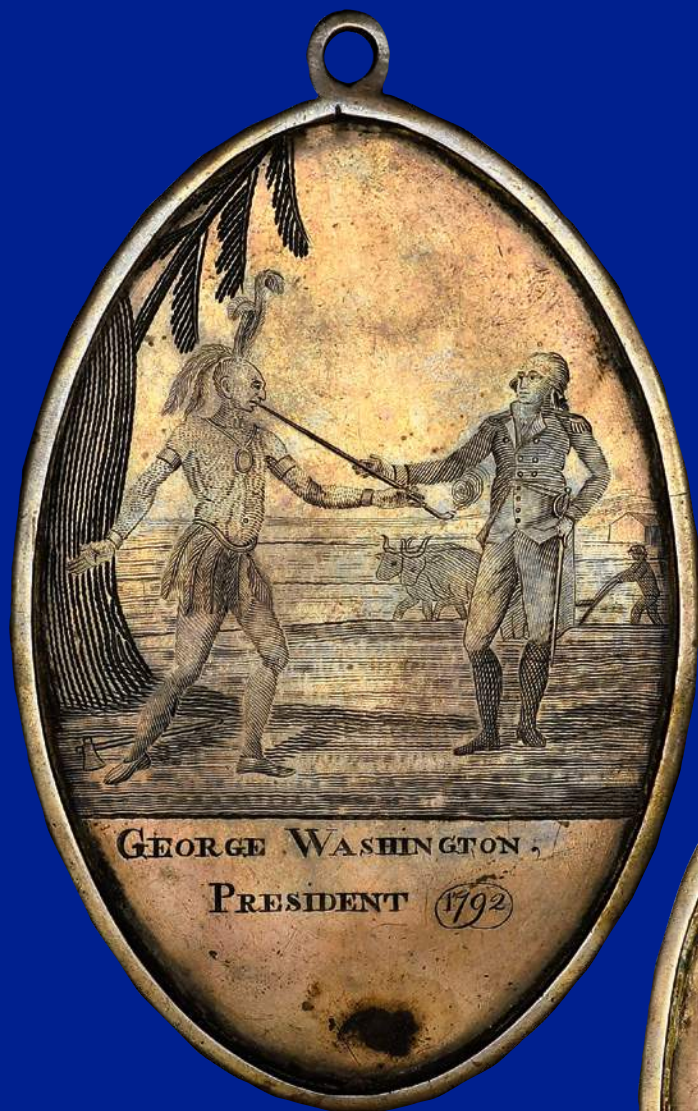
INDIAN PEACE MEDALS



Lot 3965



Lot 3966



GEORGE WASHINGTON,
PRESIDENT 1792



1792 George Washington Oval Peace Medal Gilcrease Museum Plate Medal From the Boyd and Ford Collections

3964 1792 George Washington President Oval Engraved Indian Peace Medal, Silver, Unsigned, Baker 174V, Belden 4-C, Prucha 34, Gilcrease 6.10. Genuine NGC. Small size, 80.5 x 133 mm. An impressive small size medal with intact rim and loop. The Fuld Census published in *Peace Medals: Negotiating Power in Early America* (Gilcrease Museum, 2011) records eight examples of the 1792 small size oval medals. This exact medal is plated on page 56 of the Gilcrease Museum book. Well-executed with fine engraving, it is a lovely medium silver-gray medal. The round loop is parallel to the face of the medal, and is a different style from those employed by Joseph Richardson or Joseph Loring. However, the engraving style appears to us to be closer to Richardson's than Loring's. Hints of gold and delicate iridescent toning are displayed on both sides with a splash of deep steel near the bottom of the obverse.

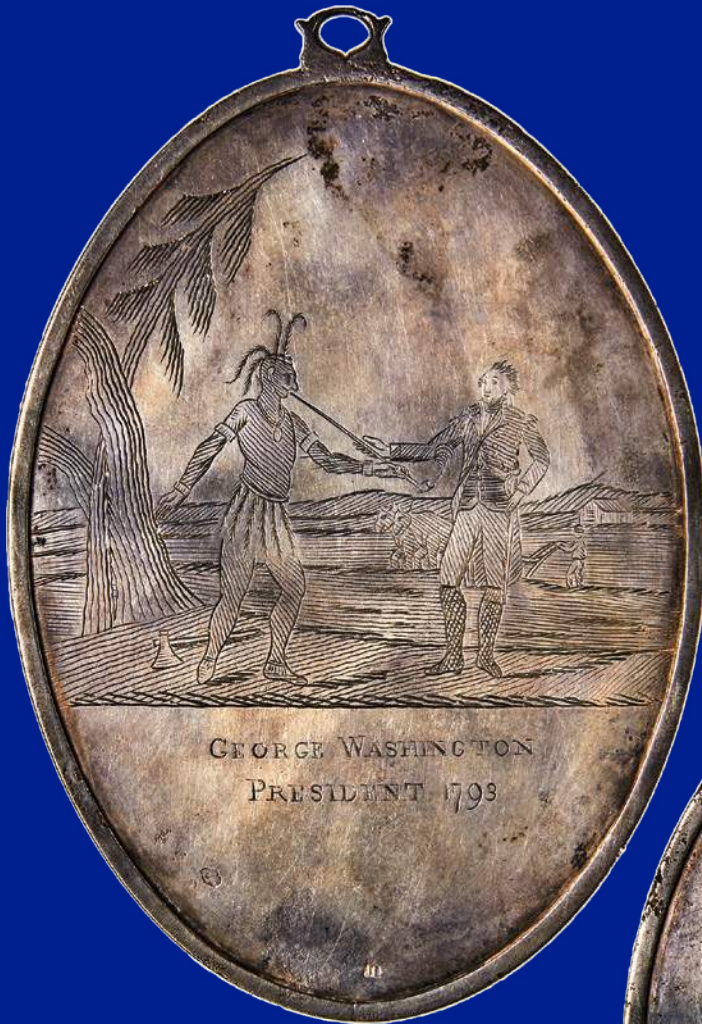
The Ford cataloger stated that just two examples of the small size 1792 medals are known, the other in the ANS Collection. The late George Fuld prepared a detailed census of all George Washington oval engraved Peace medals. He enumerated eight examples of this 1792 small size medal:

1. American Numismatic Society, Ex: Howland Wood and Elliott Smith (1921).
2. Ontario County Historical Society, Canandaigua, New York.
3. F.C.C. Boyd; John J. Ford, Jr. **The present lot.**
4. National Numismatic Collection, Smithsonian Institution, Ex: Marshall P. Blankarn.
5. New York State resident (per Belden).
6. Charles H. Fisher (3/1936), lot 757, Ex: Chief Keses.
7. Gilcrease Museum, Tulsa, Oklahoma.
8. Thomas L. Elder (9/1936), lot 1567, Ex: Family of Governor William Clark.

Fuld's list includes four examples in museums and four others in private hands. The Ford Collection cataloger believed that this piece is the same as the one that Belden stated was owned by the New York resident. The supposition is reasonable and reduces the number in private hands by one example. Furthermore, Fuld reported that the example Elder sold in 1936 from the family of Governor William Clark appeared as lot 1567 in his September catalog, but that lot is a 1722 Rosa Americana penny. That would reduce the number to six.

Proposed "Regulations for the Government of the Indian Department" were prepared in 1829 including rules to govern the use of medals: "The largest medals will be given to the principal village chiefs, those of the second size will be given to principal war chiefs, and those of the third size to the less distinguished chiefs and warriors." In an article in *The Numismatist* of March 1996, George Fuld wrote: "Although these procedures were never formally approved, the protocol suggested had been followed as far back as 1789." The 1792 to 1795 engraved oval Peace medals that were distributed on by or on behalf of President George Washington were prized by the recipients. Some were passed down from one generation to the next, and most of those are held in museum collections. Others may have been buried with the recipients when they passed away. The fate of many others remains unknown. However, what is known is the extreme rarity of these medals in private hands.

Ex: F.C.C. Boyd; John J. Ford, Jr. (*Stack's*, 5/2004), lot 190; Donald G. Partrick.



1793 George Washington Oval Peace Medal Engraved by Joseph Loring

3965 1793 George Washington President Oval Engraved Indian Peace Medal, Silver, Unsigned, Baker 174T, Belden 7-B, Prucha 32, Gilcrease 6.12. **Genuine NGC.** Middle size, 105 x 150 mm. George Fuld's Census in the 2011 Gilcrease Museum book *Peace Medals: Negotiating Power in Early America*, records eight examples of the middle size 1793 oval Peace medals. This example bears the JL hallmark at the bottom of the obverse. Two additional examples of the middle size 1793 oval engraved Peace medals from the Donald G. Partrick Collection, one by Richardson and one by Loring, will appear in our April 2021 sale. This example has pleasing light gray surfaces with natural gold patina and some faint hairlines. Slight wear is noted at the centers. In the Gilcrease Museum book George Fuld writes:

"One observation applies to genuine oval medals: The Indian who wore the medal liked to keep it shiny. Rubbing the medal with fine sand would brighten them up. After repeated rubbing, the central area of the medal would be worn, leaving the outside area still sharper. All known genuine oval peace medals are worn to some extent. None exist in Mint State from non-awarded stock."

Peace medals distributed in colonial America began with British medals about the year 1714. French and Spanish authorities began issuing medals as well. The purpose was for these European nations to gain allegiance of the Native Americans. After gaining Independence, the United States distributed the large engraved silver medals to replace the earlier Spanish, French, and British medals. While Peace medals of later years were struck at the Philadelphia Mint, these 1790s medals were each hand engraved by various silversmiths including Joseph Richardson and Joseph Loring.

At the time these medals were produced, the United States Mint did not have the capability of striking such large medals. The Mint's presses were barely suitable to produce silver dollars at the time. The little existing documentation today suggests that about 500 engraved oval Peace medals were produced, while current estimates indicate an approximate 10% survival rate.

George Fuld's Census in the 2011 Gilcrease Museum book, *Peace Medals: Negotiating Power in Early America* includes the following:

Belden 7-B, 106 x 147 mm.: Sotheby's (1989); Fairfield Collection (Stack's, 5/1993), lot 116; National Portrait Gallery; Smithsonian Institution.

Belden 7-B, 105 x 150 mm.: Donald G. Partrick Collection. **The present lot.**

Belden 7-B, 105 x 144 mm.: Mrs. William Delesdernier; Oklahoma Historical Society; National Cowboy Hall of Fame; Donald G. Partrick Collection. This medal will be offered in our April 2021 Partrick Platinum! event.

Belden 8-B, 105 x 149 mm.: Charles Caleb Dresson (1889); Historical Society of Pennsylvania; Atwater Kent Museum.

Belden 8-B, 109 x 151 mm.: William H. Hunter (S.H. Chapman, 5/1920), lot 91; Virgil M. Brand; Brand Estate (Bowers and Merena, 6/1984), lot 961; Donald G. Partrick Collection. This example will be offered in our April 2021 Partrick Platinum! event.

Belden Unrecorded, 98 x 152 mm.: Marshall P. Blankarn; National Numismatic Collection; Smithsonian Institution.

Belden Unrecorded, 110 x 159 mm.: Mark Bortman; State Department Diplomatic Reception Rooms.

Belden Unrecorded, 108 x 147.5 mm.: Schermer Collection; National Portrait Gallery; Smithsonian Institution.

Belden 7-C, 81 x 122 mm.: W.W.C. Wilson; American Numismatic Society (edge rim missing). This medal should be listed in the census for small size medals, per the dimensions.



1795 George Washington Peace Oval Medal Engraved by Joseph Richardson Presented to Cayuga Chief Fish Carrier

3966 1795 George Washington President Oval Engraved Indian Peace Medal, Silver, by Joseph Richardson, Baker 174U, Type of Belden 10-B, Prucha 33, Gilcrease 6.14. Genuine NGC. Middle size, 104 x 149 mm. Type of Gilcrease illustration 6.14. Exceptionally well engraved at the hand of Joseph Richardson whose hallmark appears below the eagle on the reverse. NGC identifies this piece as genuine on an accompanying photo certificate. This lovely medal has pleasing silver-gray surfaces with gold and iridescent toning splashes on each side. The rim and loop remain intact, and the loop is attached at a right angle to the face of the medal, the style of Joseph Richardson.

Genuine examples of the oval engraved peace medals are rare, and the majority of those known today are held in museums. Examples are dated 1789, 1792, 1793, and 1795, and they are known in three sizes. The late George Fuld compiled a comprehensive census for the 2011 Gilcrease Museum book, *Peace Medals, Negotiating Power in Early America*. A 1789-dated medal in the American Numismatic Society Collection measures 106 x 137 mm, and is considered genuine. The authenticity of two others, located at the Winterthur Museum and the Denver Museum of Nature and Science, is questionable.

Three sizes of 1792-dated medals are known with a combined population of 15 examples including nine in museums. The 1793-dated medals are also known in three sizes with a recorded population of 17 examples including 12 in museums. There are two known sizes of the 1795-dated medals including the present piece. Fuld records a population of five examples with two in museums. The 38 examples in the Fuld census include 24 in museum collections and 14 in private hands. The size of the medal was significant and indicated the importance of the recipient.

When Samuel Hudson and Henry Chapman offered this medal in 1905, they quoted a letter from W.F. Greany who wrote:

“Presented to ‘Fish Carrier’ of the Cayugas of New York State, afterwards of Canada, for services rendered around the Canadian frontier in the war with England. Has only been in two chiefs’ families since 1795.”

Fish Carrier, an Iroquois chief of the Cayuga People, supported American forces during the Revolutionary War in the Wyoming Valley Massacre and the Battle of Newtown in 1779. The Iroquois Confederacy included six nations, the Cayugas, Senecas, Oneidas, Onondagas, Mohawks, and Tuscaroras. Fish Carrier reportedly relieved tensions between the Senecas (who supported British forces) and the Oneidas (who supported American forces). A December 8, 1901 article in *The Washington Times* reports that Fish Carrier’s grandson, also Fish Carrier, was in possession of the medal given to his grandfather.

An article that appeared in the *New York Times* on May 5, 1884 recorded 1792 rather than 1795 as the date of this medal:

“The Cayuga Indians’ Claim

“Buffalo, N.Y., May 4—Isaac Davis, a pure Mohawk Indian, came here to-day from Canandaigua, Canada. He carried a silver medal presented by George Washington, in 1792, to the Cayuga Chief, ‘Fish Carrier,’ for valor and services of the Cayugas in the Revolutionary war. On one side is likeness of Washington, who is represented as putting the pipe of peace in the mouth of Fish Carrier. On the other side is the United States coat of arms. Davis went to the office of United States Commissioner Strong as the representative of the Cayugas on the Canadian reservation, who are seeking to recover an annuity claimed to be due from the original purchase money upon the treaty of Ghent, Dec. 24, 1814. The Cayugas were paid \$2,300 by the United States, but the Canadian Cayugas did not regard this payment as satisfactory. There are 1,000 Cayugas in Canada and they propose to claim \$100,000 due them for principal and interest under the treaty. The original treaty was unearthed here to-day, written on deerskin. Attorney-General O’Brien has appointed next Tuesday to hear the claim, when Commissioner Strong and Isaac Davis are to appear before him and the Board of Land Commissioners to argue the matter. The silver medal of Davis, which is a pretentious affair, will be used as evidence. For many years the Cayugas have tried to obtain legislative action in this matter, but their petitions have been officially pigeon-holed. The treaties of 1789 and 1795, agreeing to pay them annually \$2,300, appear to be still in force with indefinite results.”

Ex: Cayuga Chief Fish Carrier; later, his grandson, also named Fish Carrier; Charles Morris Collection Sale (S.H. and H. Chapman, 4/1905), lot 157; Robert Garrett; John Work Garrett; Johns Hopkins University (Bowers and Ruddy, 3/1981), lot 1914; Donald G. Partrick.



**Washington Success Medal, MS63
Gilt, Large Size, W-10900
Scarce Early Die State**

3967 Undated Washington Success Medal, Large Size, Reeded Edge, Gilt, Baker-265B, DeWitt-GW-1792-1, W-10900, Musante GW-41 (A), R.5, MS63 NGC. Struck in brass and subsequently gilt. Baker-265B is the very scarce variety without a die break through Washington's nose. Baker-265 shows a bold descending crack from nose to rim, and is seen more often than B-265B. All examples from this die pair were struck in brass. A number of silvered pieces are known, but this is the first gilt representative we have encountered. The centers show moderate incompleteness of strike as usual for the variety, but the sole surface imperfection is a field lint mark behind Washington's neck.

Ex: Col. James W. Ellsworth Collection; John Work Garrett; Garrett Collection, Part IV (Bowers and Ruddy, 3/1981), lot 1740; Bert Cohen (8/9/1989); Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# 2VZ7, PCGS# 780



**Undated (1800) Washington Funeral Medal
MS65, Musante GW-70A
GW Inscribed on the Funeral Urn
Extremely Rare Gold Impression**

3968 Undated (1800) Washington Funeral Urn Medal, Baker-166, GW-70A, Gold, MS65 NGC. Plain edge, 243.0 grains. Dies 1-B. Holed for suspension. President Washington's death on December 14, 1799, was a profound tragedy for the nation, and tributes were organized throughout the country to honor his memory. Perkins struck the Funeral Urn medals to be worn by the mourners. Three memorial processions were held in Boston in early 1800; the public events were held on January 9 and February 22. The Masons had a separate procession on February 11 to honor their late "brother."

These medals featuring a profile of Washington on the obverse and a funeral urn on the reverse, inscribed GW, are the most frequently encountered examples, and they were struck in gold, silver, copper, and white metal. Another variety has a Skull and Crossbones reverse, and a third variety has the letters GW on the base of the urn. Dies for all of these medals were engraved by Jacob Perkins of Newburyport, Massachusetts, who like Washington was a Mason. George Fuld identified seven obverse dies and nine reverse dies. There are also oval shells similar to the obverse design.

The silver and white metal examples are frequently encountered, copper strikes are rare, and gold funeral medals are extremely rare. This exceptional example has brilliant yellow-gold surfaces with highly reflective, nearly fully mirrored fields. Perhaps only one or two others equal the quality of this impressive gold funeral medal.

Ex: Wayte Raymond (7/28/1958); John J. Ford, Jr. (Stack's, 5/2004), lot 168; Donald G. Partrick.

PCGS# 597419







**Undated (1800) Washington Funeral Medal, MS63
Skull and Crossbones Reverse, Musante GW-71A
Extremely Rare Gold Example
The Finer of Two Known**

3969 Undated (1800) Washington Funeral Medal, Skull and Crossbones, Baker-165, GW-71A, Gold, R.8, MS63 NGC. Plain edge, 203.2 grains. Dies 2-A.2. Holed at 12 o'clock for suspension as usual. This variety in gold has appeared in two of the great 20th century collections, Garrett and Norweb. Although a third example is rumored, no such piece has been seen, and the known population remains at only two examples of which this is the finer. The other medal, to be sold in a future Partrick offering, is AU Details, Cleaned, NGC. It is the Garrett example.

Based on George Fuld's earlier descriptions, Neil Musante identified the various obverse and reverse dies for Jacob Perkins' funeral medals. For the Skull and Crossbones design, Musante recorded the 2-A.2 die pair as GW-71A, the only variety struck in gold. (The Norweb cataloger noted the die pairing as 1-A.1, but that was a misattribution.)

This gorgeous example has fully reflective fields of medium greenish-gold color. Design details are strikingly bold on both obverse and reverse. Washington's profile stands out prominently amid the wreath motif and legend, HE IS IN HIS GLORY, THE WORLD IN TEARS. A four-line curving abbreviated notation of important dates from Washington's birth to his death appears on the reverse, with the Skull and Crossbones symbol in higher relief at the bottom. That well-known memento mori (remember that you must die) is also a Masonic emblem. Jacob Perkins, a Mason himself, honored Washington by striking these medals for mourners to wear during the February 11, 1800, funeral procession organized by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. The proceedings of that lodge recounts the ceremony in great detail, with the procession of over 1600 "Brethren" led by "Two Grand Pursuivants clad in sable robes and weeds, mounted on elegant white horses ..."

In his diary entry for that date, the officiating Reverend William Bentley of Salem discusses his post-funeral dinner with fellow lodge members Paul Revere, Isaiah Thomas, and Jacob Perkins, writing:

"Mr. Perkins of Newburyport, so eminent for his Mechanic genius, & on this occasion so well known by his excellent medals, in a great variety, of our General Washington. He has also executed with great success, a Medallion on the same interesting occasion."

Each of the two known examples of this Perkins creation was probably struck over a circulating gold coin, likely a Spanish four escudos; no trace of the undertype is evident on the present piece. This gold Skull and Crossbones funeral medal is historically important, highly attractive, and extraordinarily rare.

In the April 1881 catalog of the L. F. Montanye sale, Sampson wrote: "An extremely rare, and probably unique funeral medal, which once sold for \$105. Very beautiful impression."

This will be only the fourth public offering of Perkins' iconic medal since it was struck in 1800.

Ex: L.F. Montanye (H.G. Sampson, 4/1881), lot 565; (H.G. Sampson, 6/1882), lot 388; Later, Liberty Holden; Emory May Norweb; Norweb Family Collection (Stack's, 11/2006), lot 2122; Donald G. Partrick.

PCGS# 928



**(1800) Washington Oval
Funeral Medal, MS62
By Jacob Perkins, Gold, Uniface
Baker-169, Musante GW-75 (A)**

3970 (1800) Washington Funeral Medal, Gold, Baker-169, Musante GW-75 (A), MS62 NGC. 25.6 grains. Uniface oval wafer, 25 x 31 mm. About one dozen examples are known of the rare oval gold Washington Funeral medal, executed in fine style by Massachusetts engraver Jacob Perkins in 1800. The medals were issued by Ebsen Moulton of Boston, and intended to be placed in lockets. A majority of survivors are holed and in lightly circulated grades. Those pieces were possibly worn at Washington's Boston funeral processions, held January 9, February 11 (Masons), and February 22, 1800. Others are known encased in lockets and jewelry, and one was inserted into the cover of a deluxe binding of Henry T. Tuckerman's book, *The Character and Portraits of Washington*. The present example is unholed and Uncirculated. It exhibits a sharp strike, and the semiprooflike sun-gold surfaces are smooth save for minor hairlines.

Ex: John J. Ford, Jr. (Stack's, 5/2004), lot 184; Donald G. Partrick.



Undated Ricketts's Circus Token, MS62 Extremely Rare Silver Impression Rulau E-PA-428

3971 Undated (1793-99) Ricketts's Circus, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Silver, Rulau E-PA-428, R.8, MS62 NGC. The story of John Bill Ricketts and his circus tokens, silver and bronze, was told in Roger S. Siboni's article, "The Ricketts's Circus Tokens," that appeared in the March/April 2015 issue of the *MCA Advisory*. The obverse features the Ricketts family coat of arms while the reverse has RICKETTS'S CIRCUS on two lines with a wreath below and ornamentation above. The 1793 to 1799 date range for these undated tokens is based on the time that Ricketts's Circus operated in Philadelphia. The circus opened on April 3, 1793, to nearly 700 patrons. The end of the affair in Philadelphia occurred in December 1799 when the circus and several nearby buildings were lost to a fire that began when a trusted employee left a lit candle in the building.

Ricketts's Circus was intended to provide entertainment for Philadelphia's upper class. Box seats were one dollar and general admission seats were 50 cents, a significant amount when a typical member of the working class may have earned one dollar per day. The performances were unlike those of modern 20th or 21st century circuses. Emphasis was on horsemanship and equestrian displays. Siboni writes:

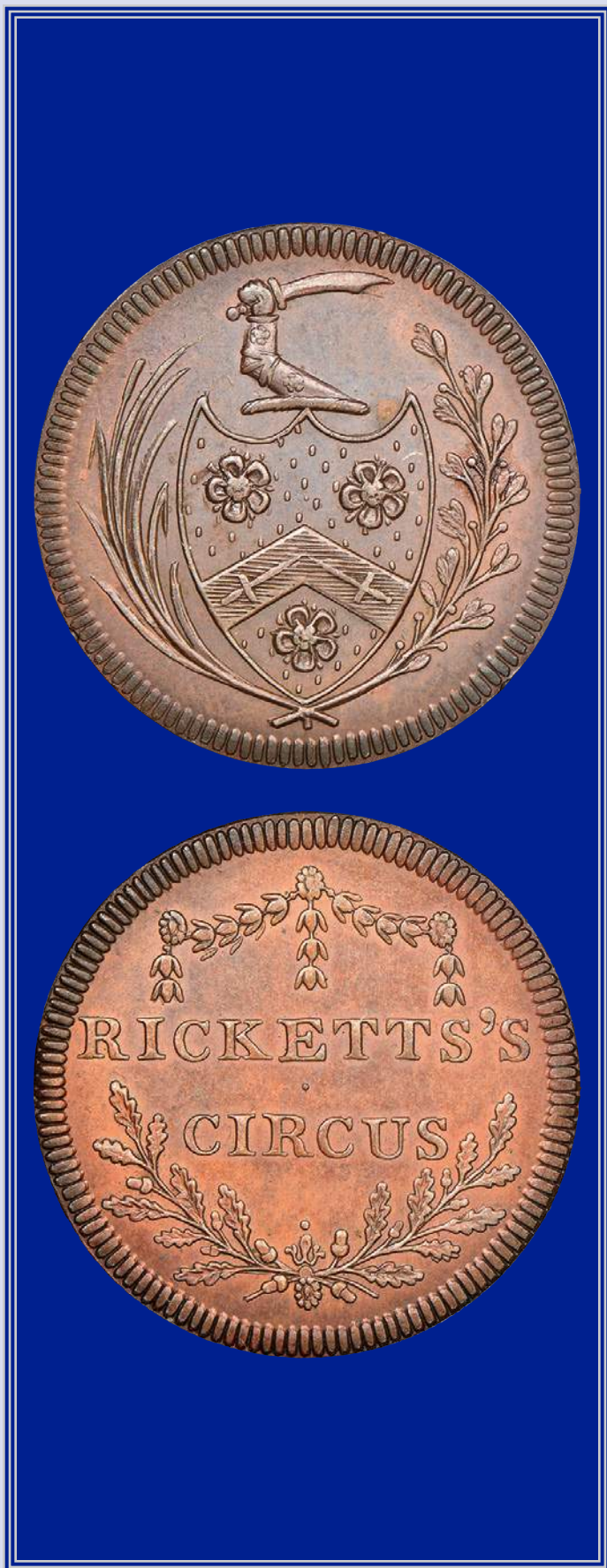
"In that era, the circus was ordered in a far different format from the one we think of today. The best circuses in Europe would provide a range of entertainment, generally including pantomime, opera, singing and instrumental music, along with rope dancing, balancing acts, clowning, acrobatics and equestrian performances."

The silver and bronze tokens may have been admission tickets to the circus. In fact, Siboni reports that in October 1796 Ricketts advertised "Silver Tickets" that functioned as season passes. There were 32 theater performances conducted during the 1796-1797 season. These tokens are believed to be a product of the U.S. Mint, the first tokens or medals issued at that facility. Dies for the Ricketts's Circus tokens were included on a U.S. Mint inventory in the middle 19th century.

Both sides of this important token feature a sharp, well-centered strike with full border denticles. The silver-gray surfaces have splashes of gold and blue-steel toning. These tokens are extremely rare. The Donald G. Partrick Collection has a second silver example (XF details, plugged) that will appear in a future Partrick sale. A third silver example is held in the American Numismatic Society Collection. We know of no others.

Ex: RARCOA (9/1972); Donald G. Partrick. Possibly Ex: J.N.T. Levick Sale (W.E. Woodward, 5/1884), lot 1164; Benjamin Betts Collection (Lyman H. Low, 1/1898), lot 228; Virgil M. Brand (journal #17863).





**Ricketts's Circus Token, MS64 Brown
Rulau E-PA-428, Julian UN-32**

3972 (Circa 1840) Ricketts's Circus MS64 Brown NGC. Rulau E-PA-430, Julian UN-32. Copper, R.7. John Bill Ricketts operated a top-quality circus in Philadelphia and Boston between 1793 and 1799. Tokens for the circus are known, about one dozen in copper and another two or three in silver. Copper originals were struck during the 1790s on thin planchets with a reeded edge. Copper restrikes were made circa 1840 on thick planchets with a plain edge, among them the present piece. The restrikes are more available than originals, though all varieties are very rare to extremely rare. The dies were inventoried by Franklin Peale at the U.S. Mint, though the identity of the engraver is unknown. This is a magnificent near-Gem with a sharp strike and excellent eye appeal. The golden-brown and gunmetal-gray surfaces are smooth, with one small spot near the right shield corner.

Ex: RARCOA (1972); Donald G. Partrick.



1795 S-80, B-11b Jefferson Head Cent, VF30 Third Finest Known The Earle-Hines-Sheldon Example

3973 1795 Jefferson Head, Plain Edge, S-80, B-11b, Low R.5, VF30 NGC. The obverse of this example is plated in the original Dr. William H. Sheldon work, *Early American Cents*. The obverse and reverse are illustrated in *United States Large Cents 1793 - 1814* by William C. Noyes. During the last decade of the 18th century, there were people who felt that operation of the unprofitable United States Mint was an unnecessary government expense, and that the facility should be abolished. The alternative was private manufacture of coins in America or in Europe. One proponent of an alternative coinage was John Harper, a New Jersey mechanic and sawmaker who was formerly associated with Albion Cox at the Rahway Mint that produced New Jersey coppers.

The belief is that Harper produced the Jefferson Head cents as samples of his work for Congressional Representatives with the goal of obtaining the coveted private coinage contract. In the end, proposals from Harper and others were unrealized, and the U.S. Mint continued in operation.

Described in the August 1893 C.T. Whitman sale as: "Jefferson Head, so-called from the head of Liberty resembling Jefferson. Very fine. Bold impression. Struck, not cast as those sometimes offered. One of the best known, probably the second finest. Excessively rare."

An exceptional olive and light steel-blue copper with lighter brown devices. While a glass reveals slight surface roughness, this example has excellent eye appeal. Bill Noyes grades this piece VF30 for sharpness and net VF20. It is recorded as the third finest known behind the ANS coin and the Alan Weinberg coin that we sold two years ago at the 2019 FUN auction. Our EAC grade is VF25.

Ex: C.T. Whitman (*Chapman Brothers*, 8/1893), lot 834; George H. Earle, Jr. (*Henry Chapman*, 6/1912), lot 3394; J.C. Barnes; David Proskey; Henry C. Hines (1944); Dr. William H. Sheldon (4/19/1972); R.E. Naftzger, Jr. (2/23/1992); Jay Parrino (*The Mint*); Donald G. Partrick.

NGC ID# 2722, PCGS# 35741 Base PCGS# 1386



End of Session Three



**PARTRICK
PLATINUM!**



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Bidding Options:

8. Bids in Signature Auctions may be placed as set forth in the printed catalog section entitled “Choose your bidding method.” For auctions held solely on the Internet, see the alternatives on HA.com. Review at <http://www.ha.com/c/ref/web-tips.xzfbiddingTutorial>.
9. Presentment of Bids: Non-Internet bids (including but not limited to podium, fax, phone and mail bids) and floor bids must be on-increment or at a half increment (“Cut Bid”). Any podium, fax, phone, or mail bids that do not conform to a full or half increment will be rounded up or down to the nearest full or half increment and this revised amount will be considered your high bid.
10. Auctioneer's Execution of Certain Bids. Auctioneer cannot be responsible for your errors in bidding or entry of bids. When identical mail or fax bids are submitted, preference is given to the first received. To ensure the greatest accuracy, written bids should be entered on the standard printed bid sheet and received by Auctioneer at least two business days prior to Auction start. Auctioneer is not responsible for executing mail bids or fax bids received on or after the day the first lot is sold, nor Internet bids submitted after the published closing time; nor is Auctioneer responsible for proper execution of bids submitted by telephone, mail, fax, email, Internet, or in person once Auction begins. Bids placed electronically via the internet may not be withdrawn until your written request is received and acknowledged by Auctioneer (FAX: 214-409-1425); such requests must state the reason, and may constitute grounds for withdrawal of bidding privileges. Lots won by mail Bidders will not be delivered at the Auction unless prearranged.
11. Bid Increments. Bid increments (over the current bid level) determine the lowest amount you may bid on a particular lot. Bids greater than one increment over the current bid can be any whole dollar amount. It is possible under several circumstances for winning bids to be between increments, sometimes only \$1 above the previous increment. Please see: “How can I lose by less than an increment?” on our website. Bids will be accepted in whole dollar amounts only. No “buy” or “unlimited” bids will be accepted. Current bidding increments during any live auction session or components thereof (e.g. mail/fax bids and LiveProxy bidding) (see HA.com/c/ref/web-tips.xzfguidelines-increments) are:

Current Bid	Bid Increment	Current Bid	Bid Increment
< \$10	\$1	\$10,000 - \$19,999	\$1,000
\$10 - \$49	\$2	\$20,000 - \$49,999	\$2,000
\$50 - \$99	\$5	\$50,000 - \$99,999	\$5,000
\$100 - \$199	\$10	\$100,000 - \$199,999	\$10,000
\$200 - \$499	\$20	\$200,000 - \$499,999	\$20,000
\$500 - \$999	\$50	\$500,000 - \$999,999	\$25,000
\$1,000 - \$1,999	\$100	\$1,000,000 - \$1,999,999	\$50,000
\$2,000 - \$4,999	\$200	\$2,000,000 - \$9,999,999	\$100,000
\$5,000 - \$9,999	\$500	>= \$10,000,000	\$200,000

Note: Half-increment bidding is available prior to the live auction session.

12. If Auctioneer calls for a full increment, Bidder may request Auctioneer to accept a Cut Bid only once per lot. After offering a Cut Bid, Bidder may continue to bid on lot only at full increments. Off-increment bids may be accepted by the Auctioneer at Signature Auctions. Bids solicited by Auctioneer at other than the expected increment will not be considered Cut Bids.

Conducting the Auction:

13. Notice of the consignor's liberty to place bids on his lots in the Auction is hereby made in accordance with Article 2 of the Texas Business and Commercial Code. A “Minimum Bid” is an amount below which the lot will not sell. THE CONSIGNOR OF PROPERTY MAY PLACE WRITTEN “Minimum Bids” ON HIS LOTS IN ADVANCE OF THE AUCTION; ON SUCH LOTS, IF THE HAMMER PRICE DOES NOT MEET THE

“Minimum Bid”, THE CONSIGNOR MAY PAY A REDUCED COMMISSION ON THOSE LOTS. “Minimum Bids” are generally posted online several days prior to the Auction closing. Any successful bid placed by a consignor on his property on the Auction floor, by any means during the live session, or after the “Minimum Bid” for an Auction have been posted, will require the consignor to pay full Buyer's Premium and Seller's Commissions on such lot. Auctioneer or its affiliates expressly reserve the right to modify any such bids at any time prior to the hammer based upon data made known to the Auctioneer or its affiliates.

14. The highest qualified Bidder recognized by the Auctioneer shall be the Buyer. In the event of a tie bid, the earliest bid received or recognized wins. In the event of any dispute between any Bidders at an Auction, Auctioneer may at his sole discretion reoffer the lot. Auctioneer's decision and declaration of the winning Bidder shall be final and binding upon all Bidders. Bids properly offered, whether by floor Bidder or other means of bidding, may on occasion be missed or go unrecognized; in such cases, the Auctioneer may declare the recognized bid accepted as the winning bid, regardless of whether a competing bid may have been higher. Auctioneer reserves the right after the hammer fall to accept bids and reopen bidding for bids placed through the Internet or otherwise. Regardless of placed bids, Auctioneer reserves the right to withdraw any lot, or any part of a lot, from Auction at any time prior to the opening of any such lot by the auctioneer (crier), or in the case of Internet-only auctions when the bid opens for either live Internet bidding or the beginning of any extended period.
15. Auctioneer reserves the right to refuse to honor any bid or to limit the amount of any bid, in its sole discretion. A bid is considered not made in “Good Faith” when made by an insolvent or irresponsible person, a person under the age of eighteen, or is not supported by satisfactory credit, references, or otherwise. Regardless of the disclosure of his identity, any bid by a consignor or his agent on a lot consigned by him is deemed to be made in “Good Faith.” Any person apparently appearing on the OFAC list is not eligible to bid.
16. Nominal Bids. The Auctioneer in its sole discretion may reject nominal bids, small opening bids, or very nominal advances.
17. Lots bearing bidding estimates shall open at Auctioneer's discretion (generally 40%-60% of the low estimate). In the event that no bid meets or exceeds that opening amount, the lot shall pass as unsold or the Auctioneer may place a protective bid on behalf of the consignor.
18. All items are to be purchased per lot as numerically indicated and no lots will be broken.
19. Auctioneer reserves the right to rescind the sale in the event of nonpayment, breach of a warranty, disputed ownership, auctioneer's clerical error or omission in exercising bids and reserves, or for any other reason and in Auctioneer's sole discretion.
20. Auctioneer occasionally experiences Internet and/or Server service outages, and Auctioneer periodically schedules system downtime for maintenance and other purposes, during which Bidders cannot participate or place bids. If such outages occur, bidding may be extended at Auctioneer's discretion. Bidders unable to place their bids through the Internet are directed to contact Client Services at 877-HERITAGE (437-4824).
21. The Auctioneer, its affiliates, or their employees consign items to be sold in the Auction, and may bid on those lots or any other lots.
22. The Auctioneer may extend advances, guarantees, or loans to certain consignors.
23. The Auctioneer has the right to sell certain unsold items after the close of the Auction. Such lots shall be considered sold during the Auction and all these Terms and Conditions shall apply to such sales including but not limited to the Buyer's Premium, return rights, and disclaimers.

Payment:

24. All sales are strictly for cash in United States dollars (including U.S. currency, bank wire, cashier checks, travelers checks, eChecks, and bank money orders, and are subject to all reporting requirements). All deliveries are subject to good funds; funds being received in Auctioneer's account before delivery of the merchandise; and all payments are subject to a clearing period. Auctioneer reserves the right to determine if a check constitutes “good funds”: checks drawn on a U.S. bank are subject to a ten business day hold, thirty days when drawn on an international bank. Clients with pre-arranged credit may receive immediate credit for payments via eCheck, personal, or corporate checks. All others will be subject to a hold of 5 business days, or more, for the funds to clear prior to releasing merchandise. (Ref. T&C item 7 Credit for additional information.) Payments can be made 24-48 hours post auction from the My Orders page of the HA.com website. Payment via credit card (Visa, Mastercard, and Discover) will be accepted upon prior approval by Auctioneer. All payments by credit card will incur a surcharge of 2.5%. Payment by eCheck, wire transfer, or check will not incur a surcharge. This fee only applies to credit transactions, and does not exceed Auctioneer's cost of processing.
25. Payment is due upon closing of the Auction session, or upon presentment of an invoice. Auctioneer reserves the right to void an invoice if payment in full is not received within 7 days after Auction close. In cases of nonpayment, Auctioneer's election to void a sale does not relieve the Bidder from their obligation to pay Auctioneer its fees (seller's and buyer's premium) on the lot and any other damages pertaining to the lot or Auctioneer. Alternatively, Auctioneer at its sole option, may charge a twenty (20%) fee based on the amount of the purchase. In either case the Auctioneer may offset amount of its claim against any monies owing to the Bidder or secure its claim against any of the Bidder's properties held by the Auctioneer.
26. Purchased lots may be subject to taxes or fees imposed by various foreign taxing agencies. Buyer is responsible for paying all foreign imposed taxes whether VAT, GST, etc. prior to delivery unless other arrangements are made in writing. Lots delivered to Buyer, or Buyer's representative are subject to all applicable state and local taxes, unless appropriate permits are on file with Auctioneer. Should state sales tax become applicable in the state for delivery prior to delivery of the property on the invoice, Buyer agrees to pay all applicable state sales tax as required by the delivery state as of the shipping date. Buyer agrees to pay Auctioneer the actual amount of tax due in the event that sales tax is not properly collected due to: 1) an expired, inaccurate, or inappropriate tax certificate or declaration, 2) an incorrect interpretation of the applicable statute, 3) or any other reason. The appropriate form or certificate must be on file at and verified by Auctioneer five days prior to Auction, or tax must be paid; only if such form or certificate is received by Auctioneer within 4 days after Auction can a refund of tax paid be made. Lots from different Auctions may not be aggregated for sales tax purposes.
27. In the event that Buyer's payment is dishonored upon presentment(s), Buyer shall pay the maximum statutory processing fee set by applicable state law. If Buyer attempts to pay via eCheck and Buyer's financial institution denies this bank account, or the payment cannot be completed using the selected funding source, Buyer agrees to complete payment using your credit card on file (subject to the surcharge detailed in paragraph 24).
28. If any Auction invoice submitted by Auctioneer is not paid in full when due, the unpaid balance will bear interest at the highest rate permitted by law from the date of invoice until paid. Any invoice not paid when due will bear a three percent (3%) late fee on the invoice amount. If the Auctioneer refers any invoice to an attorney for collection, Buyer agrees to pay attorney's fees, court costs, and other collection costs incurred by Auctioneer. If Auctioneer assigns collection to its in-house legal staff, such attorney's time expended on the matter shall be compensated at a rate comparable to the hourly rate of independent attorneys.
29. In the event Buyer fails to pay any amounts due, Auctioneer reserves the right to sell the lot(s) securing the invoice to any underbidders in the Auction that the lot(s) appeared, or at subsequent private or public sale, or relist the lot(s) in a future auction conducted by Auctioneer. A defaulting Buyer agrees to pay for the reasonable costs of resale (including a 15% seller's commission, if consigned to an auction conducted by Auctioneer). The defaulting Buyer is liable to pay any difference between his total original invoice for the lot(s), plus any applicable interest, and the net proceeds for the lot(s) if sold at private sale or the subsequent hammer price of the lot(s) less the 15% seller's commissions, if sold at an Auctioneer's auction.
30. Title shall not pass to Buyer until all invoices are paid in full. Auctioneer shall have a lien against the merchandise purchased by Buyer to secure payment of any and all outstanding Auction invoices. Auctioneer is further granted a lien and the right to retain possession of any other property of Buyer then held by Auctioneer or its affiliates to secure payment of any Auction invoice or any other amounts due Auctioneer or affiliates from Buyer. With respect to these lien rights, Auctioneer shall have all the rights of a secured creditor under Article 9 of the Texas Uniform Commercial Code, including but not limited to the right of sale (including a 15% seller's commission, if consigned to an auction conducted by Auctioneer). Any Heritage

foreclosure auction venue, whether or not the same venue as when the debt was incurred (e.g. Signature, Internet, or weekly), is deemed a reasonably commercial sale. In addition, with respect to payment of the Auction invoice(s), Buyer waives any and all rights of offset he might otherwise have against Auctioneer and the consignor of the merchandise included on the invoice. If Buyer owes Auctioneer or its affiliates on any account, Auctioneer and its affiliates shall have the right to offset such unpaid account by any credit balance due Buyer, and it may secure by possessory lien any unpaid amount by any of the Buyer's property in their possession.

Delivery, Shipping, and Handling Charges:

31. Buyer is liable for all shipping, handling, registration, and renewal fees, if any. Please refer to Auctioneer's website HA.com/c/shipping.zx for the latest charges or call Auctioneer. Auctioneer is unable to combine purchases from other auctions or affiliates into one package for shipping purposes. Merchandise will be shipped in a commercially reasonable time after payment in good funds for the merchandise and the shipping fees is received or credit extended, except when third-party shipment occurs. Buyer on lots designated for third-party shipment must designate the common carrier, accept risk of loss, and prepay shipping costs. Buyer agrees that Service and Handling charges related to shipping items which are not pre-paid may be charged to the credit card on file with Auctioneer (subject to the surcharge detailed in paragraph 24).
32. Successful international Bidders shall provide written shipping instructions, including specified customs declarations, to Auctioneer for any lots to be delivered outside of the United States. NOTE: Declaration value shall be the item's(s) hammer price together with its buyer's premium and Auctioneer shall use the correct harmonized code for the lot.
33. On all shipments in which Auctioneer charges the Delivery, Handling, and Transit Fee *infra*, any risk of loss during shipment will be borne by Auctioneer until the common carrier's confirmation of delivery to the address of record in Auctioneer's file, this is the "Secure Location". A common carrier's confirmation is conclusive to prove delivery to Buyer; if the client has a Signature release on file with the carrier, the package is considered delivered without Signature. Auctioneer shall arrange, select, and engage common carriers and other transportation vendors on your behalf. Transit services are subject to the following terms and conditions:
 - a. **Scope of Transit Services:** Merchandise for transit will be insured under one or more insurance policies issued by an authorized broker to Auctioneer. The merchandise will be insured for the invoice price of the properties (hammer price plus Buyer's Premium) ("Insured Value"). For each shipment, Buyer will provide a Secure Location to which the items will be delivered. NOTICE: **Auctioneer is neither an insurance company nor a common carrier of any type.**
 - b. **Auctioneer's Compensation for Transit Services:** Auctioneer will provide transit services to Buyer for ¼ of 1% of the Insured Value, plus packaging and handling fees and fees for the common carrier (collectively, "Delivery, Handling, and Transit Fee"). Buyer agrees to pay Delivery, Handling, and Transit Fee and comply with all terms of payment as set forth herein.
 - c. **Auctioneer's Limitation of Liability for Transit Services:** Buyer understands and agrees that Auctioneer's liability for loss of or damage to the items, if any, ends when the items have been delivered to the Secure Location, and Auctioneer has received evidence of delivery. Any claim that property has sustained loss or damage during transit must be reported to Auctioneer within seventy-two (72) hours of the delivery date. Any recovery for loss of or damage to any merchandise is limited to the lesser of actual cash value of the merchandise or the Insured Value. **Under no circumstances is Auctioneer liable for consequential or punitive damages.**
34. It shall be the responsibility for Buyer to arrange pick-up or shipping in a timely manner (within 10 days). Merchandise will be subject to storage and moving charges, including a \$100 administration fee plus \$10 daily storage for larger items and \$5 daily for smaller items (storage fee per item) after 35 days. In the event the merchandise is not removed within ninety days, the merchandise may be offered for sale to recover any past due storage or moving fees, including a 20% Seller's Commission.
35. A. NOTICE OF CITES COMPLIANCE: The purchase of items made from protected species: Any property made of or incorporating endangered or protected species or wildlife may have import and/or export restrictions established by the Convention of International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) in various countries and domestically. Plant and animal properties include (but are not limited to) items made of (or including) Brazilian rosewood, ivory, whalebone, turtle shell, coral, crocodile, alligator, lizard, or other wildlife. These items may not be available to ship internationally or, in some cases, domestically. Domestic bans and restrictions exist in these states: 1) California state law prohibits the importation of any product containing Python skin into the State of California, thus no lot containing Python skin will be shipped to or invoiced to a person or company in California. 2) Fossil Ivory is currently banned or restricted in 5 U.S. states: New York, New Jersey, California, Hawaii, and New Mexico. By placing a bid, the bidder acknowledges that he or she is aware of any restriction in their country or place of residence and takes responsibility for: 1) obtaining all information on such restricted items for both export and import; 2) obtaining all such licenses and/or permits. Delay, failure, or incapacity to obtain any such license or permit does not relieve the buyer of timely payment or afford them the capacity to void their purchase or payment. Lots containing potentially regulated wildlife material are noted in the description as a convenience to our clients. Heritage Auctions does not accept liability for errors or failure to mark lots containing protected or regulated species. For further assistance, please contact client services at 1-800-872-6467.
35. B. California State law prohibits the importation of any product containing Python skin into the State of California. No merchandise containing Python skin will be shipped to or invoiced to a person or company in California.
35. C. Auctioneer shall not be liable for any loss caused by or resulting from:
 - a. Seizure or destruction under quarantine or Customs regulation, or confiscation by order of any Government or public authority, or risks of contraband or illegal transportation of trade, or
 - b. Breakage of statuary, marble, glassware, bric-a-brac, porcelains, jewelry, and similar fragile articles.
36. Any request for shipping verification for undelivered packages must be made within 30 days of shipment by Auctioneer.

Cataloging, Warranties, and Disclaimers:

37. NO WARRANTY, WHETHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, IS MADE WITH RESPECT TO ANY DESCRIPTION CONTAINED IN THIS AUCTION OR ANY SECOND OPINE. Any description of merchandise or second opine contained in this Auction is for the sole purpose of identifying merchandise for those Bidders who do not have the opportunity to view merchandise prior to bidding, and no description of merchandise has been made part of the basis of the bargain or has created any express warranty that merchandise would conform to any description made by Auctioneer. Color variations can be expected in any electronic or printed imaging, and are not grounds for the return of any lot. NOTE: Auctioneer, in specified auction venues, e.g. Fine Art, may have express written warranties and Bidder is referred to those specific terms and conditions.
38. Auctioneer is selling only such right or title to merchandise being sold as Auctioneer may have by virtue of consignment agreements on the date of auction and disclaims any warranty of title to the merchandise. Auctioneer disclaims any warranty of merchantability or fitness for any particular purposes. All images, descriptions, sales data, and archival records are the exclusive property of Auctioneer, and may be used by Auctioneer for advertising, promotion, archival records, and any other uses deemed appropriate.
39. Translations of foreign language documents may be provided as a convenience to interested parties. Auctioneer makes no representation as to the accuracy of those translations and will not be held responsible for errors in bidding arising from inaccuracies in translation.
40. Auctioneer disclaims all liability for damages, consequential or otherwise, arising out of or in connection with the sale of any merchandise by Auctioneer to Bidder. No third party may rely on any benefit of these Terms and Conditions and any rights, if any, established hereunder are personal to Bidder and may not be assigned. Any statement made by the Auctioneer is an opinion and does not constitute a warranty or representation. No employee of Auctioneer may alter these Terms and Conditions, and, unless signed by a principal of Auctioneer, any such alteration is null and void.
41. Auctioneer shall not be liable for breakage of glass or damage to frames (patent or latent); such defects, in any event, shall not be a basis for return or reduction in purchase price.

Release:

42. In consideration of participation in Auction and the placing of a bid, Bidder expressly releases Auctioneer, its officers, directors and employees, its affiliates, and its outside experts that provide second opinions, from any and all claims, cause of action, chose of action, whether at law or equity or any arbitration or mediation rights existing under the rules of any professional society or affiliation based upon the assigned description, or a derivative theory, breach of warranty express or implied, representation or other matter set forth within these Terms and Conditions of Auction or otherwise. In the event of a claim, Bidder agrees that such rights and privileges conferred therein are strictly construed as specifically declared herein, and are the exclusive remedy. Bidder, by non-compliance to these express terms of a granted remedy, shall waive any claim against Auctioneer.

43. Notice: Some merchandise sold by Auctioneer is inherently dangerous e.g. firearms, cannons, and small items that may be swallowed or ingested or may have latent defects of all of which may cause harm to a person. Buyer accepts all risk of loss or damage from its purchase of these items and Auctioneer disclaims any liability whether under contract or tort for damages and losses, direct or consequential, and expressly disclaims any warranty as to safety or usage of any lot sold.

Dispute Resolution, Arbitration, and Remedies:

By placing a bid or otherwise participating in Auction, Bidder accepts these Terms and Conditions of Auction, and specifically agrees to the dispute resolution provided herein.

44. **Exclusive Dispute Resolution Process:** All claims, disputes, or controversies in connection with, relating to, and/or arising out of Bidder's participation in Auction or purchase of any lot, any interpretation of the Terms and Conditions of Sale or any amendments thereto, any description of any lot or condition report, any damage to any lot, any alleged verbal modification of any term of sale or condition report or description, and/or any purported settlement whether asserted in contract, tort, under Federal or State statute or regulation, or any claim made by Bidder of a lot or Bidder's participation in Auction involving the auction or a specific lot involving a warranty or representation of a consignor or other person or entity including Auctioneer (which claim Bidder consents to be made a party) (collectively, "Claim") shall be exclusively heard by, and the claimant (or respondent) and Auctioneer each consent to the Claim being presented in a confidential binding arbitration before a single arbitrator administered by and conducted under the rules of, the American Arbitration Association. The locale for all such arbitrations shall be Dallas, Texas. The arbitrator's award may be enforced in any court of competent jurisdiction. In the event that any Claim needs to be litigated, including actions to compel arbitration, construe the agreement, actions in aid of arbitration, or otherwise, such litigation shall be exclusively in the Courts of the State of Texas, in Dallas County, Texas, and if necessary the corresponding appellate courts. If a Claim involves a consumer, exclusive subject matter jurisdiction for the Claim is in the State District Courts of Dallas County, Texas and the consumer consents to subject matter and in personam jurisdiction; further CONSUMER EXPRESSLY WAIVES ANY RIGHT TO TRIAL BY JURY. A consumer may elect arbitration as specified above. Any claim involving the purchase or sale of numismatic or related items may be submitted through binding PNG arbitration. A Claim is not subject to class certification.
45. **Choice of Law:** Agreement and any Claim shall be determined and construed under Texas law.
46. **Fees and Costs:** The prevailing party (a party that is awarded substantial and material relief on its damage claim based on damages sought versus awarded or the successful defense of a Claim based on damages sought versus awarded) may be awarded reasonable attorneys' fees and costs.
47. **Remedies:** Any Claim must be brought within two (2) years of the alleged breach, default or misrepresentation or the Claim is waived. After one (1) year has elapsed, Auctioneer's maximum liability shall be limited to any commissions and fees Auctioneer earned on that lot. Auctioneer in no event shall be responsible for consequential damages, incidental damages, compensatory damages, or any other damages arising or claimed to be arising from the auction of any lot. Exemplary or punitive damages are not permitted and are waived. In the event that Auctioneer cannot deliver the lot or subsequently it is established that the lot lacks title, or other transfer or condition issue is claimed, in such cases the sole remedy shall be limited to rescission of sale and refund of the amount paid by Buyer; in no case shall Auctioneer's maximum liability exceed the high bid on that lot, which bid shall be deemed for all purposes the value of the lot. In the event of an attribution error, Auctioneer may at its sole discretion, correct the error on the Internet, or, if discovered at a later date, refund Buyer's purchase price without further obligation. Nothing herein shall be construed to extend the time of return or conditions and restrictions for return.
48. These Terms & Conditions provide specific remedies for occurrences in the auction and delivery process. Where such remedies are afforded, they shall be interpreted strictly. Bidder agrees that any claim shall utilize such remedies; Bidder making a claim in excess of those remedies provided in these Terms and Conditions agrees that in no case whatsoever shall Auctioneer's maximum liability exceed the high bid on that lot, which bid shall be deemed for all purposes the value of the lot.

Miscellaneous:

49. Agreements between Bidders and consignors to effectuate a non-sale of an item at Auction, inhibit bidding on a consigned item to enter into a private sale agreement for said item, or to utilize Auctioneer's Auction to obtain sales for non-selling consigned items subsequent to Auction, are strictly prohibited. If a subsequent sale of a previously consigned item occurs in violation of this provision, Auctioneer reserves the right to charge Bidder the applicable Buyer's Premium and consignor a Seller's Commission as determined for each auction venue and by the terms of the seller's agreement.
50. Acceptance of these Terms and Conditions qualifies Bidder as a client who has consented to be contacted by Heritage in the future. In conformity with "do-not-call" regulations promulgated by the Federal or State regulatory agencies, participation by Bidder is affirmative consent to being contacted at the phone number shown in his application and this consent shall remain in effect until it is revoked in writing. Heritage may from time to time contact Bidder concerning sale, purchase, and auction opportunities available through Heritage and its affiliates and subsidiaries.
51. **Rules of Construction:** Auctioneer presents properties in a number of collectible fields, and as such, specific venues have promulgated supplemental Terms and Conditions. Nothing herein shall be construed to waive the general Terms and Conditions of Auction by these additional rules and shall be construed to give force and effect to the rules in their entirety.

State Notices:

Notice as to an Auction in California. Auctioneer has in compliance with Title 2.95 of the California Civil Code as amended October 11, 1993 Sec. 1812.600, posted with the California Secretary of State its bonds for it and its employees, and the auction is being conducted in compliance with Sec. 2338 of the Commercial Code and Sec. 535 of the Penal Code.

Notice as to an Auction in New York City: This Auction is conducted in accord with the applicable sections of the New York City Department of Consumer Affairs Rules and Regulations as Amended. This a Public Auction Sale conducted by Auctioneer. The New York City Auctioneers conducting the sale of behalf of Heritage Auctions No. 1364738-DCA ("Auctioneer") are licensed Auctioneers including Daves, Nicholas 1304724, Guzman, Kathleen 0762165, Luray, Elyse 2015375, or as listed at HA.com/Licenses and as posted at the venue site. All lots are subject to: the consignor's right to bid thereon and consignor's option to receive advances on their consignments. Auction may offer, in its sole discretion, advances on consignments and extended financing to registered bidders, in accord with Auctioneer's internal credit standards. Auctioneer will disclose to bidders, upon request, a list of lots subject to an advance, reserve, guarantee, or Auctioneer's financial interests of any kind. All Terms and Conditions of Sale are available at HA.com and in the printed catalog, including term #21 which states: Consignor, auctioneer's affiliates and, its employees may bid on their lots or other lots for their own account in accordance with the laws of New York and they may have information as to the lots not available to the public. On lots bearing an estimate, the term refers to a value range placed on an item by the Auctioneer in its sole opinion but the final price is determined by the bidders.

Notice as to an Auction in Texas. Notice is hereby given that the auctioneer is licensed by the Texas Department of Professional Licensing and Regulation, and any concerns may be addressed to Department at P. O. Box 12157, Austin, TX 78711, (512) 463-6599, or <https://www.tdlr.texas.gov/>.

Additional Terms & Conditions: COINS & CURRENCY

COINS and CURRENCY TERM A: Signature® Auctions are not on approval. No certified material may be returned because of possible differences of opinion with respect to the grade offered by any third-party organization, dealer, or service. No guarantee of grade is offered for uncertified Property sold and subsequently submitted to a third-party grading service. There are absolutely no exceptions to this policy. Under extremely limited circumstances, (e.g. gross cataloging error) a purchaser, who did not bid from the floor, may request Auctioneer to evaluate voiding a sale: such request must be made in writing detailing the alleged gross error; submission of the lot to the Auctioneer must be pre-approved by the Auctioneer; and bidder must notify Ron Brackemyre (1-800-872-6467 Ext. 1312) in writing of such request within three (3) days of the non-floor bidder's receipt of the lot. Any lot that is to be evaluated must be in our offices within 30 days after Auction. Grading or method of manufacture do not qualify for this evaluation process nor do such complaints constitute a basis to challenge the authenticity of a lot. **AFTER THAT 30-DAY PERIOD, NO LOTS MAY BE RETURNED FOR REASONS OTHER THAN AUTHENTICITY.** Lots returned must be housed intact in their original holder. No lots purchased by floor Bidders may be returned (including those Bidders acting as agents for others) except for authenticity. Late remittance for purchases may be considered just cause to revoke all return privileges.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM B: Auctions conducted solely on the Internet **THREE (3) DAY RETURN POLICY:** Certified Coin and Uncertified and Certified Currency lots paid for within seven days of the Auction closing are sold with a three (3) day return privilege unless otherwise noted in the description as "Sold As Is, No Return Lot". You may return lots under the following conditions: Within three days of receipt of the lot, you must first notify Auctioneer by contacting Client Service by phone (877-HERITAGE (437-4824)) or e-mail (Bid@HA.com), and immediately ship the lot(s) fully insured to the attention of Returns, Heritage Auctions, 2801 W. Airport Freeway, Dallas TX 75261. Lots must be housed intact in their original holder and condition. You are responsible for the insured, safe delivery of any lots. A non-negotiable return fee of 5% of the purchase price (\$10 per lot minimum) will be deducted from the refund for each returned lot or billed directly. Postage and handling fees are not refunded. After the three-day period (from receipt), no items may be returned for any reason. Late remittance for purchases revokes these Return privileges.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM C: Bidders who have inspected the lots prior to any Auction, or attended the Auction, or bid through an Agent, will not be granted any return privileges, except for reasons of authenticity.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM D: Coins sold referencing a third-party grading service are sold "as is" without any express or implied warranty, except for a guarantee by Auctioneer that they are genuine. Certain warranties may be available from the grading services and the Bidder is referred to them for further details: Numismatic Guaranty Corporation (NGC), P.O. Box 4776, Sarasota, FL 34230, <http://www.ngccoin.com/services/writtenguarantee.asp>; Professional Coin Grading Service (PCGS), PO Box 9458, Newport Beach, CA 92658, <http://www.pcg.com/guarantee.html>; ANACS, 6555 S. Kenton St. Ste. 303, Englewood, CO 80111; and Independent Coin Grading Co. (ICG), 7901 East Belleview Ave., Suite 50, Englewood, CO 80111.

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PARTRICK PLATINUM! AUCTION

April 2021 | Dallas | Live & Online

Donald G. Partrick Collection

The April 2021 Partrick Platinum! auction will include the Partrick Collection of United States half cents that is nearly complete for varieties, including high-grade 1793 half cents, five 1796 half cents, two Specimen 1811 half cents, and an impressive run of proof-only issues. Additional colonial rarities, such as a 1776 Continental dollar in silver, will also be included. All items will be sold unreserved.



1861 Confederate Cent, PR62
Original Copper-Nickel Impression



1793 Cohen-3 Half Cent, MS64+ Brown
Extraordinary First Year
Half Cent



1794 Cohen-9 Half Cent,
MS64 Red and Brown
From the St. Oswald Sale



1794 C-4a Half Cent,
MS64+ Brown
Dramatic Late Die State



1776 Continental Dollar, VF35
The Romano Silver Example



1796 With Pole Half Cent,
MS65 Red and Brown
From the Whitney Collection



1811 Cohen-1 Half Cent,
SP64 Brown
Exceptional Design Definition



1844 Original Half Cent,
PR66★ Red Cameo
The Finest 1844 Half Cent



1795 No Pole Half Cent, Fine 12
Overstruck on Pattern
Half Dollar, Judd-22



1811 Mickley Restrike,
PR66 Brown
Private 19th Century
Half Cent Variety



1802/0 C-1 Half Cent, VF30
Reverse of 1800; Ex: Norweb

Visit [HA.com/Partrick](https://www.ha.com/Partrick) for more information

HERITAGE
AUCTIONS

DONALD G. PARTRICK COLLECTION

Upcoming Auctions

March 2021

Donald G. Partrick Collection of New Jersey Coppers
and other Selected Colonial Coins

View the online catalog and bid at [HA.com/1330](https://ha.com/1330)

February 13 – March 14, 2021

Donald G. Partrick Collection of Civil War Merchant
and Patriotic Tokens

View the online catalog and bid at [HA.com/63163](https://ha.com/63163)

April 2021

Partrick Platinum! Donald G. Partrick Platinum Night® Sale
of Colonial Rarities and Half Cents

View the online catalog and bid at [HA.com/1329](https://ha.com/1329)

April 30 – May 30, 2021

Selections from Donald G. Partrick Colonial Collection

View the online catalog and bid at [HA.com/63164](https://ha.com/63164)

May 30 – June 27, 2021

Additional Selections from Donald G. Partrick Collection

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Marianne Berardi, Ph.D., Ext. 1506 • MarianneB@HA.com
Janell Snape, Ext. 1245 • JanellS@HA.com³
Tess Hall, Ext. 3403 • TessH@HA.com⁶

Asian Art

HA.com/AsianArt

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Moyun Niu 牛默耘, Ext. 1864 • MoyunN@HA.com²

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Carolyn Mani, Ext. 1677 • CarolynM@HA.com²

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Desiree Pakravan, Ext. 1666 • DesireeP@HA.com²

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Sarah Miller, Ext. 1597 • SarahM@HA.com¹
Al Pinkall, Ext. 1835 • AIP@HA.com
Cass Christenson, Ext. 1316 • CassC@HA.com
Mark Borckardt, Ext. 1345 • MarkB@HA.com

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HA.com/Currency

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Michael Moczalla, Ext. 1481 • MichaelM@HA.com
Keith Esskuchen, Ext. 1633 • KeithE@HA.com
Craig Eustace, Ext. 1924 • CraigE@HA.com
Susan Bremer, Ext. 1830 • SusanB@HA.com
Marcel Frissen • MarcelF@HA.com
Kenneth Yung • KennethY@HA.com⁴

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Warren Tucker, Ext. 1287 • WTucker@HA.com
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Roxana Uskali, Ext. 1282 • RoxanaU@HA.com⁶
Cale Meier, Ext. 1761 • CaleM@HA.com
Christian Winge, Ext. 1734 • ChristianW@HA.com
Kenneth Yung • KennethY@HA.com⁴
Jacco Scheper • JaccoS@HA.com⁸
Huib Pelzer • HuibP@HA.com⁸
Jan Schoten • JanS@HA.com⁸
Idsard Septer • IdsardS@HA.com⁸

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Dan Imler, Ext. 1787 • DanI@HA.com²
Lee Iskwitz, Ext. 1601 • Leel@HA.com¹
Mark Jordan, Ext. 1187 • MarkJ@HA.com
Chris Nerat, Ext. 1615 • ChrisN@HA.com
Rob Rosen, Ext. 1767 • RRosen@HA.com
Jonathan Scheier, Ext. 1314 • JonathanS@HA.com
Jason Simmons, Ext. 1652 • JasonS@HA.com

Stamps

HA.com/Stamps

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Erin Patzewitsch, Ext. 1575 • ErinE@HA.com

Timepieces

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Keith Davis, Ext. 1971 • KeithD@HA.com¹

Wine

HA.com/Wine

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Michael Madrigale, Ext. 1678 • MMadrigale@HA.com¹
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Careers

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Media & Public Relations

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Steve Lansdale, Ext. 1699 • SteveL@HA.com
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Special Collections

Nicholas Dawes, Ext. 1605 • NickD@HA.com¹

Trusts & Estates

HA.com/Estates

Michelle Castro, Ext. 1824 • MichelleC@HA.com
Elyse Luray, Ext. 1369 • ElyseL@HA.com¹
Carolyn Mani, Ext. 1677 • CarolynM@HA.com²
Alexandra Kern, Ext. 1691 • AlexandraK@HA.com⁸

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New York

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New York, NY 10022

Palm Beach

561-693-1963

250 Royal Palm Way, Suite 306

Palm Beach, FL 33480

San Francisco

415-777-4867

603 Battery St.

San Francisco, CA 94111

London

+44 (0)207 493 0498

6 Shepherd St.

London, Mayfair

W1J7JE

Amsterdam

+31-(0)30-6063944

Energieweg 7, 3401 MD

IJsselstein, Nederland

Hong Kong

+852-2155 1698

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NUMISMATICS	LOCATION	AUCTION DATES	CONSIGNMENT DEADLINE
World Paper Money	Hong Kong	December 17 – 18, 2020	Closed
World Coins	Hong Kong	December 18 – 19, 2020	Closed
US Coins	Dallas	January 20 – 24, 2021	Closed
US Currency & World Paper Money	Dallas	January 20 – 24, 2021	Closed
World & Ancient Coins	Dallas	January 21 – 22, 2021	Closed
US Coins	Long Beach	February 17 – 21, 2021	December 21, 2020
US Currency & World Paper Money	Chicago	April 21 – 27, 2021	March 1, 2021
World & Ancient Coins	Dallas	April 21 – 27, 2021	February 19, 2021
FINE & DECORATIVE ARTS	LOCATION	AUCTION DATES	CONSIGNMENT DEADLINE
Asian Art	Dallas	December 11, 2020	Closed
Design	Dallas	January 28, 2021	Closed
Urban Art	Dallas	March 11, 2021	January 7, 2021
Asian Art	Dallas	March 16, 2021	January 4, 2021
Nature and Science	Dallas	March 19, 2021	January 22, 2021
Photographs	Dallas	April 10, 2021	February 5, 2021
Design	Dallas	April 19, 2021	February 8, 2021
Prints and Multiples	Dallas	April 20, 2021	February 16, 2021
Illustration Art	Dallas	April 23, 2021	February 18, 2021
Lalique & Art Glass	Dallas	April 29, 2021	February 17, 2021
Texas Art	Dallas	May 1, 2021	February 26, 2021
American Art	Dallas	May 7, 2021	March 5, 2021
Fine Silver & Objects of Vertu	Dallas	May 13, 2021	March 3, 2021
Modern & Contemporary Art	Dallas	May 13, 2021	March 11, 2021
Decorative Art	Dallas	May 28, 2021	March 18, 2021
European Art	Dallas	June 4, 2021	April 2, 2021
Ethnographic and Pre-Columbian Art	Dallas	June 11, 2021	April 1, 2021
MEMORABILIA & COLLECTIBLES	LOCATION	AUCTION DATES	CONSIGNMENT DEADLINE
Sports Collectibles	Dallas	December 10 – 13, 2020	Closed
Animation Art	Dallas	December 11 – 13, 2020	Closed
Comics & Comic Art	Dallas	January 14, 2021	Closed
Sports Cards	Dallas	January 28, 2021	Closed
Sports	Dallas	February 20, 2021	December 30, 2020
European Comic Art	Dallas	March 13, 2021	January 14, 2021
Entertainment & Music Memorabilia	Dallas	March 20 – 21, 2021	January 20, 2021
Movie Posters	Dallas	March 27, 2021	February 2, 2021
Comics & Comic Art	Dallas	April 1, 2021	February 9, 2021
Animation Art	Dallas	May 14, 2021	March 24, 2021
HISTORICAL COLLECTIBLES	LOCATION	AUCTION DATES	CONSIGNMENT DEADLINE
Americana and Political	Dallas	February 27 – 28, 2021	January 6, 2021
Historical Manuscripts	Dallas	May 19, 2021	March 29, 2021
Space Exploration	Dallas	May 21 – 22, 2021	March 30, 2021
Arms & Armor and Civil War & Militaria	Dallas	June 6, 2021	April 15, 2021
Rare Books	Dallas	June 9-10, 2021	April 19, 2021
LUXURY LIFESTYLE	LOCATION	AUCTION DATES	CONSIGNMENT DEADLINE
Wine	Beverly Hills	December 11, 2020	Closed
Wine	Beverly Hills	March 12, 2021	January 19, 2021
Luxury Accessories	Dallas	May 2, 2021	February 25, 2021
Fine Jewelry	Dallas	May 3, 2021	February 16, 2021
Timepieces	Dallas	June 1, 2021	March 17, 2021

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Comics | 6 PM Sundays & Mondays
Sports | 10 PM Sundays
Vintage Posters | 10 PM Sundays
Currency (US & World) | 7 PM Tuesdays

Jewelry | 9 PM Tuesdays
U.S. Coins | 7 PM Tuesdays & Wednesdays
Prints & Multiples | 2 PM Wednesdays
Photographs | 3 PM Third Wednesdays

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World Coins | 8 PM Thursdays
Nature & Science | 8 PM Thursdays
Wine | 10 PM First Thursdays

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U.S. COIN AUCTION

JANUARY 20-21, 22 & 24, 2021 | FUN | DALLAS



PLATINUM NIGHT



4109

HERITAGE U.S. COIN AUCTION JANUARY 20-21, 22 & 24, 2021 | FUN | DALLAS

PLATINUM NIGHT

4005 4015 4125 4012 4111 4083 4116 4094 4118 3986 4156 4064 3976 4148 4109 3979 3978

HERITAGE AUCTIONS

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PLATINUM NIGHT

Featuring: Selections From The Oliver Jung Collection • The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection • The Norman Tsacalis Collection
The Monterey Bay Collection • Selections from The Don Kutz Collection • The Prichard Collection
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January 21, 2021 | FUN | Dallas

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FLOOR Sessions 1-6 (*see note below)
(Floor, Telephone, HERITAGELive!®, Internet, Fax, and Mail)

Session 1 - BOB R. SIMPSON COLLECTION, PART III
(see separate catalog)
Wednesday, January 20 • 5:00 PM CT • Lots 3001–3277

Session 2 (see separate catalog)
Thursday, January 21 • 12:00 PM CT • Lots 3278–3687

Session 3 - PARTRICK PLATINUM! (see separate catalog)
Thursday, January 21 • 5:00 PM CT • Lots 3900–3973

Session 4 - PLATINUM® NIGHT
Thursday, January 21 • 7:00 PM CT • Lots 3974–4156

Session 5 (see separate catalog)
Friday, January 22 • 2:00 PM CT • Lots 4157–4525

Session 6 (see separate catalog)
Friday, January 22 • 6:00 PM CT • Lots 4526–4915

ONLINE ONLY Session 7
(HERITAGELive!®, Internet, Fax, & Mail only Session)

Session 7 (see separate catalog)
Sunday, January 24 • 2:00 PM CT • Lots 7001–7587

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Global Locations



Worldwide Headquarters
2801 W. Airport Freeway
Dallas, Texas 75261-4127
NW Corner of Airport Freeway
& Valley View Lane
Phone
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HERITAGE AUCTIONS

Dear Bidder,

Although FUN cancelled January's Expo in Orlando, Heritage's full slate of auctions change only in their date and location. Heritage will go forward with the scheduled numismatic auctions, just as we have done seamlessly and successfully when the April, 2020 Central States, June and September Long Beach, and Summer ANA conventions were cancelled.

The event has moved to our brand new World Headquarters in Dallas, to be held January 20 to 24 – including an unprecedented three Platinum Night sessions that feature **Important Selections from The Bob R. Simpson Collection, Part III** on Wednesday, January 20, **PARTRICK PLATINUM!** on Thursday the 21st immediately followed by our traditional **Platinum Night** presentation. When all is said and done, more than 500 world-class rarities will change hands in those outstanding sessions alone, supported by more than 1,700 additional lots in three afternoon Signature® floor sessions and an online-only Sunday Signature® Internet session.

Separate catalogs are prepared for The Bob R. Simpson Collection session and The Donald G. Partrick Collection session. Each of these stand-alone catalogs present important numismatic information and are collector items in and of themselves, with color plates and detailed descriptions to document great coins and seldom-offered rarities on every page.

Our Platinum Night catalog that follows the Partrick Thursday evening session is hardly overshadowed. Please take a moment to note the offerings from individual consignors and several Featured Collections that will make the week one for the record books.

Highlights abound, including these exceptional coins (just to name a few):

1838 Liberty eagle, PR65 Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: "Colonel" Green-Farouk-Pittman.
1796 No Pole half cent, MS67 Red and Brown PCGS. The finest-known C-1, B-1 example.
1811 Wide Date half cent, C-1, B1 MS66 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. The finest known.
1849 Mormon twenty dollar, MS62 PCGS. Kagin-4, R.6, a recently discovered example.
1796 dime, JR-4, MS66+ PCGS. CAC. Finest of the variety, Ex: Stack-Price-Thomas-Morelan.

We encourage you to read more about our Featured Collections in our main catalog, which presents the other floor sessions and online offerings. We are honored and humbled to have been entrusted with so many fabulous rarities by so many of our industry's most prominent connoisseurs:

Selections From The Oliver Jung Collection
The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection
The Norman Tsacalis Collection
The Monterey Bay Collection
Selections from The Don Kutz Collection
The Prichard Collection
The Friel Collection

The Original 1915 Proof Set
The Alan V. Weinberg Collection, Part IV
The Wabash Collection of Liberty Eagles
The Black Horse Collection
Selections From The Casady Collection

As has been our policy since March, 2020, all bidding will take place online and by phone. We do however look forward to the opportunity to schedule private viewing appointments for our friends who choose to make the trip to Dallas to view lots in person. In addition, HA.com, with more than 1.2 million members in 195 countries, provides industry-leading online capabilities for clients who wish to review material and execute bids through our HA.com website and mobile app. Additionally, our staff of over 25 expert numismatists stand ready to review and describe any coins and notes in which you have an interest.

We welcome your questions, and will do our utmost to provide candid and thoughtful advice about coins, notes, and virtually any kind of collectible. Our email addresses are below, if we can be of personal service to you.

Sincerely,



Greg Rohan
President
Greg@HA.com



Todd Imhof
Executive Vice-President
Todd@HA.com



COLONIALS



1652 Pine Tree Shilling, MS65
Possibly the Finest Known Noe-4
Ex: F.C.C. Boyd, Ford, Partrick

3974 1652 Pine Tree Shilling, Large Planchet, Reversed N, MS65 NGC. Noe-4, W-720, Salmon 4-D, R.4. 72.6 gn. No Pellets at Trunk. Reversed N in IN. First N reversed in ENGLAND. Noted in the Ford catalog as "on a par for technical grade with both Uncirculated Hain coins (ex: Roper and ex: Norweb) and far nicer than Picker's. ... The top of the reverse seems scraped but this is actually a result of the piece going through the roller dies, elongating the letters in AND and the dots in the outer beaded border above them. Struck from the broken state of the reverse with die breaks forming in the left reverse field." The field break somewhat resembles a narrow cauldron with flames flickering from the top. The break lacks the unified upper "tail" found on the late die state Noe-4.5. The "stretching" of upper obverse or reverse design elements is encountered fairly often on Large Planchet Pine Tree shillings, and helps make each piece unique, along with other characteristics such as the irregular diameters and the degree of "S" shaped wave.

The present Gem is a magnificent example that, in our opinion, is equal to, or finer than the Norweb-Hain example, and finer than the first Ford coin, ex: Wurtzbach. This piece is far finer than the third Ford coin, a borderline Uncirculated example. The walnut-brown, dove-gray, and jade-green surfaces shimmer with luster and are devoid of remotely mentionable detractors. The centers retain the central horizontal wave characteristic of rocker press emission. The strike is crisp across all design elements, although portions of MAS and the N and W in NEW lack their tops due to a Boston Mint straight clip. A desirable contribution to either a variety or type set of Massachusetts silver. Listed on page 41 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

Ex: F.C.C. Boyd Collection; John J. Ford, Jr. Collection, Part XII (*Stack's*, 10/2005), lot 84; Donald Groves Partrick Collection (*Heritage*, 1/2015), lot 5571; Long Beach Signature (*Heritage*, 2/2016), lot 3005; Dallas Signature (*Heritage*, 4/2017), lot 15651.

From The Norman Tsacalis Collection.

NGC ID# 2ARX, PCGS# 45372 Base PCGS# 23



1787 Maris 64-t New Jersey Copper
MS65 Brown
High Condition Census
Likely the Finest Known

3975 1787 New Jersey Copper, No Sprig Above Plow, M. 64-t, W-5380, R.1, MS65 Brown PCGS. Although the Maris 64-t is rated R.1 and ranks among the most plentiful varieties of New Jersey coppers, high grade examples such as this Gem are extremely rare. The Eric P. Newman coin that we handled in 2017 has AU details with scratches. Roger Siboni, John Howes, and Buell Ish, authors of *New Jersey State Coppers*, record the Newman coin as the only Uncirculated example in their Condition Census.

The Donald G. Partrick Collection that we are currently offering has an XF45 piece. While we have offered this variety two dozen times, the previous best grades just AU55. The finest of three examples from the John J. Ford Collection that was sold in October 2003 grades XF. The recently offered E PLURIBUS UNUM Collection coin grades AU58+ and displays some obverse porosity. That coin previously appeared in Bowers and Merena's Frontenac sale in 1991 where it was graded AU55 to 58 and called "High Condition Census" and "Among the finest auctioned." An AU example was the finer of two pieces in the Garrett Collection.

This lovely chocolate-brown example is sharply struck and the reverse shows evidence of a double strike, similar to the 19th century double profiles often seen on large cents and Capped Bust half dollars. Both sides are nicely centered with complete saw-tooth borders. The lower right obverse and lower right reverse show the edge of the die outside of the border details. The horse's mane and muzzle are sharply defined, and all of the horizontal and vertical shield lines are sharp. Splashes of original mint red are evident in the protected areas, particularly within the obverse and reverse legends.

Siboni, Howes, and Ish write: "Maris 64-t is one of the varieties the authors recommend to represent the 1787 date in the Basic Date Set." This magnificent Maris 64-t ranks high in the Condition Census and is likely the finest known example. Listed on page 74 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

PCGS# 767847 Base PCGS# 506



HALF CENTS



**1793 Cohen-3 Half Cent, MS65 Brown
CAC, Ex: Missouri Cabinet-Pogue
Breen *Encyclopedia* Plate Coin
Stunning Condition Census Example**

3976 1793 C-3, B-3, R.3, MS65 Brown PCGS. CAC. Ex: Missouri-Pogue. The Pogue-Simpson Cohen-3 half cent, formerly the finer of the two Missouri Cabinet specimens, is within the Condition Census of all known 1793 half cents, regardless of variety. Moreover, it is believed to be the second finest known example of the Cohen-3 die pairing. Walter Breen's Condition Census of C-3 half cents lists this piece second, with only the Clarke-Williams coin finer. The same is true of the PCGS Condition Census.

The Cohen-3 variety is believed to have been part of the July 26, 1793 delivery of 24,934 half cents. This was one of three coinage deliveries of half cents in 1793, between July 20 and September 18. Two obverse and three reverse dies were used for production, comprising four different die varieties, each using a die that was also used for another pairing. The die emission sequence, then, is readily ascertained, allowing us to place the Cohen-3 coinage within the group of coins delivered by the Coiner on July 26.

The vast majority of surviving 1793 half cents, regardless of variety, are well worn, corroded, or otherwise impaired. Examples in any condition that can be considered XF or finer are decidedly rare, and the number of Uncirculated pieces known has not yet been fully ascertained. Across all four varieties, a few dozen Mint State pieces are reported on the PCGS and NGC population charts, but those data are known to reflect duplications. Ron Guth has estimated a Mint State survivorship of the Cohen-3 variety of as few as just six pieces, coinciding with Breen's Census compiled in 1983. No examples are known in Red or Red and Brown condition, though Guth notes, "the Missouri Cabinet coin, with its traces of original mint red, comes very close."

The provenance of this coin has not always been understood. It was the finer of two Cohen-3 pieces in the Missouri Cabinet, and the provenance of the two coins has been jumbled in the past. The Pogue Collection cataloger of this piece in the Stack's sale provided a concise explanation of the provenance history:

"The confusion between this piece and the other Missouri Cabinet specimen appears to have begun in the Walter Breen/Jon Hanson Condition Census, published in the Breen half cent encyclopedia in 1983. The Breen/Hanson listing cites the Morris-Jackman-Missouri Cabinet coin as "identifiable by a tiny mark on the rim of A of STATES," a characteristic seen on this specimen but not on the other 1793 Cohen-3 from the Missouri Cabinet. Unfortunately, that source proceeded to describe the next piece on the census, the Missouri Cabinet duplicate, as showing "a small spot below cap," another unique characteristic of this piece that served to confuse the two Missouri Cabinet specimens forever after. Though the Missouri Cabinet cataloger prepended the Morris-Jackman-Brand pedigree on the second Missouri Cabinet coin, based on documentation and photographs, it is evident this is the coin sold in the 1905 Morris and 1918 Jackman sales."

The quality of this coin is exceptional. Original, satiny mint luster illuminates burgundy and steel-blue hues cast over each side. Highlights of original copper-red delicately frame Liberty's portrait and appear within the recesses of her facial features and hair strands. Copper-red further glistens in the protected peripheries and sets off the date and LIBERTY from the field. Red luster is further prominent on the reverse, encompassing easily 20% of the field, particularly throughout UNITED STATES OF and the adjacent wreath. Lesser-grade half cents of this period commonly show light rub on the high points of Liberty's portrait, especially the cheek, but on this piece the satiny "skin" is unbroken, the luminance undisturbed. Aside from the tiny rim nick above the A in STATES (the long-recognized pedigree marker for this piece) there is no singular sign of surface contact to limit the grade. The depression between Liberty's cap and the border beads is a mint-made planchet defect, not the "spot" that Breen suggests. Other microscopic characteristics of the original sheet copper planchet surfaces are visible with a loupe in the right obverse margin, and, to an even lesser extent, on select parts of the Liberty portrait. In the Morris catalog (1905), the Chapman brothers described this piece as a "Perfect, sharp, even impression. Beautiful light olive color and a gem of the first water." Such beautifully describes the sharpness of the detail, the flawlessness of the strike, and the stunning degree of preservation. Our EAC grade MS64.

Ex: Charles Morris Collection (S.H. & H. Chapman, 4/1905), lot 857, realized \$28.00; Allison W. Jackman; Allison W. Jackman Collection (Henry Chapman, 6/1918), lot 851, realized \$52.00; Virgil M. Brand; Horace and Armin Brand; Armin Brand; B.G. Johnson via consignment (8/1935); unknown intermediaries; Douglas Weaver to George W. "Hank" Rodgers via private treaty (1/12/1972); R. Tettenhorst via private treaty (3/27/1972); Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society; Missouri Cabinet; Missouri Cabinet Collection of U.S. Half Cents (Goldbergs, 1/2014), lot 4, realized \$718,750; D. Brent Pogue Collection, Part III (Stack's, 2/2016), lot 3001, realized \$446,500.

Selections from The Oliver Jung Collection.

NGC ID# 2222, PCGS# 35009 Base PCGS# 1000



1796 C-1, B-1 Half Cent, Fair 2
Rare No Pole Variety

3977 1796 No Pole, C-1, B-1, R.6, Fair 2 PCGS. Ex: Furnace Run Collection. The bust of Liberty is fully outlined with LIBERTY partially readable and the date faint but fully visible. The reverse detail is partially evident. All genuine 1796 No Pole half cents have a prominent bisecting die crack from 3 o'clock to 9 o'clock on the obverse. Due to the grade of this example, that bisecting crack is not discernable in its entirety, but a trace of the crack remains visible at Liberty's upper lip just below the nose. This is an extremely important opportunity for the advanced collector to obtain a rarity in the early half cent series. Our EAC grade Fair 2.

Ex: Loma Linda Collection, Part II - Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/2018), lot 3699.
NGC ID# 2226, PCGS# 35095 Base PCGS# 1030





1796 No Pole Half Cent, MS67 Red and Brown The Finest Known Cohen-1, Breen-1 A Legendary Numismatic Rarity

3978 1796 No Pole, C-1, B-1, R.6, MS67 Red and Brown PCGS. The year 1796 is important in the history of the first Philadelphia Mint and some collectors have made a specialty of 1796-dated coinage. It is the first year that every authorized denomination of U.S. coinage was produced, from the half cent to the eagle.

There are two dates among circulation-strike half cents that stand out as rarities among all others. Those dates are 1796 and 1831, although many, this cataloger included, consider the 1831 as a proof-only issue. Half cent authority William Eckberg describes the 1831 as “a conundrum.” However, there is no doubt that the 1796 is a circulation-strike issue and that date stands alone as the legendary rarity among all half cents.

Varieties of 1796

There are two 1796 varieties, the No Pole that is offered here, and the more plentiful With Pole variety. The two obverse dies, one without the pole supporting the Liberty cap, and the other with that supporting pole, were combined with a single reverse die. Due to the small number known, the emission sequence or order of striking for the two varieties, remains uncertain. In most situations where two varieties share a common obverse or reverse die, the deterioration of that die will conclusively show which variety was struck first. For the 1796 half cents, the small production run was insufficient for the dies to deteriorate, thus the order of striking is not proven.

Ebenezer Gilbert was the first to describe all half cent varieties in *The United States Half Cents* published in 1916. He recorded the No Pole as the second 1796 variety. Gilbert prepared little commentary aside from a description of each half cent variety.

Roger Cohen, Jr. was next to describe the half cent varieties in his 1971 reference, *American Half Cents, the “Little Half Sisters,”* with a second edition published in 1982. Cohen recorded the No Pole variety first.

Walter Breen’s *Encyclopedia of United States Half Cents 1793-1857* was published in 1983 and has long been considered the definitive reference for the series. Breen recorded the No Pole first, although he provided no explanation for that decision.

Ronald P. Manley published *The Half Cent Die State Book 1793-1857* in 1998, and he provided some basis for recording the 1796 With Pole second:

“Apparently, the device punch for the head and cap was shallowly impressed into the 1796 C-2 obverse die. As a result, the lower edge of the cap is very weak and the hair is in low relief (the third lock even appear incomplete or ‘broken’). Of the other 1795-1797 half cent varieties, only 1797 C-1 shares these similarities to 1796 C-2. I consider this noteworthy, since 1797 C-1 is believed to have immediately followed 1796 C-2 in order of mintage.”

Therefore, Manley suggested that the 1796 C-1 No Pole was the first half cent minted that year. However, he also wrote: “Insufficient die state data exists to firmly establish the emission sequence of the two 1796-dated varieties.”

The most recent entry among half cent literature was published in 2019. In *The Half Cent, 1793-1857, The Story of America’s Greatest Little Coin*, long-time half cent collector and researcher William R. Eckberg writes: “Though the varieties are die chained through a common reverse, so few were struck that the reverse die did not deteriorate enough to permit identification of multiple states.” Eckberg compared mintage figures and surviving populations to conclude that the 1796 No Pole coins were struck after the With Pole coins.

Mintage Figures

In the early days of the Philadelphia Mint, coinage production figures are based on the record of deliveries from the Chief Coiner to the Mint Treasurer. There are many instances where those figures are unrelated to the actual dates displayed on the coins. It is unlikely that there were any coins that were struck in a year earlier than the date displayed. For example, there were no 1797-dated half cents struck in 1796. The opposite situation occurred frequently in the 1790s and early 1800s. For example, there are many 1794-dated half dimes in existence even though the first recorded delivery was not until March 31, 1795.

The following coinage deliveries of half cents took place in 1796:

January 22, 1796: 30,000
March 5, 1796: 30,000
March 12, 1796: 2,000
March 18, 1796: 32,000
March 21, 1796: 15,000
April 19, 1796: 3,350
June 8, 1796: 1,740
October 24, 1796: 1,390

Today, we are reasonably confident that the 109,000 coins delivered in the first quarter of 1796 were all dated 1795. What of the 6,480 coins delivered from April to October 1796? Historically, numismatists have spoken of a 3% survival rate for coins of the 1790s. That survival rate suggests that 194 examples should have survived from the 6,480 coins struck in the second and fourth quarters of 1796.

The true survival rate for coins of the 1790s is not conveniently related to a single percentage. Gold coins were more likely to survive than silver coins, and silver coins were more likely to survive than copper coins. Research suggests that the survival rate for gold coins approached 10%. A 2% survival rate for copper coins almost exactly fits the number of 1796 half cents known today.

1796 No Pole Population

Current estimates suggest a total population of about 140 half cents dated 1796 include about 30 of the No Pole variety, per William Eckberg. He writes: "Three are known in UNC, but the next finest barely makes VF."

While early 20th century catalogers have described the 1796 No Pole half cent as "very rare" or "extremely rare," few if any catalogers provided an estimate of population until Stack's described the variety as "Rarity 7" in their 1954 Anderson Dupont catalog, presumably based on the scale published by Dr. William Sheldon, equating to a population between four and 12 coins.

Roger Cohen, Jr. wrote in 1971: "There is one known in Uncirculated condition and approximately 12 known in lower condition." At the time, there were actually three known in Uncirculated condition. In 1982, Cohen rated the variety Rarity 6 and provided a condition census: Unc (3)-F (2)-VG (3).

The following year, 1983, Walter Breen stated that there were about 20 specimens known and the Condition Census in his tome included a dozen coins including three Uncirculated, one About Very Fine, two graded Fine, and six graded Very Good.

In his 1998 Die State book, Ronald Manley rated the variety Rarity 6 but made no other comments about the number known.

Michael Spurlock, another active half cent researcher, provided population estimates for the rarest half cent varieties in a *Penny Wise* article. He suggested that the population included 26 coins, although he provided no further information.

The PCGS and NGC population data includes 13 grading events. Five of those are for the four Mint State coins, and eight are for coins that grade from Fair 2 to Fine 15. There are no certified 1796 No Pole half cents at either service graded VF20 through MS61.

Census

1. MS67 Red and Brown PCGS. George H. Earle, Jr. Collection (Henry Chapman, 6/1912), lot 3609, which realized \$400; Colonel James W. Ellsworth; Knoedler Galleries (privately in 1923); Wayte Raymond and John Work Garrett (sold privately); William C. Atwater (B. Max Mehl, 6/1946), lot 129, which realized \$1,125; Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr.; Eliasberg Estate (Bowers and Merena, 5/1996), lot 407, which realized \$506,000; Spectrum Numismatics (privately in 2002); D. Brent Pogue Collection (Stack's Bowers, 2/2016), lot 3008, which realized \$763,750.

The present lot and clearly the finest known.

2. MS65 Brown PCGS. John Gormley Murdoch Collection (Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge, London, 7/1903), lot 963; S.H. and H. Chapman; C. David Pierce; Philip M. Showers Collection; Stack's (sold privately in 1969); Willis Harrington duPont Collection; Fred S. Werner (sold privately in 1976); Superior (sold privately in 1976); Joe Flynn and Sons Rare Coins, Inc. (sold privately on April 28, 1982); R. Tettenhorst Collection; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society; Missouri Cabinet (Goldberg Auctions, 1/2014), lot 36; High Desert Collection. Possibly earlier from the Richard B. Winsor Collection (S.H. and H. Chapman, 12/1895), lot 1012.

3. MS63+ Brown NGC. An old English Collection; Stack's (sold privately in 1962); John Whitney Walter Collection (Stack's, 5/1999), lot 1705; Donald G. Partrick.

4. MS63 Brown PCGS. Virgil M. Brand Collection (journal #15328); Burdette G. Johnson (sold privately in 1941); James Kelly; Anderson Dupont Sale (Stack's, 11/1954), lot 1054; Dorothy Nelson (Stack's, 3/1975), lot 823; R. Tettenhorst Collection (sold privately in 1982); Jim McGuigan Collection.

PCGS Coin Facts records these four coins in their Condition Census, and then adds a fifth Mint State coin that they state is PCGS graded MS62 Brown. However, no such coin appears in their population report. Until such a coin might appear in a hidden collection, we consider the four coins recorded above to be the only Mint State 1796 No Pole half cents.

This Superb Gem

In his 1946 catalog of the Atwater Collection, B. Max Mehl, perhaps one of the greatest numismatic promoters of the middle 20th century, couldn't help himself when he wrote of this coin:

"I am endeavoring to be conservative in both my description of condition of these coins, and also the use of superlative adjectives, but this gem is simply too much for me to overcome. It is simply too exquisite and thrilling a coin not to lavish all possible bouquets at it. It is worthy of everything fine and thrilling that may be said of it."

While trying to suppress the use of superlative adjectives as Mehl noted, this Superb Gem 1796 No Pole half cent is a wonder to behold. As one well-known numismatist is fond of saying, it is the stuff of dreams. This is an extremely important opportunity as only the 11th auction appearance of any Mint State 1796 No Pole half cent, and this example is clearly the finest known.

In the 1912 catalog of the Earle Collection, Henry Chapman called this piece a proof with exquisite light olive color and traces of original red on both sides. Mehl wrote that this piece is a "brilliant semi-proof."

This is the second time that the present cataloger has described this piece, having enjoyed its company a quarter-century ago. Described as "fully Prooflike and most probably a presentation or specimen coin; just as easily called Proof-65 or finer"

The mirrored surfaces are light chestnut-brown with traces of original mint red in the protected areas including the date numerals, letters on both sides, and the leaves of the wreath. The strike is full and well-centered, showing a full and complete border details. Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. summed up this piece in 1956: "This is the finest known specimen of the rarest half cent."

This remarkable American rarity is legendary and destined for the finest cabinet of numismatic treasures. Our EAC grade MS67.

Selections from *The Oliver Jung Collection*.

PCGS# 35096 Base PCGS# 1031





1811 C-1, B-1 Wide Date Half Cent, MS66 Red and Brown Finest Known Example of This Rarity Long and Remarkable Pedigree

3979 1811 Wide Date, C-1, B-1, Low R.4, MS66 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. Manley Die State 1.0. (85 grains). Ex: Missouri-Pogue. The 1811 Classic Head half cent is a low-mintage key in the popular series and a challenging condition rarity in high grade. Only a handful of high-quality examples have survived over the years, and any auction appearance of a Mint State specimen is a notable event for early copper collectors. PCGS has certified only five examples in all Mint State grades, while NGC has graded a single Mint State example, in MS61 Brown (12/20). Heritage Auctions is privileged to present the finest certified example of this elusive issue, the CAC endorsed MS66 Red and Brown PCGS specimen from the famous Missouri Cabinet and the D. Brent Pogue Collection, in this important offering.

The 1811 Classic Head Half Cent

According to Mint records, only 63,140 Classic Head half cents were struck in 1811, a small mintage for this series, which had seen a production of more than 1 million pieces just two years before. The coins were all delivered on July 9, and no more half cents were produced until 1825. In *American Half Cents, the "Little Half Sisters"*, Roger Cohen speculates the small mintage in 1811 and the long gap in production might be attributed to a shortage of planchets. Apparently, the Mint's supply of half cent blanks ran out in 1811 and it was difficult to resupply in following years, due to the economic and political fallout of the War of 1812.

Two die varieties that share a common reverse are known for the date. This coin represents the C-1, B-1 variety, with a Wide Date that shows the numerals 1 and 8 widely separated and the E in LIBERTY repunched over a smaller E. Although the Classic Head half cents did not circulate as extensively as their earlier Draped Bust counterparts, most examples of the 1811 C-1 are well-worn and Ronald Manley notes the variety is seldom seen in grades above the Fine level. The 1811 C-1 is more elusive than the C-2 variety and Bill Eckberg (2019) estimates the surviving population at 150 examples in all grades.

The 1811 was a collector favorite from the earliest days of the hobby and by the late 1850s, when coin collecting first became widespread in this country, the issue was already known as a sought-after rarity. In his *American Numismatical Manual* (1859), Montroville W. Dickeson described the 1811 as "rare and valuable, as they are to be found in few cabinets." Examples began appearing at auction as early as lot 106 of the A.C. Kline Sale (Moses Thomas & Sons, 6/1855). The lot realized \$.75, a strong price at the time. The present coin established the current prices realized record for this issue when it sold for a remarkable \$1,121,250 in the Missouri Cabinet in January 2014.

Beginning when the Flying Eagle cents were released in 1857, favored Philadelphia collectors and dealers were able to examine many of the early coppers that were turned in at the Mint for recoinage. Prominent dealer Édouard Frossard reported:

"During the last fifteen years the vein of collecting coins has greatly increased in the United States. Before that time there were collectors, men of note, perseverance and genius, like Dr. M.W. Dickeson, Edward Maris, J.J. Mickley, and a few others, whose opportunities for collecting the various issues of Colonial and old mint pieces have not since been equaled. Had it not been for the spirit of research of these gentlemen at a time when old American coins were sent to the United States mint for recoinage by the thousand; many rare varieties ... would have been utterly lost to us. The facilities extended those gentlemen by a liberal mint government enabled them to handle thousands of coppers, and to select from the mass such specimens as they considered worthy of preservation."

Undoubtedly, many of the 1811 half cents we know about today were preserved in this fashion (thanks to Bill Eckberg for this information). Discounting the enigmatic 1831 issue, the 1811 remains the most elusive date in the Classic Head half cent series and present-day collectors prize examples in all grades and conditions.

The Present Coin

Traditionally, this coin was pedigreed to the collections of Dr. Hall and Virgil Brand before it was acquired by Eric P. Newman, but research by noted early copper specialist Del Bland indicates another origin for this piece. Bland's findings were not widely published at the time of discovery (10/2014) and many researchers continue to list the older pedigree for this coin, which was printed in the Missouri Cabinet catalog.

On the title page of the January 2014 Missouri Cabinet catalog, the Goldberg's thanked Michael Spurlock and Del Bland for their help with extra provenance research for the catalog. Bland was a tireless student of the series and he continued his research on the Missouri Cabinet coins long after the sale was over. In October of 2014, he succeeded in matching the present coin to the plate of the example in lot 879 of the Allison Jackman Collection (Henry Chapman, 6/1918). Chapman's description of the coin was quite lengthy and extended the pedigree of this piece back even further, into the 19th century:

"1811 G.1. Uncirculated. Sharp, brilliant impression with even milling around obverse and reverse. Original color, changing to steel color. Semi-proof surface. A superb example and of the highest rarity in this condition. A gem of the first water. Plate.

"Note:-This coin was discovered in 1884 being brought by an old colored woman of Alexandria, VA. To Mr. B.H. Collins of Washington to whom she stated she had a bag of them! He thinking there was not any mistake about the hoard sold it to S.H. & H. Chapman for \$3! With the remark 'How many more will you take?' We said the lot. The woman subsequently brought him the bag but to his astonishment they were all 1828's 13 stars! And it has always been a mystery to me that an 1811 equally fine as the 1828's should have been in with the later date, and that her pick at random should have alighted on the only 1811 in the bag! It was subsequently sold in the Warner Sale, \$67 and there bought by Mr. Jackman."

Chapman mistakenly attributed the coin as Gilbert 1, the other half cent variety of this date, which may explain why earlier researchers failed to connect this description to the present coin. Confirming Bland's identification, Ron Guth notes, "The plate coin from Jackman sure

seems to match the Missouri Cabinet coin and I don't know of any other 1811 that matches it." The description of the Hall/Brand coin in B.G. Johnson's 1935 consignment from Armin Brand mentions a slight defect at the top of the obverse that is not present on this coin, further confirming Bland's pedigree. Despite being consigned to Johnson in 1935, Armin Brand's estate did not actually sell that coin until 1951, after Johnson's death, so it was not handled by Johnson and Newman in the manner of the "Colonel" Green coins (thanks to Saul Teichman for this information).

Samuel Hudson Chapman purchased this coin at the Jackman sale and sold it to early copper specialist Howard Rounds Newcomb. Later, the coin passed to the fabulous collection of "Colonel" E.H.R. Green, via Fort Worth coin dealer B. Max Mehl. After his death, Eric P. Newman acquired this piece from Green's estate, via B.G. Johnson. Newman and Bernard Edison (aka R. Tettenhorst) collaborated to form the Missouri Cabinet, which was compiled over many years and probably constitutes the finest collection of half cents of all time. Ira & Larry Goldberg Coins and Collectibles sold the Missouri Cabinet in a blockbuster auction in January 2014. Super collector D. Brent Pogue purchased this coin at that celebrated event. Pogue sold his collection through a series of notable auctions held by Stack's Bowers and Sotheby's in 2015 through 2017. This coin crossed the auction block as lot 5067 of the Pogue Collection, Part V in March 2017, where it realized \$998,750, almost as much as the record price it realized at the Missouri Cabinet sale three years earlier. It has not been publicly offered since.

Physical Description

The present coin is a spectacular Premium Gem, the only 1811 half cent certified with the Red and Brown designation and the single-finest example certified by CAC. The virtually flawless surfaces show highlights of original red around the design elements and the reddish-brown fields show strong hints of magenta, with semiprooflike reflectivity underneath. The design elements are sharply detailed in most areas, but the upper stars on the left show just a touch of flatness on the centers. The lower wreath shows a trace of the usual softness seen on this issue, due to the high relief of Liberty's hair on the obverse. Raised die lines show on Liberty's cheek and many areas of the reverse field. The only useful pedigree markers are a thin hairline from star 2 through the field to near star 6 and a small amber toning spot between F in OF and A in AMERICA. Overall eye appeal is terrific.

Among certified 1811 half cents, the only coin to rival this piece in grade is the MS65+ Brown PCGS specimen that was also featured in the Missouri Cabinet, but that coin is the more available Cohen 2 variety. The MS63 Brown PCGS coin in Heritage's April 2014 Central States Signature is also a C-2 example, as is the MS62 Brown specimen from Jim McGuigan's collection. The only other Mint State Cohen-1 known to the numismatic community is the prooflike Norweb specimen that has never been certified and has not been publicly offered since it sold in 1987. The catalogers of the Missouri Cabinet noted that coin had better detail on the stars, but this piece has better color and fewer surface flaws. The coin offered here finished in first place at the Half Cent Happening events held in conjunction with the EAC annual conventions in 1998 and 2011. This coin is plated on page 77 of the second edition of Roger Cohen's *American Half Cents, the "Little Half Sisters"* and in the color plate section of *Walter Breen's Encyclopedia of American Half Cents 1793-1857*, at the back of the book. It is also plated on page 97 of *The Half Cent, 1793-1857/The Story of America's Greatest Little Coin* by William R. Eckberg and pictured on PCGS CoinFacts. Our EAC grade MS65. Population: 1 in 66 Red and Brown, 0 finer (11/20).

Ex: "Old colored woman" from Alexandria, Virginia; B.H. Collins; sold privately to S.H. and H. Chapman for \$3; Thomas Warner Collection (S.H. & H. Chapman, 6/1884), lot 3125, realized \$67; Robert S. Hatcher; Allison W. Jackman; Jackman Collection (Henry Chapman, 6/1918), lot 879, realized \$145; S.H. Chapman; Howard Rounds Newcomb; B. Max Mehl; "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Burdette G. Johnson (Saint Louis Stamp & Coin); sold privately to Eric P. Newman; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society; Missouri Cabinet (Eric P. Newman and Bernard Edison, aka R. Tettenhorst); Missouri Cabinet Collection of U.S. Half Cents (Ira and Larry Goldberg, 1/2014), lot 102, realized \$1,121,250; D. Brent Pogue; Pogue Collection, Part V (Stack's Bowers/Sotheby's, 3/2017), lot 5067, realized \$998,750; Oliver Jung; The Type Set Collection (Oliver and Lish Jung); the present consignor.

Selections from The Oliver Jung Collection.

NGC ID# 222S, PCGS# 35240 Base PCGS# 1136

LARGE CENTS



**1793 S-1, B-1 Chain Cent, VF20
AMERI. Reverse**

3980 1793 Chain, AMERI., S-1, B-1, R.4, VF20 PCGS. This is the famous Chain AMERI. cent with the legend on the reverse abbreviated. There has never been a satisfactory explanation for the abbreviated legend. In his *Large Cent Encyclopedia*, Walter Breen wrote that some had speculated it was deliberate symbolism, similar to the unfinished pyramid of the Great Seal, but Breen failed to identify those individuals. He continued to say that others (whom he also failed to identify) thought it was a layout problem, placing the completed word too close to UNITED. The second speculation seems more plausible, the word STATES having six letters and AMERI having five letters plus a period, providing a balanced appearance. Several minor planchet flaws are noticed on the reverse of this chocolate-brown Chain cent with scattered marks on both sides. A few small rim bruises are also noted. This is a pleasing example of the famous large cent, the first circulation-coin struck at the United States Mint. Our EAC grade Fine 12.

NGC ID# 223G, PCGS# 35432 Base PCGS# 1340



**1793 Chain Cent, XF Details
AMERI., Sheldon-1
Famous Introductory Cent Variety**

3981 1793 Chain, AMERI., S-1, B-1, R.4 — **Environmental Damage — NGC Details. XF.** A few patterns may have preceded it, but the Sheldon-1 cent is the first die marriage struck at the U.S. Mint for commerce. It is also the die variety that abbreviates AMERICA as AMERI. This was presumably done for aesthetic reasons, to balance UNITED and STATES on the reverse peripheral legend layout. S-1 is also noted for its wide date. Low grade examples can be attributed by the E in ONE, which is fairly distant from the chain. The present example is much sharper than the typical Chain cent, since fine details of Liberty's hair are evident. As is the case for most Chain cents, the surfaces are deep brown and shows signs of granularity, though to a lesser degree than implied by the NGC designation. The minor to moderate marks are inoffensive, though we note slender abrasions above the C in CENT and below the D in UNITED. Our EAC grade VF20.



1793 S-4, B-5 With Periods Chain Cent AU53

Tied for Fifth Finest Second Public Auction Appearance

3982 1793 Chain, AMERICA, Periods, S-4, B-5, R.3, AU53 PCGS. Periods / AMERICA. This distinctive obverse die only appears on S-4, with periods following the date and LIBERTY. The reverse die has AMERICA spelled in full, appearing on four of the five known Chain cent varieties (S-2, S-3, S-4, and NC-1).

Sylvester Crosby and His 1793 Cents

Sylvester Sage Crosby is best known in numismatics for the incredible Colonial coinage reference that he published in 1875, *Early Coins of America*. After years of painstaking research, he assembled all of his notes into a book-length study that is still the standard reference in some series, and remains the single most important Colonial coinage reference in the libraries of collectors today.

Only specialized early copper collectors realize that Crosby was also a student of early federal copper issues, the half cents and large cents, especially those issued in 1793. His initial work on that series appeared in the late 1860s, in the *American Journal of Numismatics*. Working in conjunction with Joseph N.T. Leveck, Crosby authored the first variety identification guide to any large cent series, and the famous photographic plate that Leveck compiled was the first illustrated attribution guide to any series of U.S. coins. Crosby and Leveck's work was extraordinary. Only S-7 and S-12 were unknown among the 16 Sheldon numbers.

A quarter-century later, Crosby compiled a book-length study published in 1897 of the 1793 copper varieties, including cents and half cents. He described and illustrated every known die pair of 1793 cents and half cents with the solitary exception of NC-6, a Liberty Cap variety that was discovered in the 1970s. Nearly 80 years passed until a new variant was discovered that Crosby did not describe, and no new 1793 varieties have been found since.

The Loring 1793 S-4 Cent

The Loring S-4 shows an early stage of Breen Die State II, with the crack from the border to hair at 7 o'clock faint, and additional cracks extremely faint. The reverse has been resurfaced since its appearance on S-3 and now has light field roughening below UNITED. This cataloger grades the Loring specimen XF45, following the strict early copper grading standards established by Dr. William H. Sheldon. It is tied for fifth finest known in the Noyes photo book and in a seventh-place tie in the Bland census. This specimen has been known in large cent circles since the early part of the 20th century.

Both sides of this impressive With Periods cent exhibit intermingled olive and chocolate-brown color with virtually flawless surfaces that show only a few minuscule handling marks, consistent with the grade. The strike is excellent, and both sides show a full raised border. A tiny rim nick over the R of AMERICA is the only pedigree marker on either side.

Those collectors who have a copy of *United States Large Cents 1793-1794*, by William C. Noyes, published in 2006 (the Noyes photo book), should know that the illustration of this cent in that reference looks nothing like the actual coin, although the reverse image is close. The actual color of the Bement-Loring specimen is nearly identical to the printed appearance of the adjacent Weinberg specimen in that reference. Ex: Clarence S. Bement, privately; Henry Chapman (privately, 1/24/1936); Judge Thomas L. Gaskill; New Netherlands Coin Co. (privately, 11/1956); Dorothy Paschal (8/1975); Denis W. Loring (9/1975); Kenneth M. Goldman (3/1987); Martin Haber; Caesar Julian; Heritage Rare Coin Galleries (privately, 8/10/1996); Dennis Mendelson (12/1996); *The Denis W. Loring Collection of 1793 Large Cents* (Heritage, FUN Signature, 1/2012), lot 3019.

About Clarence Bement

Clarence Sweet Bement, an early owner of this specimen, was born in Mishawaka, Indiana, on April 11, 1843, and died in Philadelphia on January 27, 1923. He is buried at Laurel Hill Cemetery in Philadelphia. He and his partners, Frederick Miles and William Rhodes, were Philadelphia tool manufacturers. In 1870 he became a partner in his father's manufacturing firm. He formed a remarkable coin collection, collected rare books, and is considered one of the greatest American mineral collectors of all time. He reportedly spent more than \$100,000 on minerals for his collection during the late 1800s. He sold his collection of 12,500 mineral specimens to financier J.P. Morgan in 1900. Morgan then presented the collection to the American Museum of Natural History in New York. It is said that two railroad boxcars were required to transport the collection.

Much of Bement's genealogy is undocumented, but sources suggest he was descended from a 17th century Colonial American family, the surname "Americanized" from Beaumont. There is some reason to believe that the daughter of a direct Bement ancestor was married to famed Colonial coin maker Samuel Higley. Our EAC grade XF45.

From The Norman Tsacalis Collection.

NGC ID# 223F, PCGS# 35444 Base PCGS# 91341

1793 S-7, B-8 Wreath Cent, MS61 Brown The Rarest Collectible 1793 Wreath Cent By Far the Finest Known First Auction Appearance in 125 Years



3983 1793 Wreath, Vine and Bars Edge, S-7, B-8, Low R.6, MS61 Brown NGC. 1793 Wreath, Vine and Bars Edge, S-7, B-8, Low R.6, MS61 Brown NGC. Breen Die State III. This cent shows a slight die bulge in an arc through the date. When Dr. William H. Sheldon compiled *Early American Cents* in 1949, he devised a system where collectible large cents were assigned variety numbers, and non-collectible cents were assigned NC numbers. For the 1793 Wreath cents, Sheldon determined that seven die varieties, numbered 5 through 11, were collectible, and four others were not collectible. Having a total population between 25 and 30 coins, Sheldon's variety 7 is clearly the rarest of those numbered varieties.

This example has only one recorded auction appearance, and that was 125 years ago. In their December 1895 catalog of the Richard B. Winsor Collection, the Chapman Brothers wrote:

"1793 Wreath. Same type. Spray of olive with large finely formed leaves; the stem and central leaf nearly vertical. Rev. ONE CENT high in wreath. But for the slightest rubbing on the highest tresses of the hair would be uncirculated. Even impression. Light olive color. Very rare."

In *Walter Breen's Encyclopedia of United States Large Cents*, Del Bland adds a comment relating to the history of this coin:

"Dr Sheldon was quite upset when he learned that New Netherlands sold this coin to [C. Douglas] Smith. Smith later returned the coin to New Netherlands so it could be sold to Sheldon."

Richard Brown Winsor was the son of Andrew and Mary Jane (Brown) Winsor. He was born in 1848 and died in 1889. At NumismaticMall.com, John N. Lupia, III reports that Richard Winsor graduated from Brown University in 1868, and that he was in the bloodline of the namesake of that institution. He worked in the family lumber business.

This impressive Sheldon-7 rarity is far the finest known example of the variety. The second finest is a burnished example that the late Del Bland graded VF30, and that coin is in the ANS Collection. Following that coin are six coins that grade Fine 15 or Fine 12, and a small number of VG-grade coins. A sharply detailed example with excellent centering, this coin shows full border beads on both sides. The rich chocolate-brown surfaces show hints of delicate blue overtones. There are no imperfections of any consequence on either side of this wonderful cent. The collector who appreciates the combination of rarity and quality will want to bid aggressively to add this important pedigreed cent to their collection. Our EAC grade XF45.

Ex: Richard B. Winsor (S.H. and H. Chapman, 12/1895), lot 824; Charles Steigerwalt; Dr. Thomas Hall (9/7/1909); Virgil M. Brand (2/7/1941); B.G. Johnson (St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.); New Netherlands Coin Co. (sold privately in 1951); C. Douglas Smith; New Netherlands Coin Co. (sold privately); Dr. William H. Sheldon (4/19/1972); R.E. Naftzger, Jr. (2/23/1992); Eric Streiner (6/3/1992); Thomas D. Reynolds; Denis W. Loring.

NGC ID# 223H, PCGS# 35453 Base PCGS# 1347



1793 S-13, B-20 Liberty Cap Cent, AU53 Tied for the Fifth Finest S-13 Crosby-Levick Plate Coin Historic Provenance

3984 1793 Liberty Cap, S-13, B-20, Low R.4, AU53 NGC. Breen Die State I. In his Condition Census published in *Walter Breen's Encyclopedia of United States Large Cents*, Del Bland recorded five pieces that rank higher than this example, but one of those was only seen once in 1947, and is likely the same coin as the entry immediately above in his roster. We consider this piece to be tied with the ANS coin for the fifth finest Sheldon-13 cent, and tied for the sixth finest of all 1793 Liberty Cap cents. The present offering is only the second public auction appearance of this example in the last 100 years.

The finer examples among 1793 Liberty Cap cents include the Mint State S-13 from the Eliasberg Collection, the AU Mickley S-13 that we sold in the Husak Collection in 2008, another AU S-13 from the Garrett Collection, an XF45 S-13 that was once in the Dr. George French Collection and that we sold in August 2014, and an XF45 S-14 that was discovered in England in the 1960s. This example is tied with one other coin for the finest 1793 Liberty Cap cents that NGC has certified. PCGS has certified six grading events as AU53 and six others at finer numeric levels, but those population totals clearly represent some duplication.

This lovely coin is simply gorgeous. The surfaces are smooth olive, tan, and bluish steel with a couple small planchet flaws on Liberty's neck and jawline. A trivial rim bruise is noted over the M of AMERICA, and it is that small imperfection that allows tracking the provenance of this piece. The strike is excellent, and the centering is virtually perfect.

We concur with Ron Guth's comments that are posted at PCGS Coin Facts: "The 1793 Liberty Cap is one of the most desired types among early U.S. Large Cents. The typical example is low-grade, usually with one or more problems; so nice, problem-free examples command a significant premium." We advise interested bidders to be prepared to stretch for the acquisition of this stunning cent. Our EAC grade XF40.

Ex: John F. McCoy (W. Elliot Woodward, 5/1864), lot 656; Colin Lightbody (Edward Cogan, 12/1866), lot 531; Mortimer Livingston Mackenzie (Edward Cogan, 6/1869), lot 621; G.M. Payfer; John E. Burton (W. Elliot Woodward, 10/1881), lot 110; Edward Cogan; C.F. Frothingham (H.G. Sampson, 5/1883), lot 63; Allison Jackman (Henry Chapman, 6/1918), lot 693; Elmer S. Sears; Virgil M. Brand; B.G. Johnson (St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.); James A. Stack, Sr. (Bowers and Ruddy 4/1979), lot 124; Ed Hipps; Bruce Stowe (4/1995); Denis W. Loring.

NGC ID# 223L, PCGS# 35489 Base PCGS# 1359



1803 S-254, B-13 Cent, MS64 Red Small Date, Small Fraction Finest on the Condition Census

3985 1803 Small Date, Small Fraction, S-254, B-13, R.1, MS64 Red PCGS. Attribution markers for the plentiful Sheldon-254 variety include the Small Date without a serif on the 3, a Small Fraction with the 1 centered over the right side of the first 0, the leaf tip under the right side of the D in UNITED, a broken foot on the T in UNITED, and normal feet on TY in LIBERTY.

The die state corresponds to Breen IV. The obverse shows a slender diagonal crack from the rim up through the center of the 3 past the curl on Liberty's neck. Another crack from the rim below the base of the 3 travels upward through the bust tip, rejoining the rim at 4 o'clock. The reverse is heavily clashed.

Superlatives only go so far in communicating the conditional rarity and quality of this fiery Red near-Gem. Suffice it to say that this coin is tied for first on the Bland Condition Census for the variety, and it ranks alone atop the Noyes Condition Census. It is the only Sheldon-254 representative, or any 1803 Draped Bust cent for that matter, certified in the Red color category at either PCGS or NGC (11/20). As far back as 1937, Thomas Elder described the coin as "Bright red, Uncirculated. Maybe best one known, certainly has more red on than any 1803 cent we have ever seen. As such Excessively rare." So it remains today.

Luminous coppery surfaces appear to have hardly mellowed over the past two centuries. Vibrant mint luster rolls over each side, illuminating what is essentially a complete strike, save for the faintest hint of softness on a couple of the leaf tips. A handful of small carbon spots occur on the obverse, and the remnants of a partial print appear at the lower left in the field above Liberty's curls. An area of planchet roughness right of the profile is as-made and has no effect on the appeal of this remarkable Condition Census survivor - one of the finest 1803 cents available to collectors regardless of die variety. Our EAC grade MS66.

Ex: Street and Other Important Collections (Thomas L. Elder, 1/1937), lot 2566; Arthur A. Wells; William R. Sieck Collection (Bowers and Ruddy, 7-8/1981), lot 2740; Anthony Terranova; Herman Halpern (12/11/1986); R.E. "Ted" Naftzger, Jr.; EAC Sale (4/1989), lot 143; Anthony Terranova; private collector; Robert Michael Prescott Collection (American Numismatic Rareities, 1/2006), lot 28; ESM Collection (Stack's Bowers, 8/2020), lot 1045.

Selections from The Oliver Jung Collection.

PCGS# 36379 Base PCGS# 1484





1811 Classic Head Cent, MS65 Red S-287, B-1, Top of the Condition Census The Beckwith-Pogue Coin

3986 1811 S-287, B-1, R.2, MS65 Red PCGS. CAC. Two die varieties exist for the 1811 cent. They are easily distinguished, with Sheldon-286 featuring a narrowly spaced date and a prominent underdigit 0 beneath the final 1, and Sheldon-287, showing a normal, widely spaced date. Total deliveries for the year amounted to 218,025 coins, all prior to April 1811, when the Mint exhausted its supply of planchets. It is possible some portion of the mintage for the year included cents dated 1810.

Although the 1811/0 is often ordered before this Normal Date variety, Walter Breen makes a compelling case that Sheldon-287 cents were struck before their S-286 counterparts. The S-287 reverse die resembles one of the 1810 dies, while the overdated 1811 cents share a reverse with one of the 1812 die marriages (S-291).

It will surprise no one that this MS65 Red representative ranks atop the Condition Census. There is one other coin certified numerically finer — an MS66 Red and Brown (Ex: Miller-Sloss-Helfenstein-Holmes-ESM) — but it does not show anywhere near the degree of original mint-red color that this Gem does. With the finest S-286 coin being an MS63 Brown piece, this example has a legitimate, if not indisputable, claim to being the single finest 1811 Classic Head cent known to collectors.

This spectacular Gem is struck from an early state of the dies without any evidence of clashing or bulging. The first coins off the press were struck from slightly misaligned dies, resulting in consistent softness on the left-side stars, as here. The centers are pale coppery gold with lighter silvery rose accents around and within the hidden areas of the design. Steel-blue, almost teal patina occurs around the peripheries. Seemingly, the only grade-limiting tick is a microscopic one left of the first 1 in the date. Exceptionally preserved and attractive, this Gem undoubtedly competes with the finest Classic Head cents, being the only one in the entire series (1808-1814) certified in the Red color category at PCGS (11/20). Our EAC grade MS65.

Ex: Discovered in 1915 in an old desk being repaired in New Haven, Connecticut and sold to Dr. Henry W. Beckwith; Dr. Henry W. Beckwith Collection (S. Hudson Chapman, 4/1923), lot 45; S. Hudson Chapman; Rev. William H. Owen, Jr. Collection; Yale University, before 1944; stolen in a May 29, 1965 robbery and subsequently recovered, but declined by the university following a successful insurance claim payment; William H. Foster; John Rowe III and Q. David Bowers; Lester Merkin (c. 1971); Richard Picker; C. Douglas Smith Collection; L.A. Collection of U.S. Type Coins, by sale, via Stack's; 55th Anniversary Sale (Stack's, 10/1990), lot 1594; Anthony Terranova, Martin Paul, and Silvano DiGenova; Chicago Sale (Superior Galleries, 8/1991), lot 361; Steven L. Contursi; Worrell Collection (Superior Galleries, 9/1993), lot 119; Rarities Sale (Bowers and Merena, 7/ 2005), lot 16, via Anthony Terranova; D. Brent Pogue Collection, Part V (Stack's Bowers, 3/2017), lot 5135.

Selections from The Oliver Jung Collection.

PCGS# 36498 Base PCGS# 1557

PROOF FLYING EAGLE CENT



**1856 S-9 Flying Eagle Cent, PR63
Smooth and Sharply Struck**

3987 1856 Snow-9 PR63 PCGS. The 1856 Flying Eagle cent was primarily responsible for the great increase in the number of coin collectors in America just prior to the Civil War. It seems that every new numismatist knew about the rare first-year small cent, and attempted to acquire at least one example. A few collectors accumulated dozens, or even hundreds, of specimens, and when those hoards were distributed they had little impact on prices. Walter Breen may have been the first professional numismatist to examine accumulation for die varieties. There are several rare die marriages, but most 1856 Flying Eagle cents are either S-3 originals or S-9 restrikes. The Snow-9 restrikes were made circa-1859, to meet the demand for examples from the burgeoning number of coin collectors. They are typically well-made proofs with sharp strikes and attractive surfaces, as is the present Select specimen. Marks are absent, and the rose-gold fields show only a few scattered gray freckles.
PCGS# 147890 Base PCGS# 2037

INDIAN CENTS



**1860 Rounded Bust Cent, MS67+
Top-Certified Example**

3988 1860 MS67+ PCGS. CAC. Eagle Eye Photo Seal. The Mint struck more than 20.5 million Indian Head cents in 1860, the first year with the Oak Wreath reverse design. This exemplary Plus-graded Superb Gem stands above all other certified survivors at both services combined, including the Rounded Bust type, as here, and the scarcer Pointed Bust type.

Not only are the surfaces of this coin utterly pristine, the design elements are also fully struck. Coppery color yields to accents of pale green, rose, violet, and powder-blue throughout. A single tick appears on the O in ONE, which we mention solely for accuracy. It has no bearing on the eye appeal or standing of this top-grade Registry coin. Population: 12 in 67 (2 in 67+), 0 finer. CAC: 4 in 67, 0 finer (11/20).

NGC ID# 227F, PCGS# 2058



1864 Bronze No L Cent, MS67 Red Among the Finest at Both Services

3989 1864 Bronze No L MS67 Red PCGS. Indian Head cents minted in 1864 were struck on two different kinds of planchets, the older copper-nickel ones and new bronze planchets, like this piece. Those in bronze are also known in two distinct varieties, those without the designer's initial "L" on the ribbon and those with it. This is the more accessible type without the "L," though it is anything but plentiful in full MS67 Red condition. PCGS has only seen four submissions in this grade with none higher. Three such pieces are reported at NGC (12/20). Luminous coppery surfaces show evidence of considerable die wear, as is often seen, but preservation is excellent. The diamonds are strongly defined, as is the rest of the design. NGC ID# 227L, PCGS# 2078

1877 Indian Cent, MS65 Red Undisputed Capstone Issue

3990 1877 MS65 Red PCGS. Snow-1. Eagle Eye Photo Seal. No other issue in the Indian Head series holds a candle to the 1877 in terms of fame or popularity. It is the undisputed key to the set with a low mintage of 852,500 coins. This an example of the Snow-1 variety in Die Stage B with a die crack from the rim at 6:30 toward the adjacent serif of the U, and heavy clash marks from Liberty's neck and chin above the O in ONE. All examples of the 1877 are scarce in Uncirculated condition with Red color, particularly at the Gem grade level. This piece features bright luster over light copper-gold surfaces with scattered flecks of deeper russet throughout. The fields are clean with minimal ticks, and strike detail is good. A stand-out example of this capstone issue. Population: 28 in 65 (3 in 65+) Red, 8 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 2284, PCGS# 2129



1888 Indian Cent, MS67 Red Tied for Finest Certified

3991 1888 MS67 Red PCGS. This is the one and only Superb Gem 1888 cent certified by either grading service. The PCGS *Population Report* documents the nearest contenders as 22 examples graded MS66 Red (including three MS66+). NGC shows only three coins in MS66 Red, with none designated finer. Each side is perfectly balanced in color and overall appearance. The centers are light orange-red with tinges of jade; deeper red appears around the margins. The only mark worthy of note is a tiny planchet flaw in the right reverse field, inside the wreath. The strike is just a bit soft on the tips of the headdress feathers. Clash marks are lightly visible on the reverse. Certified in a green-label holder.

Ex: *The Joseph C. Thomas Collection / Central States Signature* (Heritage, 4-5/2009), lot 2087.

NGC ID# 228G, PCGS# 2168

1893 Indian Cent, MS67 Red Thick, Frosted Mint Luster

3992 1893 MS67 Red PCGS. The mintage for 1893 cents exceeded 46 million coins. As a result, no premium is attached to examples in lower grades. But at the MS67 level, and when combined with intact red mint luster, the 1893 emerges as an important condition rarity. This is an extraordinary coin. The mint luster is thick and frosted, completely unaffected by the passage of 128 years. Rick Snow speculates that the full red coins of this date that do exist may have been from an original roll that was set aside at the time of issue. From the appearance of this piece that theory certainly is believable. Just the tiniest flyspecks of carbon can be seen on each side. The strike is strong in all areas except at the top of the headdress. Population: 3 in 67 Red, 0 finer (11/20).

NGC ID# 228M, PCGS# 2186



1899 Indian Cent, MS67+ Red Wonderful Eye Appeal, CAC Approval

3993 1899 MS67+ Red PCGS. CAC. Eagle Eye Photo Seal. There is no denying the 1899 is a generally available Indian Head cent issue. Examples can be found without any difficulty in grades as high as MS66 Red. Accessibility drops considerably in Superb Gem condition, which only a few dozen coins qualify for at both services combined.

This marvelous coppery pumpkin-gold representative showcases orange and reddish accents around fully struck devices. There are absolutely no marks or other imperfections to report. A great all-around Registry candidate from a substantial mintage of 53.6 million pieces. Population: 36 in 67 (6 in 67+) Red, 2 finer. CAC: 9 in 67, 0 finer (11/20).

NGC ID# 228U, PCGS# 2204

1901 Cent, MS67+ Red Tied With One Other at PCGS, None Finer

3994 1901 MS67+ Red PCGS. Nearly 80 million Indian Head cents were struck in 1901, up considerably from the 66.8 million coins produced the year before. Unsurprisingly, this is a fairly collectible issue with hundreds of examples available in MS64 Red and MS65 Red. Premium Gems in that color category begin to pose a challenge, but the 1901 is only genuinely elusive in MS67 Red. Just three examples boast a Plus designation: two at PCGS and one at NGC.

Copper-orange surfaces glow with swirling cartwheel luster. The fields exhibit significant die fatigue but post-production flaws are practically unseen. Only the date and shield are noticeably incomplete. The remaining devices are strong. Population: 23 in 67 (2 in 67+) Red, 0 finer (11/20).

NGC ID# 228W, PCGS# 2210



1902 Cent, MS67+ Red Only One Coin Finer at PCGS

3995 1902 MS67+ Red PCGS. The 1902 is one of the most collectible issues in the series, though it is marginally less available in MS65 and beyond. Of the 87.3 million coins struck, probably not more than 25 to 30 pieces survive in Superb Gem Red condition, if that. The certification totals may very well be inflated. The present example exhibits varied shades of copper-gold and fiery orange color that blend with pale accents of powder-blue and mint-green. The fields show slight evidence of die wear but little in the way of contact. Just a hint of softness occurs on the tips of the headdress feathers and on the right shield corner. Population: 16 in 67 (3 in 67+) Red, 1 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 228X, PCGS# 2213

1908-S Cent, MS67 Red Extraordinary Registry Set Contender Among the Finest Certified

3996 1908-S MS67 Red PCGS. This is a coin and an opportunity of considerable importance. Not only is it an impeccable example of the semikey 1908-S Indian Head cent — the first branch mint issue in the series — our records also suggest it is just the second public appearance of any 1908-S cent in MS67 Red condition, the first taking place in December 2020.

The quality of this Superb Gem is extraordinary. Although it shows areas of strike softness on the feathertips, forecurls, and wreath ribbon (the second A in AMERICA is nearly illegible), it is *immaculately* preserved with radiant copper-orange color. Vibrant mint luster swirls over each side. Worth a healthy premium bid. Population: 6 in 67 Red, 0 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 2296, PCGS# 2234

LINCOLN CENT



1923-S Cent, MS65 Red
Among the Finest at Both Services

3997 1923-S MS65 Red PCGS. This top-pop Gem Lincoln cent derives from a mintage of 8.7 million pieces. Most Mint State 1923-S survivors are found in MS63 and MS64 in the Red and Brown color category. Red-designated submissions represent less than 11% of the total certified population at PCGS.

Each side is overwhelmingly copper-orange with a faint woodgrain pattern on the obverse. The surfaces are exceptionally clean and highly lustrous. The wheat stalks and lettering are strongly defined; softness is limited to Lincoln's beard. Population: 17 in 65 (1 in 65+) Red, 0 finer (11/20).

NGC ID# 22CB, PCGS# 2548



TWO CENT PIECES



1864-1873 Set of Two Cent Pieces Nearly Complete Date Set MS64 RB to MS65 RD and PR64 RB Housed in First Generation Holders

3998 Ten-Piece Set of Two Cent Pieces PCGS. A nearly complete date set of two cent pieces, lacking only the 1865 issue. Each coin is housed in an old PCGS "rattler" holder, and seven of the 10 coins are CAC endorsed. The lot includes: **1864 Small Motto MS64 Red and Brown. CAC.** Sharply struck and satiny with mainly copper-orange surfaces. Tinges of amber and violet appear on each side, making up the Brown aspect of the grade; **1864 Large Motto MS65 Red and Brown. CAC.** A coin that appears almost too nice for the Gem grade level. The obverse glistens with full Red luster and untouched original frost, while the reverse displays subtle amber-orange overtones that join with fire-orange underlying luster; **1866 MS64 Red.** This piece lacks even a single discernible abrasion. Satiny copper-orange luster adorns each side. The strike is sharp aside from weakness along the right margin on both sides, likely due to a defective planchet; **1867 MS65 Red. CAC.** Sharp and satiny with copper-orange luster and no distracting carbon; **1868 MS65 Red. CAC.** Beautifully preserved with satiny golden-orange luster. No carbon spotting is seen; **1869 MS65 Red. CAC.** Satiny and carbon free, showing golden-orange interiors that deepen to copper-red around the borders; **1870 MS65 Red. CAC.** Original orange-gold luster is satiny and carbon free, complementing the boldly struck design elements; **1871 MS65 Red.** An unabraded example, showing incredible preservation of the fields and devices. Golden-orange in color aside from a tinge of deep red in the lower reverse margin; **1872 MS65 Red. CAC.** Copper-orange surfaces deepen in color toward the borders. Luster is satiny and carbon free; **1873 Closed 3 PR64 Red and Brown.** The proof-only final-year issue. Sharply struck and reflective, showing copper-red and orange hues across each side. (Total: 10 coins)
NGC ID# 22N8, PCGS# 3580

PROOF TWO CENT PIECE



1873 Two Cent Piece, PR66 Red Cameo Closed 3 Original

3999 1873 Closed 3 PR66 Red Cameo NGC. CAC. An Original proof 1873 two cent piece, with the diagnostic Closed 3 in the date and the die scratch from the point of a leaf into the field to the left of the middle of the large 2 in the denomination. The well-preserved original red surfaces of this delightful Premium Gem include deeply reflective fields and sharply detailed design elements with bold field/device contrast. Overall eye appeal is outstanding. From a small estimated mintage of just 600 pieces, the 1873 proof two cent piece is an elusive issue in all grades. Census: 2 in 66 Red Cameo, 0 finer. CAC: 1 in 66, 0 finer (11/20).
PCGS# 83653

THREE CENT NICKEL



1883 Three Cent Nickel, MS67 Tied for Finest Known

4000 1883 MS67 PCGS. CAC. When the three cent nickel series was introduced in 1865, the general public was still hoarding silver coins — a habit that began during the Civil War and would continue through 1876. The highest denomination in circulation at that time was the two cent piece. However, by 1883 silver coins were once again in circulation and the three cent nickel denomination was unnecessary. The result, of course, was mintages for business strikes dropped. The 1883 has the third lowest mintage for the denomination with a paltry 4,000 coins struck for circulation. This is an attractive, sharply struck example whose lustrous surfaces show just the slightest trace of golden patina. Population: 7 in 67 (1 in 67+), 0 finer. CAC: 5 in 67, 0 finer (11/20).
NGC ID# 275E, PCGS# 3751

BUFFALO NICKEL



1926-S Nickel, MS65 Lowest Mintage in the Series A Major Rarity in Gem Condition

4001 1926-S MS65 NGC. The 1926-S boasts the lowest mintage in the series with only 970,000 coins. David Lange explains the while the issue is more available than most people think in VF and XF condition, “Mint State examples are very scarce, gems nearly unknown.” In fact, this is the first MS65 representative we have handled since our 2018 FUN Signature sale three years ago— a true testament to the issue’s high-grade rarity. Both sides are exceptionally clean, lacking any obvious abrasions. Nickel-gray surfaces are softly frosted with accents of thin golden patina. The devices show far better strike definition than typically encountered. Worth a healthy premium bid. Census: 12 in 65 (2 in 65+), 4 finer (12/20). NGC ID# 22S7, PCGS# 3959

PROOF BUFFALO NICKELS



1915 Buffalo Nickel, PR68 Gorgeous Toning Among the Finest at PCGS

4002 1915 PR68 PCGS. CAC. Although the task does present a challenge, the matte proof Buffalo nickel series — five issues — can be assembled in the top PR68 grade in PCGS holders. There are six Type One nickels, 12 1913 Type Two, 17 1914s in this grade, six 1915 (here represented) and 11 for the 1916 at the PR68 level. None of these issues is certified finer at that service (11/20). The Registry Set competitor will find this top-grade 1915 matte proof unavoidably enticing. The strike is fully rendered, and the preservation is essentially flawless. Lavender-blue interiors cede to rose-gold and lemon toning around the peripheries. Eye appeal is superb.

Ex: Central States Signature (Heritage, 4-5/2016), lot 4563.

Selections from The Don Kutz Collection.

NGC ID# 278U, PCGS# 3992

JEFFERSON NICKEL



1916 Nickel, Concentrically Toned PR68 Tied for Finest Known

4003 1916 PR68 PCGS. With a mintage of only 600 pieces, the 1916 is the scarcest issue in the matte proof Buffalo nickel series. It is also the rarest in Superb Gem condition. Pieces grading PR68 are extremely rare, and none are known finer. The present coin is visually superior to that example, showing concentrically laid multicolor hues that include olive, gold, rose, and lavender around ice-blue interiors. The strike is full, and the preservation is outstanding. This gorgeous matte proof will please even the most discerning collector. Population: 11 in 68 (1 in 68+), 0 finer (11/20).

Ex: ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2016), lot 3988.

Selections from The Don Kutz Collection.

NGC ID# 278V, PCGS# 3993



1953-S Jefferson Nickel, MS66 Registry Grade Full Steps Example

4004 1953-S MS66 Full Steps PCGS. Writing about the key 1953-S Jefferson nickel, Bernard Nagengast notes:

"Although easily found as a BU coin, most are struck from worn dies. Full strike blazers are periodically seen, but are rare. ... A full struck five full step coin is a major rarity, and few have been discovered. This is one of the real stoppers!"

This delightful Premium Gem exhibits well-detailed design elements, with five full steps on Monticello and just a touch of the usual softness on the windows and Jefferson's hair. The lightly toned, lustrous surfaces are impeccably preserved and eye appeal is outstanding. This coin is a Registry Set essential. Population: 2 in 66 Full Steps, 0 finer (11/20).

NGC ID# 22UR, PCGS# 84051

EARLY DIME



1796 JR-4 Dime, MS66+
Finest Known Example for the Variety
Ex: Stack-Price-Thomas-Morelan

4005 1796 JR-4, R.4, MS66+ PCGS. CAC. The key diagnostics for the JR-4 variety include star 1 distant from the lowest curl, and the leaf tip below right base of the A in STATES. The obverse has a faint crack from the rim to star 1, continuing through that star and faintly to the lowest hair curl. Another crack faintly connects stars 1, 2, and 3. The reverse has no evidence of clash marks or die lapping. A faint crack extends from the top right leaf below O toward the final S.

The 1796 Draped Bust dime famously serves as the first year of issue for the denomination. The quarter dollar was also introduced that year, while half dimes, half dollars, and dollars made their first appearance in 1794. A total of 22,135 1796 dimes were reportedly struck from seven different die marriages. An estimated 800 to 1,200 examples survive across all grade levels and including all varieties, most of them showing signs of extensive circulation. This high-end Premium Gem is easily the finest known JR-4 representative, although a few other Gem specimens exist, too.

We last had the pleasure of handling this extraordinary coin in 2009 as part of the Joseph C. Thomas Collection, prior to which it appeared in our sale of the Ed Price Collection. At that time, we published the following consignor commentary:

“This coin is spectacular. Although several high grade coins exist, this is the finest I have seen. Bolen’s was described as Choice to Gem. I saw it and would grade it MS64 or possibly MS65. Eliasberg’s was described as MS62/64. I also saw that coin and today would grade it MS64 or MS65. Lovejoy had a nice Uncirculated coin, but nothing special. The Garrett coin was called MS65, and is about equal to the Eliasberg specimen. James Stack had two examples, this coin and one that John Whitney purchased. In the James A. Stack sale, the Whitney coin sold for \$28,600 while the present coin sold for \$52,250. The marketplace agreed with my own belief that this piece is clearly the finest known 1796 JR-4 dime.”

This is an amazing example of the JR-4 die combination in particular and the 1796 dime issue as a whole, surviving in nearly perfect preservation. Only a hint of central softness is evident, and a majority of the design elements are absolutely razor-sharp, including the date, which features a repunched 6. The centering is close to perfect, with full borders on both sides, only slightly narrower at the lower obverse and lower reverse. Strong magnification is required to see any of the tiny blemishes that prevent an even higher numerical grade. Both sides have fully reflective, prooflike fields around frosty devices, generating a splendid, if undesignated cameo appearance. The central obverse and reverse are light ivory and gray, with peripheral rainbow toning. At one time in the past, quality similar to this coin would have been described as “proof” or “specimen.” Today, we call the coin prooflike Mint State, giving a nod to its special appearance. Population (all 1796 varieties): 8 in 66 (2 in 66+), 1 finer. CAC: 5 in 66, 1 finer (11/20).

Ex: James A. Stack (Stack’s, 1/1990), lot 2; Pre-Long Beach Auction (Goldberg Auctions, 9/2003), lot 241; Ed Price Collection / ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2008), lot 1411; Joseph C. Thomas Collection / Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2009), lot 2208; unknown intermediaries; Bruce Morelan Collection (Legend Auctions, 10/2020), lot 7.

Selections from The Oliver Jung Collection.

NGC ID# 236B, PCGS# 38745 Base PCGS# 4461

PROOF BUST DIMES



1825 JR-2 Dime, Gem Proof
One of Only Five Known Examples

4006 1825 PR65 NGC. JR-2, R.7 as a Proof. A splendid specimen with attractive intermediate powder-blue, butter-gold, and violet-red toning. The fields are glassy. The strike shows minor softness on the curls below the ear and the eagle's neck feathers. The dentils are squared off. No detractions are evident. Housed in a circa-2000 holder. The (11/20) PCGS Population Report states there are "6 known" proof 1825 dimes. Ron Guth elaborates, "there are five proof examples known of the JR-2 variety and a single purported Proof of the JR-1 variety." Only four examples are certified: the NGC PR67 piece we auctioned in January 2019; the NGC PR66 coin from the Norweb Collection; the present PR65 NGC specimen; and an NGC PR63 example we auctioned in April 2009.

Ex: Benson II (Ira & Larry Goldberg, 2/2002), lot 472.
NGC ID# 27CZ, PCGS# 4543



1830 JR-6 Dime, PR66
Very Rare in Proof Format
Ex: James A. Stack, Benson

4007 1830 PR66 NGC. JR-6, R.7 as a Proof. When the present coin appeared in the Stack's 1990 auction of James A. Stack, Sr. Collection, it was described as "this variety formerly unknown in proof. A discovery coin." At that time, the only known 1830 proof dime was the JR-4 specimen from Stack's August 1976 auction. That coin is presently in an PR60 ANACS holder. Since that time, another JR-4 proof has emerged, graded PR63 by NGC, in our April 2020 Signature. Three other JR-6 proofs are also known, the Eliasberg-Pogue specimen graded PR65 Cameo PCGS; the John Jay Pittman specimen graded PR65 PCGS; and a PR63 PCGS example from a January 2000 Bowers and Merena auction. The NGC Census additionally lists one specimen each in PR64 and PR65 grades. In any event, the proof 1830 dime remains very rare. This is a boldly struck Premium Gem with iridescent plum-red, straw-gold, and ocean-blue patina. No detractions are apparent. Housed in a pre-2000 holder.

Ex: James A. Stack, Sr. Collection (Stack's, 1/1990), lot 40; Benson II (Ira & Larry Goldberg, 2/2002), lot 478.
NGC ID# 237N, PCGS# 4549

MERCURY DIME



1916-D Mercury Dime, MS65 Full Bands
20th Century Key Silver Coin

4008 1916-D MS65 Full Bands PCGS. Between 1907 and 1916, the United States' resurgence in coinage art reached its zenith, inspired by Augustus Saint-Gaudens and the coinage of ancient Greece, encouraged and abetted by President Theodore Roosevelt, and continued by Saint-Gaudens' artistic heirs, among them Adolph A. Weinman, James Earle Fraser, and Bela Lyon Pratt. Four new designs debuted for gold denominations, along with makeovers for the cent, nickel, dime, quarter, and half dollar. Among circulating coins only the Morgan dollar — which in any case had not been minted since 1904 — would remain unchanged until its reissue of 1921.

While many collectors espouse the Walking Liberty half dollar as the nation's most beautiful silver coin, Weinman's "Mercury" or Liberty Head design also has its proponents. In fact, it might be argued that its seemingly lesser recognition is due more to the size of the dime itself than to any perceived artistic faults. Imagine for a moment how majestic the lowly Mercury dime would look on a silver canvas the size of the half dollar.

This Gem Full Bands example matches in its production and subsequent preservation the monumental artistry of Weinman's elegant coinage design. Few are the fortunate collectors who will ever be able to acquire an example of this, the most coveted Mercury dime issue in one of the highest certified grades practically obtainable. This piece is fully struck in all areas, not just on the central bands. The luster is intense, with reddish-gold patina that is deeper on the obverse than on the reverse. An important opportunity to bid on one of the most important silver coins of the early 20th century. Population: 37 in 65 (2 in 65+) Full Bands, 34 finer (10/20). NGC ID# 23GY, PCGS# 4907

PROOF TWENTY CENT PIECE



1877 Twenty Cent, PR63 Cameo
Well Struck, Peripheral Patina

4009 1877 PR63 Cameo PCGS. BF-1, R.3. The twenty cent piece denomination lasted only four years, and the final two dates were proof-only. The 1877 proof set also included a proof-only three cent nickel and Shield nickel. The 1877 twenty cent has the lowest mintage of the series, a mere 510 pieces. Only 20 to 25% of examples exhibit consequential cameo contrast. But the present Select specimen has frosty devices and reflective fields. Rose-red, autumn-brown, and forest-green toning embraces recessed regions. The strike is intricate throughout. Close evaluation reveals delicate hairlines that are commensurate with the grade. Population: 24 in 63 (3 in 63+) Cameo, 48 finer (11/20).

EARLY QUARTERS



1796 B-2 Quarter, Fine 15
Perfect Die State
Well-Defined Small Eagle Type Coin

4010 1796 B-2, R.3, Fine 15 PCGS. Tompkins Die State 1/1. The early die state, before the obverse is lapped. A later stage of this die pair shows heavy breaks through LIBERTY. Slate-gray patina characterizes both sides, with some deeper lavender-gray color in the peripheral fields. Detail is pleasing for the grade. A small mark below the eagle's right (facing) wing is the only mentionable imperfection.

The 1796 is arguably the most famous issue in the quarter dollar series. The mintage of just 6,146 pieces ensures the scarcity of attractive examples, and even low-grade coins find ready demand from type collectors. The Small Eagle reverse used in 1796 was retired before quarter dollar production occurred again, in 1804, making the 1796 a one-year type and a coveted relic of the infant U.S. Mint. NGC ID# 23RA, PCGS# 38920 Base PCGS# 5310



1796 B-2 Quarter, VF20
Problem Free, Few Marks

4011 1796 B-2, R.3, VF20 PCGS. Tompkins Die State 2/1. 1796 was the first year of the quarter denomination, and the only 18th century date. It is also the sole issue of the Small Eagle type. Examples are desirable regardless of grade, and the present problem-free Very Fine representative would be the standout of most early silver type collections. The cream-gray fields and stone-white motifs show minimal marks and display even wear. The dentils are distinct, the wings display ample plumage, and Liberty's hair shows definition consistent with the grade. As is often seen for the type, the eagle's head is lightly impressed, as is it is opposite Liberty's high-relief shoulder.
NGC ID# 23RA, PCGS# 38920 Base PCGS# 5310



1796 Quarter, B-2, Gem Uncirculated Toned Prooflike Surfaces

4012 1796 B-2, R.3, MS65 NGC. High 6. In 1795, Mint Director Henry William DeSaussure persuaded well-known portraitist Gilbert Stuart to create a portrait of Liberty to be used on future coinage. Stuart's model was Mrs. William Bingham of Philadelphia, a renowned beauty and the wife of a wealthy banker who also served as a U.S. senator from 1795 to 1801. Although the new design may be distinctly more attractive than the Flowing Hair design of Robert Scot, Stuart was apparently disappointed with the new coins, according to Walter Breen (1988), resulting in the suppression of the story of Stuart's involvement with the Mint for many years thereafter. In fact, Stuart's role in developing the Draped Bust design of Liberty was only published in 1861.

This is the High 6 obverse, with the top of the digit 6 nearly touching the drapery. The other variety of this date, Low 6, B-1, has the digit 6 about centered between the bust and border. Despite the backward Browning numbering system, the B-2 die pairing was clearly struck first, as can be seen from the greater die wear on the common reverse when paired with the B-1 obverse. The B-2 obverse cracked during production in several stages, advancing in later phases to where three distinct cracks show, at which time the B-1 obverse was apparently taken up to finish the manufacture. (Some numismatists disagree about this premise.)

This example represents an intermediate state of the B-2 die. The obverse has an extremely faint crack from the border, between two dentils, to the top of I in LIBERTY. Another crack from the border to the nearby E is virtually invisible above that letter but noticeable below, continuing into Liberty's hair, to the curl behind her neck, and beyond. With the exception of the eagle's head, breast, and leg feathers, this is a sharply struck example. The fields on both sides are prooflike beneath warm sea-green, magenta, and rose-brown toning. Light adjustment marks are visible on the lower half of the obverse, barely discernible without careful scrutiny.

It is part of the lore and legend of the issue that the collection of the famous Colonel E.H.R. Green contained possibly 200 examples of the 1796 quarter, many of them prooflike and most undoubtedly of the B-2 die marriage. This Gem Mint coin, destined for a fine numismatic cabinet, is near the top of the Condition Census except for a handful of specimens.

Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2007), lot 903; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2011), lot 5505.

NGC ID# 23RA, PCGS# 38920 Base PCGS# 5310

BUST QUARTER



1820 Large 0 Quarter, MS65+ B-2, Gem Bust Type Coin

4013 1820 Large 0, B-2, R.2, MS65+ NGC. Tompkins Die State 1/1. B-2 is typically attributed by the bold die line from a leaf tip to the rim. The reverse is shared with the very scarce B-5, but on that variety star 7 is much higher, and points to the cap instead of the forehead curl. Light to medium chestnut-gold toning visits this smooth and lustrous Gem. The strike is sharp except on the eagle's claws. Among the finest 1820 Browning-2 quarters. Our online auction archives indicate only three appearances of higher graded examples in a Heritage auction: an MS66★ NGC coin in our November 2013 Eric P. Newman Collection, Part III Signature; an MS66 PCGS piece in our August 2015 Chicago ANA Signature; and an MS66 PCGS CAC example in our October 2015 Eugene H. Gardner Collection, Part IV Signature.
NGC ID# 23RL, PCGS# 38961 Base PCGS# 5329

BARBER QUARTERS



1901-S Quarter, MS63 Frosty Trophy Coin

4014 1901-S MS63 PCGS. The 1901-S is the premier key to the entire Barber quarter dollar series. Although its mintage of 72,664 coins is higher than the 1913-S, with 40,000 pieces, fewer examples of the 1901-S were saved. The vast majority of survivors exist in heavily circulated condition, usually Good to VG or even lower. Probably just a few dozen representatives exist across all Mint State levels, and they, of course, are highly sought-after.

A 1901-S quarter is a prize in any grade, but one as fine as this will hold a special place in any advanced set. Both sides are sharply struck and frosty with tinges of reddish-gold patina around the borders. Minimal marks for the grade. Population: 9 in 63, 21 finer (11/20).
NGC ID# 23YR, PCGS# 5630



1901-S Barber Quarter, MS66 Premier Series Rarity Few Pieces Known This Fine

4015 1901-S MS66 PCGS. The 1901-S is the rarest of the “Big Three” key dates in the Barber quarter series, the other two being the 1896-S and 1913-S. The 1901-S comes from a mintage of only 72,664 pieces, a strikingly small production total for this period. While low mintages typically spawned intense collector attention, as was the case with the 1909-S VDB cent or the 1916 Standing Liberty quarter, the 1901-S Barber quarter fell through the cracks. Barber coinage received little numismatic appreciation during its production; it was widely viewed as commercial coinage only, with most date and mintmark issues circulating to the point of nearly wiping out the Mint State populations of some coins. The 1901-S also fell off the radar of collectors due to the fact that collecting coins by mintmark in 1901 was a practice still in its infancy, a new collecting method not widely pursued, especially with regards to Charles Barber’s Liberty Head coinage.

By the time collectors discovered the scarcity of the 1901-S in high grade, the Mint State survivorship was small and finite. Even today, in the era of third party grading that has seen long lost high-grade examples of many key dates come out of the woodwork for certification, the 1901-S quarter’s Mint State population remains strikingly small. PCGS has slabbed only 33 pieces in all Uncirculated grades (11/20), including possible duplication. The finest of these are an MS68+ coin and three MS67+ pieces. We are aware of at least a few crossovers and regrades that have occurred among the finest examples of this issue, and the lack of auction appearances in recent years for high-grade examples is telling of this issue’s rarity. The last time we handled a coin in MS66 was our August 2013 Rosemont Signature, where a Star-designated NGC coin realized more than \$79,000. Since then we have handled two Superb Gem examples — the Gardner MS67 PCGS CAC coin (Heritage, 6/2014), which realized \$258,500, and the Pogue MS67+ PCGS CAC coin (Heritage, 9/2020), which realized \$162,000. This MS66 PCGS example presents Registry collectors with an important opportunity to acquire a truly rare high-end example of this sought-after key date.

Bright, frosty mint luster adorns unabraded, radiant surfaces, complementing sharply struck design elements. Even the eagle’s right (facing) talons and the fletchings are well brought up. A couple of tiny ticks on Liberty’s chin are all that deny an even finer grade. Population: 5 in 66 (1 in 66+), 4 finer (11/20).

NGC ID# 23YR, PCGS# 5630



1913-S Barber Quarter, MS67★ Single Finest at NGC Immaculately Preserved Example of This Key

4016 1913-S MS67★ NGC. Collectors of the Barber quarter series — and they are many — who hear about a 1913-S, automatically associate it with the other two keys to the collection, the 1896-S and 1901-S. While it is true that all three are of extremely low mintage — the 1913-S, at only 40,000 pieces, is one of the lowest-mintage regular-issue silver coins of the entire 20th century — there are a couple of crucial differences, to boot.

For starters, take a look at all three mintages and their current 2021 *Guide Book* retail valuations in Good 4 and MS63 — the highest Mint State grade given for the three keys:

—**1896-S.** Mintage 188,039. Good 4, \$650; MS63, \$15,000.

—**1901-S.** Mintage 72,664. Good 4, \$3,750; MS-63, \$50,000.

—**1913-S.** Mintage 40,000. Good 4, \$1,200; MS63, \$18,500.

Even these basic data suggest that the 1896-S is the least of the three, and that the 1913-S, despite its lowest mintage, is more available, at least at the grade levels shown, than the 1901-S in similar grades.

While always cautioning about the certainty of duplications, a longer look at the NGC Census data will reveal that there are:

—32 submissions of the 1896-S in all Mint State grades, of which 9 are Gem or finer;

—12 submissions of the 1901-S in Mint State, of which 6 are Gem or finer; and

—42 submissions of the 1913-S in Mint State, of which 15 are Gem or finer.

The analysis above emphasizes that the 1913-S, despite the singular nature of this special example, is overall more available in Mint State, mostly lower-Mint State examples, than the 1896-S or 1901-S.

The difference is likely a function of the few more pieces that were put away at the time of issue, perhaps by some farsighted early San Franciscan collectors. Although Augustus Heaton's seminal treatise on the collecting of coins by date and mintmark came out in 1893, various writers have pointed out the importance of the 1909-S VDB cent as a coin that really drove home how much more valuable certain coins were that contained that little "S" mintmark. For many collectors, there is nothing like realizing a profit to provide a lasting education.

And that is certainly the case of this 1913-S quarter, a completely brilliant silver-white specimen, with flashy, radiant fields throughout. Noticeable semiprooflikeness in the fields is brought about by die striations, a byproduct of the die preparation process. The strike is sharp, although just short of full due to incomplete definition on the right (facing) claw. As expected, it takes a loupe to reveal even the smallest ticks on this immaculately preserved specimen. A coin for the collector or the finest Barber quarter Registry Set. Census: 6 in 67 (1 in 67+, 1 in 67★), 0 finer (10/20).

Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/2011), lot 3515.

NGC ID# 23ZW, PCGS# 5666

PROOF BARBER QUARTER



**1913 Barber Quarter, PR68+
Finest Non-Cameo Example at PCGS**

4017 1913 PR68+ PCGS. CAC. The PCGS CoinFacts plate coin. This late-date Barber quarter issue is a lower-mintage semikey. Although not nearly as rare or as famous as its San Francisco cousin, only 484,000 circulation strikes and 613 proofs were minted. This extraordinary coin is an example of the latter. Indeed, it is the sole finest non-Cameo proof at PCGS by the margin of the Plus designation, leading three other submissions in PR68 (12/20). Blue-green patina dominates the obverse with a splashes of golden color over Liberty's cap. About half the reverse is toned in similar blue-green and violet hues, while the other half is minimally toned with pale lavender-rose color. The combination of top-quality eye appeal and unsurpassed preservation should generate considerable interest.
NGC ID# 242V, PCGS# 5699

EARLY HALF DOLLARS



1795 Two Leaves Half Dollar, MS62 O-104, High Condition Census

4018 1795 2 Leaves, O-104, T-24, R.4, MS62 NGC. Tompkins Die State 3/3. The 7 in the date shows bold recutting as does the M in AMERICA. This is an unusually appealing Flowing Hair half dollar — devoid of adjustment marks or significant abrasions of any kind, with remarkably smooth and unblemished surfaces for the grade. Striking definition is equally superb; Liberty's hair strands are boldly defined, and above-average sharpness is evident on the eagle's breast and head. The border denticles show impressive boldness around each side, and the wreath leaves are sharply delineated. Both sides exhibit consistent lavender-gray and olive-gold hues that blend amid deeper gunmetal-gray accents, the lighter colors most clearly revealed when tilted beneath a light.

The absence of adjustment marks is particularly significant for the O-104 (Tompkins-24) variety because the finest O-104, an MS63 coin, is heavily adjusted across the portrait. This MS62 example appears to rank second in the Census for the variety according to both the Stephen Herrman and Steve Tompkins listings. The present coin holds the auction record for highest price realized for a 1794 O-104 half. It was hammered down for \$58,750 in our April 2016 Central States Signature, while the MS63 NGC coin sold for \$48,875 in our April 2009 Central States Signature.

For the Flowing Hair motif, it would be difficult to find a more suitable example than the present coin; a lack of adjustment marks, bold detail, and attractive Mint State surfaces deliver a degree of appeal that is seldom seen on any example of this type, regardless of variety. The coin is sure to please even the most discerning enthusiast. *Ex: October Sale (Stack's, 10/1997), lot 649; The Eugene H. Gardner Collection Part IV (Heritage, 10/2015), lot 98626; Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2016), lot 4651.*

From The Norman Tsacalis Collection.

NGC ID# 24E7, PCGS# 39219 Base PCGS# 6052



1796 15 Stars O-101 Half Dollar, Fine 15 Draped Bust, Small Eagle Design Rare Two-Year Type

4019 1796 15 Stars, O-101, T-1, R.5, Fine 15 PCGS. CAC. Amato-161. Tompkins Die State 3/2. Following a hefty production for the 1795 Flowing Hair half dollar (nearly 300,000 pieces), mintages of the 1796 and 1797 issues totaled only 3,918 coins. The 1796 half dollar bore a new Draped Bust design on the obverse. The eagle on the reverse was made a bit smaller than that on the 1795, was perched on two clouds instead of a rock, and had its wings placed entirely within the encircling wreath. The latter is now composed of a laurel branch to the left and palm leaves to the right, instead of the two laurel branches of the 1795 reverse. Unlike the other silver denominations for 1796, the half dollar bore the fraction 1/2 on the reverse exergue.

No half dollars at all were coined in 1798 through 1800, and when the denomination resumed in 1801, the Small Eagle reverse was replaced with a Heraldic Eagle. The small mintage of the 1796 and 1797 halves creates formidable demand for survivors from early silver type collectors and date/variety specialists.

The current Choice Fine 1796 15 Stars half dollar displays natural silver-gray patina imbued with occasional splashes of light violet-blue and gold. The design elements are well defined, including nice detail in the middle and lower portions of Liberty's hair and about one-third of the feathers in the eagle's wings. The dentilation shows on both sides but is stronger on the reverse. The diagnostic die crack from the rim at 5 o'clock travels to the bust, where it turns right through the drapery to stars 15, 14, and 13. Its usual connection to the rim at 3 o'clock is not readily apparent on this example. No adjustment marks are evident.

We mention some minute circulation marks solely for pedigree purposes. These include a small contact midway between star 2 and the curl, three or four minuscule marks to the right of stars 3 and 4, one on the eagle's upper breast, and another to the upper right of the ribbon extending down from the right side of the bow knot. A toning spot on the rim to the upper right of the F in OF might also help to identify the coin.

This problem-free example has considerable eye appeal for the level of wear. It is an attractive CAC-stickered piece that is housed in a green label holder.

Ex: Macy's Inaugural Auction Catalog (6/1954), lot 1387; ANA Signature (Heritage, 7-8/2008), lot 1665; ANA Signature (Heritage, 3/2011), lot 4409.

From The Norman Tsacalis Collection.

NGC ID# 24E9, PCGS# 39261 Base PCGS# 6057



1797 Half Dollar, O-101a Attractively Toned VF25 Example Near-Terminal Die State

4020 1797 O-101a, T-1, High R.4, VF25 NGC. Amato-434. Tompkins Die State 3/3. The Draped Bust Small Eagle half dollar of 1796-1797 is one of the most difficult type coins in American numismatics, regardless of the level of preservation. It certainly exhibits the highest value, on a grade-for-grade basis, of any U.S. type coin. Consequently, it is absent from most collections.

The VF25 offering in this lot is a perfect fit for a mid- to high-grade collection. Medium gray fields highlight silver-gray devices, yielding a pleasing two-tone patination. Liberty's hair displays excellent detail for the grade, as does most of the drapery. About one-half of the eagle's feather detail is visible, and the right (facing) talons are nearly full. The dentilation is nearly complete on both sides, a significant attribute for a 1797 half that ordinarily shows extensive weakness along the right obverse. The wreath, clouds, and lettering also stand out. We mention a few unobtrusive marks solely for pedigree purposes: one near the rim to the lower right of star 1, a diagonal mark beneath Liberty's chin, and one to the upper right of the eagle's beak.

The reverse of this coin is significant in that it approaches the terminal die state of Overton's 1797 101a variety, as seen by myriad die cracks. While many of them are worn off on lower-grade examples, the present specimen retains several diagnostic cracks. We describe them for the benefit of early half dollar specialists who collect by die state. First, a crack runs from the lower right side of the O in OF through the palm leaves to the wing. Second, a crack extends from the rim between D and S through the wreath to the wing. Finally, a crack travels from the rim through the first T in STATES and the wreath to the eagle's neck. The absence of the final-stage crack, which will form a right angle with the latter one and travel through the bottoms of ST to join perpendicularly the crack between D and S, precludes this piece from being classified as the "terminal die state."

This is an attractively patinated, well-defined coin that exhibits a late die state. As such, it will elicit spirited bidding among type and variety/die state collectors as well as those simply interested in owning a classic piece of Americana.

Ex: Hall Park McCullough Collection (Stack's, 11/1967), lot 396; Superior Galleries (9/2006), lot 1119; Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2011), lot 5139.

From The Norman Tsacalis Collection.

NGC ID# 24EC, PCGS# 39265 Base PCGS# 6060

BUST HALF DOLLAR



**1807 O-105 Half Dollar, MS64
Draped Bust, Well Preserved**

4021 1807 Draped Bust, O-105, T-4, R.1, MS64 PCGS. Tompkins Die State 2/2 with a double set of bold clash marks on both sides. A readily attributed Overton variety, due to the small die chip above the second U in UNUM. A die line within the shoulder curl provides a second identifier. A beautifully patinated near-Gem with apple-green borders and violet-red centers. Hints of golden-brown accompany LIBERTY and AMERICA. The strike is bold aside from a trio of stars above the eagle's head. The lustrous surfaces are refreshingly unmarked. Tied for fifth place in the Stephen J. Herrman Autumn 2020 Revision. A desirable type coin from the final year of the Draped Bust design, worthy of the finest advanced collection. NGC ID# 24EM, PCGS# 39343 Base PCGS# 6079



**1820/19 Half Dollar, MS64
Curl Base 2, O-102
Tied for Second Finest Known**

4022 1820/19 Curl Base 2, O-102, R.1, MS64 PCGS. CAC. A Condition Census example of Overton-102, the only 1820/19 Curl 2 die variety. The overdate is obvious, with the 9 underdigit clear. The well defined and unmarked surfaces exhibit light to medium golden-brown toning. The high points are powder-blue, and the margins display hints of olive-green and plum-red. A hint of deeper russet toning is confined to a pair of leaves on the olive branch. Only a single example is certified finer by a leading service, a coin graded MS65 PCGS that appeared as lot 384 in an October 2004 American Numismatic Rarities auction. A desirable near-Gem that would improve virtually every advanced collection. CAC: 3 in 64, 1 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 24FE, PCGS# 39574 Base PCGS# 6126

BARBER HALF DOLLAR



1894-O Barber Half Dollar, MS67 Prooflike The Finer of Two PCGS Certified From the James Bennett Pryor Collection

4023 1894-O MS67 Prooflike PCGS. CAC. Over the years we have examined a small number of New Orleans and San Francisco Barber half dollars with prooflike surfaces. A few of those are certified as proof or specimen strikes, while most are graded prooflike. Many of those pieces came from two collections that appeared at auction in the 1990s. The Eliasberg Collection was sold in 1996 and 1997, including several prooflike or proof branch-Mint Barber half dollars. Most of the Eliasberg coins came from the Clapp Collection, where they were purchased directly from the Mint. The late James Bennett Pryor formed the other collection. Pryor was a first-class numismatic connoisseur who considered this 1894-O half dollar the favorite Barber half in his collection. He carefully formed a world-class collection of half dollars from Flowing Hair through Franklin half dollars, adding commemoratives as they became available. The consignor to the present sale is the equal of Pryor for his connoisseurship.

This extraordinary Superb Gem from the Pryor Collection borders on Deep Mirror Prooflike, in our opinion, and exhibits impressive field-to-device contrast. The strike is a trifle soft in places, especially noted at the arrow fletchings and the right (facing) claw. In the catalog of the Pryor Collection, Dave Bowers wrote: "quite possibly struck as a presentation piece or even a proof." Both sides are virtually brilliant with the faintest possible gold toning.

Ex: Empire Coin Company (3/26/1966); James Bennett Pryor Collection (Bowers and Merena, 1/1996), lot 259, which realized \$24,200 a quarter-century ago.

NGC ID# 24LP, PCGS# 86469 Base PCGS# 6469

WALKING LIBERTY HALF DOLLAR



1921 Half Dollar, MS65+ Registry-Grade CAC Rarity The Philadelphia Series Key

4024 1921 MS65+ PCGS. CAC. The key dates in the Walking Liberty half dollar series are the coins struck at each Mint in 1921. The Philadelphia issue of this year is the most plentiful of the three in high grade, although examples are nonetheless scarce in MS65. Plus-graded Gems account for less than 10% of the coins graded by PCGS, and CAC has awarded the coveted green label to only about 15% of the total MS65 coins reported by the two leading services (11/20). A handful of finer pieces exist, but they are out of the question for most collectors to consider due solely to the cost of acquiring such a piece. For the vast majority of collectors, this MS65+ PCGS CAC coin will not only suffice for a high-quality collection, it will anchor that collection. This piece is every bit as much a Registry Set contender as its few known higher-grade cousins.

Boldly struck design elements complement the luminous, frosty surfaces, which are devoid of contact marks. Delicate golden and pale lavender hues warm the glistening fields and motifs, creating visual appeal that consumes the attention of the viewer. Population: 59 in 65 (5 in 65+), 4 finer. CAC: 14 in 65, 1 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 24R6, PCGS# 6583

PROOF WALKING LIBERTY HALF DOLLAR



1936 Half Dollar, Toned PR67+ Rare Registry-Grade Example

4025 1936 PR67+ PCGS. CAC. The Mint struck proof 1936 Walking Liberty half dollars only from 1936 to 1942, the first year being the lowest mintage of the series at just 3,901 pieces. In Superb Gem condition, the 1936 is the rarest proof Walker. This piece is both Plus-graded and CAC-endorsed, earning it high marks for quality and eye appeal. Each side displays vivid multicolor border toning around lavender and champagne-tinted interiors. The mirroring is deep in the fields, and the satiny devices show sharp definition. PCGS and NGC each report only a single finer representative. Population: 66 in 67 (9 in 67+), 1 finer. CAC: 28 in 67, 0 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 27V4, PCGS# 6636

PROOF FRANKLIN HALF DOLLAR



1959 Franklin Half Dollar, PR68 Elusive Ultra Cameo Example

4026 1959 PR68 Ultra Cameo NGC. CAC. Type Two Reverse, as on all proofs. According to Franklin half specialist Rick Tomaska, "Despite a mintage of over 1 million proof sets, 1959 proof Franklins with significant, heavy cameo contrast on both obverse and reverse are rarely encountered." The present piece shows the desirable silver-on-black surfaces so desired by collectors of this difficult series, with only the most trivial distractions — a few tiny, loupe-visible-only dark flecks — possibly preventing an even finer grade. Census: 3 in 68 Ultra Cameo (1 in 68+), 0 finer. CAC: 2 in 68, 0 finer (11/20).
NGC ID# CPER, PCGS# 96700

GOBRECHT DOLLAR



1836 Name Below Base Gobrecht Dollar
PR64
Judd-58, Die State C

4027 1836 Name Below Base, Judd-58 Restrike, Pollock-61, R.6(?), PR64 PCGS. Silver. Die Alignment III: Center of Liberty's head opposite N in ONE. Die State C. This die state is most easily attributed by the die cracks through ITED, STATES. O, and LLAR. Here they are quite pronounced, indicating a later striking in the 1859 to 1864 period these pieces were produced.

Over the past 150 years there has been much mythologizing about the Name Below Base dollars, starting with Edward Cogan, who in 1867 asserted only 18 pieces were struck. There is no support for this figure. There is also no reason to believe the Judd-58 is a restrike. A restrike indicates there was an original strike, but all were struck between 1858 and 1869. The only difference is the reverse alignment. The earliest strikes were produced in Die Alignment IV with the eagle flying level after a medal turn, and the Die Alignment III dollars that show the eagle flying level after a coin turn (as seen here). A curious find from about ten years ago is the Name Below Base dollars were actually struck from a Name on Base master die or working die. In other words, C. GOBRECHT F. was mostly effaced from the bottom of the rock, then placed prominently in the field just above the date. Thus, rather than a restrike, the Name Below Base dollars are the ultimate Cabinet Coin, created by the Mint to sell to collectors. One interesting bit of lore has survived through the years that may have been solved recently. John Haseltine reportedly claimed he could tell at a glance which Gobrecht dollars he had the Mint strike. It may well be his tell was the coin alignment of these Judd-58 dollars. The lore and fascination of these dollars has reached legendary status and their collectibility shows no sign of slackening anytime soon.

This particular coin has surfaces that are far above average. Much central brilliance is seen on each side with gradually deepening russet-gold and blue toning toward the rims. The strike details are complete in all areas and there are no mentionable contact marks present. NGC ID# BLWU, PCGS# 11217



MORGAN DOLLARS



1878 8TF 'Wild Eye' Morgan, MS65 Rare VAM-14.11 Variety, Top 100

4028 1878 8TF Wild Eye, VAM-14.11, MS65 PCGS. A Top 100 Variety. The so-called "Wild Eye" variety, showing a doubled eyelid on Liberty. VAMWorld.com states, "The VAM-14.11 is an ultra rarity with perhaps a dozen known." The PCGS population of 23 pieces suggests perhaps a few more are known, even taking into account some duplication in the published figures. We last handled an example of this variety in our 2017 FUN Signature, where an MS63 NGC piece realized \$9,752.50. This Gem PCGS example is brilliant and sharp, showing semiprooflike obverse fields. No major abrasions are seen, and a few small marks on the cheek and in the adjacent field are not out of line for the grade. Population (VAM-14.11): 2 in 65, 1 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 253H, PCGS# 133806 Base PCGS# 7072



1879-CC VAM-3 Dollar, MS65 'Capped Die' Guide Book Variety None Finer at NGC

4029 1879-CC Capped Die, VAM-3, MS65 NGC. A Top 100 Variety. The 1881-CC and 1885-CC have lower mintages than the 1879-CC, but the 1879-CC is much rarer in Mint State. This is due to the 1970s GSA auctions, which included 131,529 1880-CC and 148,285 1885-CC dollars. The 1879-CC also appeared in the GSA sales, but in far smaller numbers. Less than half of '79-CC dollars are the Capped Die variety, named after the myriad minute die chips concealing the blundered Large Over Small CC mintmark. The Capped Die variety is listed in the *Guide Book*, and is also enshrined in Dr. Michael S. Fey's *Top 100* reference. This lustrous and lightly toned Gem is tied for finest certified at NGC. No marks are remotely noteworthy, and the strike is bold save for blending on the hair above the ear. Housed in a circa-2000 holder. Census: 7 in 65, 0 finer (11/20).

From The Prichard Collection.

NGC ID# 253T, PCGS# 133869 Base PCGS# 7088



1880-S Morgan Dollar, MS69 Flawless 19th Century Type Coin Tied for Finest at PCGS

4030 1880-S MS69 PCGS. CAC. The 1880-S Morgan dollar was struck to the extent of 8.9 million coins and serves as one of, if not the most collectible issues in the entire series, especially in high grades. PCGS alone reports in excess of 180,000 grading events, with hundreds of coins qualifying for the seemingly impossible grade of MS68. Remarkably, five coins have been awarded a grade of MS69 (plus one in MS69 Prooflike) — a level of perfection virtually unseen among circulation-strike coins (11/20).

As far as we can tell, this is the first public auction appearance for any PCGS-graded 1880-S Morgan dollar in MS69 condition, making it an unparalleled opportunity for Registry collectors to add a heavy hitter to their sets. We have handled one other MS69 representative in an NGC holder on two separate occasions, the last time being August 2010. These coins are major condition rarities and are tightly held in advanced collections.

It is just about impossible to conceive of a better-preserved 19th-century coin. This Morgan dollar is essentially flawless, with none of the superficial grazes or microscopic ticks usually encountered on even the highest-grade representatives in the series. The obverse features thin blushes of gold and violet patina that blend together around the borders. A hint of lavender appears over the center, while the rest of that side is minimally toned. The reverse showcases a ring of golden toning around the denticles, leaving 95% of the surfaces absolutely brilliant with thick, frosty mint luster typical of the San Francisco facility. No surprise to find the strike is complete from rim to rim. Population: 5 in 69, 0 finer. CAC: 2 in 69, 0 finer (11/20).

From The Prichard Collection.
NGC ID# 2544, PCGS# 7118





1884-S Morgan Dollar, MS65 Key to the Series in High Grades Only Three Examples Known Finer

4031 1884-S MS65 NGC. Even a seasoned numismatic veteran is apt to look at this coin and say, “wow.” This cataloger sure did. Those who have been around long enough know that the appearance of an 1884-S Morgan dollar in Gem Uncirculated condition is a once-in-a-decade (or two) event. The coins are as rare as hen’s teeth, at least in MS65 or higher, and the population data bears that. This is one of two such coins at NGC with a single MS66 graded higher. PCGS has graded one each in MS65, MS67, and MS68 (11/20).

The 1884-S boasts an unassuming mintage of 3.2 million coins, substantially higher than many of the low six-figure mintages in the series, but a lot smaller than those like the 1887 or 1889, which each exceed 20 million pieces. What distinguishes the 1884-S from its earlier S-mint counterparts, many of which are widely available through grades as high as MS67 and MS68, is that these coins did not languish in storage in any significant quantities, and they were not distributed en masse during the mid-20th century. Instead, many of them were paid out contemporaneously, and most of those held back from circulation were likely melted under the terms of the 1918 Pittman Act.

We last handled an MS65 1884-S Morgan dollar as part of our January 2009 FUN Signature auction and have been waiting to handle another. Twelve years later, here is that chance. The coin is richly toned on the obverse with shades of violet, rose, and gold, while the reverse is primarily silver-gray with blushes of antique golden patina largely confined to the border areas. Both sides are unbelievably clean — you would hardly believe this is an 1884-S without the date and mintmark being present — with a single tick on the bridge of Liberty’s nose. A pinpoint-sharp strike heightens the appeal. This is a phenomenal rarity, a San Francisco dollar of nearly unsurpassed quality, and a coin that is sure to represent a new highlight in a fine set of Morgan dollars. Census: 2 in 65, 1 finer (11/20).

From The Prichard Collection.

NGC ID# 254P, PCGS# 7156



1887-O Dollar, MS66 Deep Prooflike Fully Struck With Pronounced Contrast

4032 1887-O MS66 Deep Prooflike NGC. Struck to the extent of 11.5 million coins, the 1887-O is a generally available New Orleans Morgan dollar issue that only begins to pose a challenge at the Gem grade level. Several hundred coins are certified as Prooflike at NGC, but Deep Prooflike submissions only make up about 1.5% of the population at that service.

This extraordinary Premium Gem is fully struck — an incredible feat for any O-mint dollar — and entirely brilliant. The frosted devices and reflective fields generate pronounced contrast that captures the attention of the viewer. Destined to serve as a showstopper in any fine set. Census: 1 in 66 Deep Prooflike, 1 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 2552, PCGS# 97177

1889-CC Morgan, MS60 Prooflike Deeply Reflective Fields

4033 1889-CC MS60 Prooflike NGC. A surprisingly high percentage of surviving Mint State 1889-CC dollars are prooflike, although such coins represent a minority of the population. The scarcity of this Carson City issue overall puts heavy pressure on attractive Mint State coins, and low-end Uncirculated pieces are seldom available. This collectible Mint State example displays brilliant surfaces and sharp devices. The depth of mirroring in the fields is profound, providing modest cameo contrast against the satiny devices. Scattered abrasions define the grade but none are individually significant. Census: 7 in 60 Prooflike, 96 finer (12/20). NGC ID# 2559, PCGS# 7191



1889-CC Dollar, MS61 Prooflike Famous Carson City Key

4034 1889-CC MS61 Prooflike NGC. The 1889-CC is the key Carson City Morgan dollar issue. Most certified examples are in circulated grades, and the typically encountered coin at a show is a cleaned VF. Mint State examples with prooflike fields are rare relative to high demand. The present well-struck CC-mint dollar exhibits golden-brown freckles, though a majority of the coin is brilliant. The strike is sharp, and marks are fewer than anticipated for the grade, with Liberty's face especially smooth. We note only an abrasion on the base of the E in AMERICA. An interesting cane-shaped strike-through, west of the O in DOLLAR, is a mint error, as made. Certified in a circa-2000 holder.

From The Prichard Collection.
NGC ID# 2559, PCGS# 7191

1889-CC Dollar, MS63 Prooflike Frosty and Contrasted Key

4035 1889-CC MS63 Prooflike NGC. There are few issues in American numismatics that rival the fame and popularity of the 1889-CC Morgan dollar — the key Carson City issue in the series with a mintage of 350,000 coins. The 1889-CC suffered a high rate of attrition, mainly through melting but also through circulation, making high-grade specimens difficult to come by. That is especially true for coins as fine as this Select Uncirculated example with Prooflike surfaces. Both sides are utterly brilliant with fully struck, thickly frosted relief elements. The fields are glassy and reflective with the effect undiminished by scattered marks mainly at the lower left obverse. Census: 40 in 63 Prooflike, 9 finer (11/20).

From The Prichard Collection.
NGC ID# 2559, PCGS# 7191



1893-CC Dollar, MS65 Final-Year Condition Rarity One Coin Finer at NGC

4036 1893-CC MS65 NGC. Coining operations at the Carson City Mint drew to a close on June 1, 1893, following the production of 677,000 Morgan dollars. Reasons for the facility's closure were given in the 1893 *Annual Mint Director's Report*:

"The mint at Carson City being of limited capacity, and the amount of gold deposited and silver purchased there being small as compared with the amount of gold deposited and silver purchased at the San Francisco mint, which possesses a large coinage capacity, the expenses for coinage were much greater at Carson than at San Francisco."

Examples of the 1893-CC survive by the tens of thousands. They are not necessarily difficult to find in circulated and even lower Mint State grades. However, the challenge posed by this Carson City issue is a conditional one. Survivors are rarely seen in high grades. Most Uncirculated representatives are heavily bagmarked from years of jostling around in storage bags, which is why Gems are so hard to come by today. NGC reports only eight MS65 representatives, and a single coin is graded finer (excluding Prooflike or Deep Prooflike submissions).

This final-year rarity showcases completely brilliant surfaces awash in swirling cartwheel mint frost. The centers are well-struck, as are the rest of the design elements, and abrasions are small and undistracting in nature. The only one of note is a tick on Liberty's cheek. It serves as a tiny pedigree identifier that may be useful in future appearances. Census: 8 in 65, 1 finer (11/20).

From The Prichard Collection.
NGC ID# 255S, PCGS# 7222





1893-O Silver Dollar, MS64+ Among the Finest With CAC Approval

4037 1893-O MS64+ PCGS. CAC. The 1893-O Morgan is a semikey date in all grades, but it becomes notably scarce in Choice condition. A small fraction of the coins in this grade are Plus designated, and only 15 pieces overall are CAC endorsed. While PCGS and NGC combined list 10 higher-grade coins, none of those carry the CAC "bean" label. Because of its outstanding quality and exceptionally clean fields, this high-end CAC MS64 coin has significant merits that even some of the MS65 coins known miss. Satin surfaces are untoned, and not even Liberty's cheek reveals distracting abrasions. Only some faint roller marks (mint made) are seen on Liberty's jaw. Slight strike softness above the ear and on the eagle's breast are unavoidable characteristics of the 1893-O, but on this coin that softness is minor. Population: 7 in 64+, 6 finer. CAC: 15 in 64, 0 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 255T, PCGS# 7224





1893-O Dollar, Brilliant MS66 Ex: Eliasberg, Finest at NGC

4038 1893-O MS66 NGC. Ex: Eliasberg. With the lowest mintage (300,000 pieces) among all New Orleans branch mint issues in the entire Morgan dollar series, the 1893-O is an understandably popular coin. A majority of collectors will vie for a pleasing circulated representative, while Mint State examples are the province of advanced specialists. Finding a sharply struck, minimally abraded representative is anything but easy. Dave Bowers cautions in his *Silver Dollar Encyclopedia*:

"Most 1893-O dollars are lightly struck and have fair to average lustre. Some coins are lightly struck on the obverse center but are sharp on the reverse. Many are heavily bagmarked, especially on the obverse. Sharply struck coins exist and are rare in higher grades. Sharply struck MS-65 coins are among the rarest of all Morgan dollars."

This is a remarkable Premium Gem in all regards. The strike is exceptional for the issue, although some softness of detail over Liberty's ear is mentioned for accuracy. The finish is semiprooflike in sheen (a not uncommon feature for the issue) with richly frosted devices and hints of reflectivity in the fields. Each side remains wholly brilliant, and neither exhibits a single noteworthy abrasion. A coin that is earmarked for inclusion in the finest Morgan dollar collection. This exceptional offering is the single finest 1893-O Morgan dollar known to NGC and PCGS in non-Prooflike grades. The only coin finer is the Eliasberg-Coronet representative in PCGS-graded MS66 Prooflike condition (11/20).

From The Prichard Collection.
NGC ID# 255T, PCGS# 7224



1895-O Silver Dollar, MS63 Key New Orleans Issue

4039 1895-O MS63 NGC. VAM-3A. The 1895-O has a mintage 50% higher than the 1893-O, but is much rarer in Mint State. In fact, the 1895-O is the rarest New Orleans Morgan dollar issue, and a majority of Uncirculated examples are in MS60 to MS62 grades. The present Select representative displays light silver-gray toning. The lustrous surfaces are refreshingly devoid of detrimental marks. As usual for the Southern facility, the centers are incompletely brought up, but peripheral elements are intricately struck. VAM-3A is the most interesting '95-O die variety, since the 5 in the date is repunched north, and the eagle exhibits a "beard" below the beak from a cluster of small die chips. Encapsulated in a circa-2000 holder. Census: 14 in 63, 15 finer (11/20).

From The Prichard Collection.

NGC ID# 255Y, PCGS# 7236



1896-S Silver Dollar, MS66 Important Conditional Rarity

4040 1896-S MS66 NGC. The 1896-S silver dollar mintage was a respectable five million pieces, and examples in Very Fine grades can be obtained without difficulty. The issue is surprisingly scarce in Mint State, and becomes a major conditional rarity at the MS66 level. As of (11/20), NGC has certified just four coins as MS66, and one each as MS67 and MS67 Prooflike. This high-grade representative shows slight incompleteness of strike on the hair above the ear, but the essentially brilliant surfaces are lustrous and remarkably free from contact. A small roundish strike-through near the P in PLURIBUS provides an identifier. Housed in a circa-2000 holder.

From The Prichard Collection.

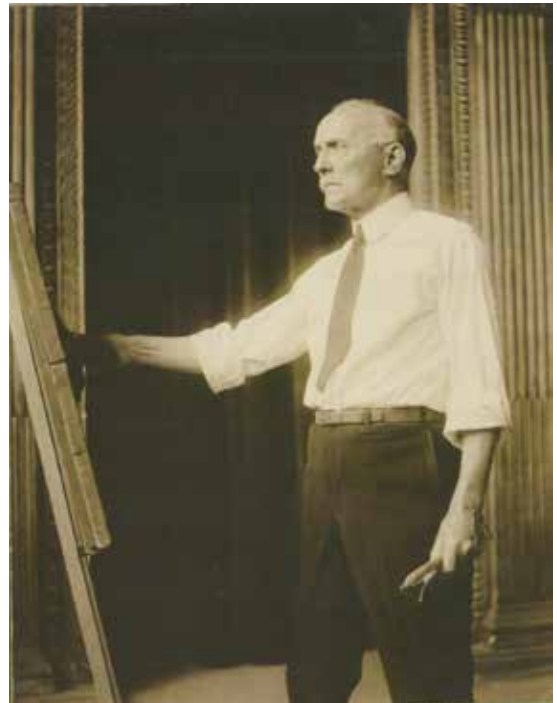
NGC ID# 2564, PCGS# 7244

PROOF MORGAN DOLLARS

**1884 Morgan Dollar, PR67 Cameo
Totally Brilliant and Well-Contrasted**

4041 1884 PR67 Cameo PCGS. CAC. This is one of only 875 proof Morgan dollars manufactured at the Philadelphia Mint in 1884. It is also one of the best available examples certified in the Cameo contrast category at PCGS, with only one coin finer. Both sides maintain total brilliance. Glassy, reflective fields surround thickly frosted devices, producing the noted Cameo appearance — exactly what collectors hope to find in a proof Morgan dollar. The coin is marvelously preserved, being free of any apparent hairlines or contact marks. Endorsed by CAC for quality within the grade. Population: 3 in 67 Cameo, 1 finer. CAC: 2 in 67, 0 finer (11/20).

NGC ID# 27ZC, PCGS# 87319



George Morgan



1895 Dollar, PR63 Cameo 'King of the Morgan Dollars'

4042 1895 PR63 Cameo PCGS. The title "King of the Morgan Dollars" is not thrown around lightly. The 1895 certainly deserves it. With only 880 proofs struck for the year and no known Philadelphia circulation strikes extant, the number of non-mintmarked 1895 Morgan dollars available to collectors is the smallest in the series. Although Mint records indicate a production of 12,000 1895 dollars for circulation, that figure is widely believed to have been an accounting error. Again, no business strikes are known to exist.

This proof-only issue proudly takes the 30th spot among the *100 Greatest U.S. Coins*, by Jeff Garrett and Ron Guth. Dave Bowers writes in *A Guide Book of Morgan Silver Dollars*: "With the low production figure, the 1895 is far and away the rarest date in the series. The ownership of an attractive Proof is a fine thing to contemplate." About 76% of the 1895 proofs certified at PCGS reside in non-Cameo holders. Only 18.5% of the population at that service qualifies for the Cameo grade level, and finer coins with Ultra Cameo contrast are rare, constituting a mere 5% of submissions (12/20).

The example offered here is a lovely Select proof with stark Cameo contrast. The surfaces are overwhelmingly brilliant with nothing more than a few blushes of golden patina on each side. Stark, eye-catching contrast exists between the devices, which feature a thick layer of mint frost, and the fields, which show tremendous depth and reflectivity. Minor hairlines prevent an even higher grade, but they have a limited impact on the appeal of this key-date Morgan dollar — one of just 880 silver dollars manufactured at the Philadelphia Mint in 1895.

From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.

NGC ID# 27ZR, PCGS# 87330



1899 Morgan Dollar PR67+ Ultra Cameo

4043 1899 PR67+ Ultra Cameo NGC. CAC. The proof 1899 Morgans were made in the extent of 846 pieces. The 1899 Morgan dollar is a celebrated issue even as a business strike, an issue that saw a memorably low production of only 330,000 business strikes. This has lent extra cachet to the proofs of this year — not that the present piece needs it. The deep, watery mirrors complement heavily frosted devices. The centers are brilliant on each side, with a golden outline around the peripheries. The strike is full, as expected, but not always achieved on earlier-dated proof Morgans. This piece is one of only two PR67 Ultra Cameo 1899s at NGC, and the only one with the Plus designation (11/20). Close to “wonder coin” quality.

Ex: Stamford Coinfest Signature (Heritage, 10/2010), lot 4340.
NGC ID# 27ZX, PCGS# 97334

1900 Silver Dollar, PR68 Cameo Top-Grade Registry Contender

4044 1900 PR68 Cameo NGC. The Philadelphia Mint struck 912 proof Morgan dollars in the year 1900, delivered in quarterly intervals in March (377 pieces), June (135 coins), September (100 pieces), and December (300 coins). The finest examples known today are in the PR68 numeric level, and such coins are rare. NGC lists 16 PR68 submissions, distributed between non-Cameo, Cameo, and Ultra Cameo coins; PCGS lists only two PR68 specimens, both in the Deep Cameo category (12/20). This NGC Cameo is sharp and almost flawlessly preserved. The stark cameo contrast amplifies the watery reflectivity of the fields, and the faintest trace of light champagne color is visible. Eye appeal is outstanding. Census: 9 in 68 Cameo (2 in 68★), 0 finer (12/20).

NGC ID# 27ZY, PCGS# 87335



**1900 Morgan Dollar, PR68★ Cameo
VAM-32
Tied for Finest Certified**

4045 1900 PR68★ Cameo NGC. CAC. VAM-32. Extra 0 in denticles. As VAMWorld.com puts it, "Top of 0 shows in denticles as raised curved bar in denticle space between 00 and small curved tick in adjacent right denticle space. Date set further left than normal." The small curved tick in the adjacent right denticle is quite faint (small), but the raised curved bar can be seen clearly with a standard good 7x or 10x loupe. The site gives no price history for the variety but notes that it was "discovered by C. Logan McKechnie in November 2003." This piece should nonetheless command a high price after some spirited bidding — whether the high bidder is a type collector or VAM specialist — as it is one of the finest certified examples of the 1900 proof issue.

The proof mintage of the 1900 Morgan dollar was 912 pieces, a nominal amount within the series, although it was the largest since the 1894 production of 972 coins. The larger total of proof silver dollars made was likely due to the turn of the century. A new reverse hub for the Morgan dollar was introduced in 1900, which numismatists call the C4 hub. It shows minor differences from the old hub, known as C3. This piece shows some of the near-horizontal spines within the bow on the reverse that Bowers mentions in his *Silver Dollar Encyclopedia* as characteristic of the C3 reverse hub.

The surfaces are lightly toned in a delightful melange of silver-gold, lilac, and heather, and contact marks are essentially absent, as demanded by the grade.

Ex: *Long Beach Signature* (Heritage, 6/2010), lot 1245.
NGC ID# 27ZY, PCGS# 87335



**1921 Zerbe Proof Morgan, PR66
Unusually High Grade**

4046 1921 Zerbe PR66 NGC. The story of the 1921 Zerbe proof dollars that has been handed down over the decades is best related by Wayne Miller in his 1982 reference *The Morgan and Peace Dollar Textbook*:

"In 1920 the American Numismatic Association, through the considerable energies of Farran Zerbe, one of its most active and influential members, was clamoring for the release of a new Peace dollar. The first release was delayed until the end of 1921. So to appease Zerbe and his numismatic colleagues, a number of presentation-quality 1921 Morgans were produced. The exact mintage is unknown, with estimates of 20-200 most commonly cited."

Miller goes on to discuss the controversial nature of these coins, a topic that was further expanded upon 10 years later by Q. David Bowers in his two-volume dollar reference.

This piece is typical of all Zerbe proofs. The fields have numerous, swirling die polish lines. The diagnostic light die scratch is also faintly visible above the second U in UNUM. This particular coin is brilliant throughout, and unlike most Zerbe dollars this piece lacks the contact marks that usually accompany these special coins. Census: 7 in 66, 1 finer (11/20).

Ex: *Central States Signature* (Heritage, 4-5/2009), lot 2648.
NGC ID# 257A, PCGS# 7341

PEACE DOLLARS



1925-S Dollar, MS65 None Finer at PCGS

4047 1925-S MS65 PCGS. Collectors who are not intimately familiar with the Peace dollar series might be shocked to discover how conditionally elusive certain issues are at the Gem level. While issues such as the 1924 are certified up to a single MS68 PCGS coin — the phenomenal former Jack Lee example — the 1924-S, 1925-S, and 1928-S are seldom seen at the Gem level. In fact, the 1925-S Peace dollar is the only series issue where PCGS has never graded an example finer than MS65. The surfaces on this satiny silver Gem are far better-struck in the center than a typical 1925-S, with few signs of contact. Light cinnamon color around the rims add to the appeal. Population: 45 in 65, 0 finer (11/20).

Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2010), lot 4781.
NGC ID# 257M, PCGS# 7366



1925-S Peace Dollar, MS65 Condition Census, CAC Approved

4048 1925-S MS65 PCGS. CAC. *Ex: Monterey Bay.* The 1925-S is decidedly one of the scarcest dates in the Peace dollar series in Gem condition, and no examples are graded finer at PCGS, with just one coin finer at NGC (11/20). The present example is one of just seven coins in this grade with CAC endorsement. Gem pieces seldom appear at auction compared to lower-grade coins, and the only PCGS coin that we have seen within the last five years in our auctions was this same example, five years ago in the August 2015 ANA Signature, where it realized \$30,550. Only two other previously offered Gem examples in our archives have carried CAC endorsement.

This piece easily ranks among the finest 1925-S Peace dollars certified. The frosty, mainly brilliant surfaces show the faintest tinge of gold at the borders, while the well-preserved surfaces yield no distractions. A well-struck piece, eye-appealing and conditionally rare. Population: 45 in 65, 0 finer. CAC: 7 in 65, 0 finer (11/20).

Ex: ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2015), lot 4231.

From The Monterey Bay Collection.
NGC ID# 257M, PCGS# 7366



1926-S Peace Dollar, MS66+ Among the Finest at NGC and CAC

4049 1926-S MS66+ NGC. CAC. The 1926-S is a conditionally challenging date in the Peace dollar series. Examples are occasionally seen in MS66, but none are numerically finer at NGC (12/20). This is one of just four Plus-graded pieces in this grade, ranking among the finest examples certified by NGC. PCGS has seen only two higher-grade representatives.

Luster is vibrant and softly frosted, accented across both sides by mottled russet and olive-gold toning. Central details exhibit bold sharpness. Close examination with a loupe fails to reveal noteworthy abrasions. Census: 47 in 66 (4 in 66+, 2 in 66★), 0 finer. CAC: 19 in 66, 0 finer (12/20).

NGC ID# 257R, PCGS# 7369

1926-S Dollar, MS65 Prooflike Sole Finest at NGC

4050 1926-S MS65 Prooflike NGC. This is one of only eight Peace dollars in the entire series designated as Prooflike at NGC. Three of those, including this example, are 1926-S representatives. Two are graded MS64 Prooflike, and this is the sole finest MS65 Prooflike. In fact, none of the other Prooflike Peace dollars at NGC have surpassed the Choice grade level (11/20). Rather than brightly frosted, as one would expect of a San Francisco product, this all-brilliant Gem is satiny with noticeable contrast between the strongly struck devices and minimally abraded fields. Just a few ticks are noted on Liberty's cheek and the eagle's breast.

PCGS# 87369 Base PCGS# 7369

PROOF PEACE DOLLAR



1922 Peace Dollar, PR64
Matte Finish, Struck in High Relief
Key Subtype for a Specialized Collection

4051 1922 Matte PR64 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Monterey Bay. Heritage research of 1922 Peace dollars determines that there are three obverse and four reverse subtypes, struck in five different combinations. High relief matte proofs, such as the present lot, are Subtype 1-A. The E in WE is above the W, and the ray above the N in ONE is very long. High relief satin proofs are Subtype 1-B. The ray above the N in ONE is short, and there are four rays below ONE. Modified high relief business strikes and proofs (Judd-2020) are Subtype 2-A. The crossbar of the second T in TRVST slopes up, and the S is narrow. Finally, low relief matte and satin proofs, along with the scarce business strikes, are Subtype 3-C. The base of the second T in TRVST is attenuated, the ray above the N in ONE is short, and there are three rays below ONE. The branch is disconnected from the claw. Subtype 3-D is the usual business variety with the branch attached to the claw. All those obverse and reverse subtypes differ from the 1921 Peace dollar.

The high relief matte proofs are significant for their formidable rarity (PCGS estimates five to eight pieces are known) and their exceptional high relief design detail. But they also represent a different design subtype, and may merit classification as a pattern, along with the high relief satin proofs.

The obverse of the present specimen displays distributed minute tan freckles, and a tiny tick on the base of Liberty's neck provides another identifier. The surfaces are otherwise stone-gray and virtually free from contact, and under strong magnification exhibit the finely-grained texture characteristic of matte proof production of the era. The finish is consistent throughout with the exception of the reverse field near 3 o'clock, which shows slightly greater granularity.

Since the 1922 high relief business strikes (Subtype 2-A) are non-collectible, the 1922 high relief matte proof is the key to the Peace dollar series, and would be the cornerstone of any specialized collection. Includes custom wooden display box.

Ex: *Lindesmith Collection* (Bowers and Merena, 3/2000), lot 2217; *Central States Signature* (Heritage, 4/2017), lot 4193.

From The Monterey Bay Collection.
 NGC ID# 2828, PCGS# 7383

ERRORS



1913 Type Two Buffalo Nickel, AU Details Struck on a Half Eagle Planchet Unique

4052 1913 Type Two Buffalo Nickel — Struck on a Half Eagle Planchet, Test Cut — PCGS Genuine. AU Details. 8.33 grams. The weight is similar to the statutory weight of an Indian half eagle, 8.359 grams. The standard weight for a Buffalo nickel is 5 grams. The caramel-gold surfaces display light high-point wear, and are unblemished aside from a bright rim scrape on the reverse at 7:30, that PCGS has deemed a test cut. The fields exhibit an orange-peel texture usual for coins struck from long-in-use dies. How this piece was struck is unknown. A five dollar gold piece was worth more than a day's wages in 1913. Nevertheless, the unlikely combination of a gold planchet found its way between the new Buffalo nickel dies. This piece is unique. Comparisons can be made to other great rarities such as the 1804 dollar and the 1913 Liberty nickels, but this piece is one-of-kind. Six Indian cents are known struck on quarter eagle planchets; three dated 1900, and one each dated 1905, 1906, and 1907. The 1907 gold cent has not been seen in many decades. The most recent appearances of those coins (the 1906 and 1905) each brought \$276,000 and \$253,000 respectively. Dr. Judd listed the 1900 and 1907 pieces as patterns, but the latest edition categorizes them as mint errors. Although the history of the present lot is unknown, it is undeniably a remarkable and unique coin that would command attention with every appearance.



1976-S Bicentennial Quarter, PR67 Red Struck Over a Struck Cent Important Off-Metal Error

4053 1976-S Bicentennial Quarter — Overstruck on a Struck Cent, Double Denomination — PR67 Red NGC. The Bicentennial quarter is the sole design change to the Washington quarter between its 1932 introduction and the 1999 advent of the state quarter series. It was struck in 1975 and 1976, though all examples bear 1976 dates. As a single-year type, off-metal specimens are very rare. In fact, a search of our online archives, which date to 1993, failed to find another Heritage auction appearance of an off-metal Bicentennial quarter. This mint error was struck aligned with the collar die at 6 o'clock. The types are complete, though Washington's hair is mostly indistinct. QUARTER DOLLAR is partial and blurry. LIBERTY is essentially absent. The San Francisco mintmark appears as a narrow triangle. The quarter date is bold. The width is greater than the height, which makes the coin somewhat oval. The cent undertype is visible as columns of the Lincoln Memorial on Washington's shoulder and forehead, and ONE CENT is faintly present on the left obverse border of the quarter.



1976-S Bicentennial Quarter, PR67 Struck Over a 1967 Dime

4054 1976-S Bicentennial Quarter — Overstruck on a 1967 Dime, Double Denomination — PR67 NGC. The single-year Bicentennial quarter type very rarely participates in double denominations. The Heritage auction archives show only three such appearances, all Bicentennial Ike dollars struck over Bicentennial quarters. This nearly egg-shaped wrong denomination mint error exhibits much of the undertype on the quarter obverse. LIBERTY and IN GOD WE TRUST from the dime are readable, and the 1967 date is faintly apparent within Washington's hair. A ghostly outline of Roosevelt's head is inverted relative to Washington. The quarter date and mintmark are bold. Struck flush against the collar die at 5 o'clock. Some quarter legends are partially or completely off the flan, including LIBERTY, UNITED, and QUARTER DOLLAR.



1976-S Bicentennial Quarter, PR67 Cameo Double Denomination on a Clad Dime Rotated Double Struck

4055 1976-S Bicentennial Quarter — Double Struck on a Struck Dime — PR67 Cameo PCGS. A struck clad dime was overstruck twice by proof 1976-S Bicentennial quarter dies. The subsequent strikes have effaced the undertype design, but the diameter and reeded clad edge confirm the undertype. Between the two strikes from quarter dies, the coin rotated 100 degrees counter-clockwise, relative to the obverse (Washington) side. From the first quarter strike, we see Washington's queue within his hair from the first strike. On the reverse, the drummer's left (facing) hand remains from the first strike. The coin has two small border splits, at 7:30 and 10 o'clock, and traces of the copper interior are apparent along the reverse border. All mint errors are unique to some degree, but one doubts that another rotated double struck and double denomination proof Bicentennial quarter exists.



1943-Dated Walking Liberty Half Struck 60% Off Center Mint State Details

4056 1943-? Walking Liberty Half Dollar — Struck 60% Off Center, Cleaned — NGC Details. Unc. Struck widely off center toward 1 o'clock. On the obverse, the date and WE are present, as is most of the sun and the lower half of Liberty. The reverse displays the upper half of the eagle and most of UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. Any mintmark is off the flan, as is all of HALF DOLLAR and nearly all of E PLURIBUS UNUM. The struck portion is lustrous and exhibits light golden-brown toning. The Walking Liberty half dollar was struck for more than 30 years, but off-center examples are very rare. If double struck or wrong planchet pieces are excluded, the only off-center Walker in our online auction archives is a 10% off center 1918 half dollar as lot 8372 in our August 2004 Pittsburgh Signature, which re-emerged as lot 4428 in our April 2013 Central States Signature. The present lot has a more dramatic appearance, and provides an invaluable opportunity for the off-center type collector.



1973-S Half Dollar, PR67 Cameo Struck Over a 1973-S Quarter

4057 1973-S Kennedy Half Dollar — Overstruck on a 1973-S Quarter, Double Denomination — PR67 Cameo NGC. A proof 1973-S quarter found its way into a bin of proof half dollar planchets, and was struck between 1973-S half dollar dies. Proofs are struck twice, but traces of the undertype remain visible. The 973 in the quarter date is faintly present near the 73 of the half dollar date. San Francisco mintmark of the quarter is apparent near the half dollar's Y in LIBERTY. Both sides are prominently clashed, with the extremities of the Heraldic Eagle device incused and inverted on the field near Kennedy's portrait. The double denomination coin is oblong. It was struck aligned with the collar die at 4:30, and peripheral legends distant from that position exhibit distortion and spreading due to unrestrained metal flow. The types, the date, and motto are complete, as is STATES OF AMERICA, though other legends are partly off the flan. Our online archives show only two prior appearances of Kennedy halves struck on Washington quarters, a 1973-D half on a 1972-D quarter in our April 2016 Central States Signature, and a 1966 half dollar on a quarter in our September 2020 Dallas Signature.

EARLY PROOF SET



1915 Five-Piece Proof Set, PR65 to PR67
Attractively Toned Minor Proofs
From an Original 1915 Proof Set

4058 1915 Five-Piece Proof Set, PR65 to PR67 PCGS. This lot contains the minor coins from an original nine-coin 1915 proof set, individually holdered with consecutive certification numbers. The gold proofs are also offered in this sale, in individual lots. The five-piece minor set here includes:

Cent PR65 Red and Brown. Deeply luminous, showing rich orange-gold surfaces with delicate rose and green overtones. A few small specks do not detract.

Nickel PR67. A fully struck Superb Gem survivor from this small matte proof mintage of 1,050 coins. Delicate iridescence graces each side, but the silvery surfaces are entirely unmarked.

Dime PR66. The devices glisten with untouched, frosty luminance and yield tack-sharp definition. Watery reflectivity in the fields backlights lemon-gold, blue, lilac, and sea-green toning.

Quarter PR66. Another razor-sharp proof impression, showing glistening luster across the devices with deep reflectivity in the fields. Much of each side displays warm tan-gold patina, although delicate daubs of lilac and olive appear on occasion.

Half Dollar PR66+. A lovely, high-end Premium Gem example of this final-year proof issue in the Barber series. Warm golden toning graces the interiors, ceding to crimson and blue around the borders. A splash of lavender and burnt-rose color appears in the right obverse field.

From The Original 1915 Proof Set. (Total: 5 coins)

GOLD DOLLARS



1855 Type Two Gold Dollar, MS66 Frosty Type Two Example Rarely Offered This Fine

4059 1855 Type Two MS66 PCGS. CAC. The gold dollar was introduced in 1849, authorized by the same legislation that created the double eagle in the wake of gold discoveries in California. Gold dollars weighed just 1.672 gm and had a diameter of 13 mm, making them even smaller than the three cent silver pieces that would be issued a couple of years later. In 1854, the Mint increased the diameter to 15 mm by thinning the planchet. James B. Longacre redesigned coin to mark the change and adapt the motifs for a thinner planchet. The Type Two design replaced the standard Liberty Head obverse with an Indian Princess bust, and the wreath on the reverse was exchanged for the one designed for the new three dollar gold pieces. However, the new design did not strike up fully on such a thin planchet, and in 1856, the obverse Liberty portrait was replaced with a lower-relief alternative that was similar to the design of the three dollar gold piece.

The Type Two gold dollar was struck at five different mints — Philadelphia in 1854 and 1855; Charlotte, Dahlonega, and New Orleans in 1855; and San Francisco in 1856. None of the branch mint issues are common in Mint State, forcing type collectors who seek outstanding quality to pursue one of the two Philadelphia issues.

In MS66, the 1855 Philadelphia coin is conditionally rare, but the patient, well-heeled collector can acquire a nice example. Frosty original luster shimmers with only a little rotation under a light, and there are no bothersome abrasions. Each side is lightly clashed, as normal, and the high point of Liberty's hair on the obverse is incompletely struck, keeping with the reputation of the Type Two gold dollar. Population: 16 in 66 (3 in 66+), 5 finer. CAC: 11 in 66, 4 finer (11/20).

Selections from The Don Kutz Collection.

NGC ID# 25C4, PCGS# 7532



1855-C Gold Dollar, MS62+ The Sole Finest Example Certified

4060 1855-C MS62+ NGC. Variety 2. The seldom seen early die state before the reverse is lapped. The date is further right on this variety than on Variety 1. The 1855-C is the only Charlotte issue in the Type Two gold dollar series, making it one of the most sought-after dates in the entire Charlotte coinage of this denomination. Examples are rare in Mint State, and none are finer than MS61 at PCGS. NGC lists five coins in MS62, and the present example is the only one of those with a Plus designation, making it the sole finest certified 1855-C gold dollar. Lustrous orange-gold surfaces reveal few discernible abrasions, and localized areas of strike softness on the portrait and wreath bowknot are not bothersome. As usual for the issue, heavy clash marks are seen on each side. Census: 5 in 62 (1 in 62+), 0 finer (11/20).

NGC ID# 25C5, PCGS# 7533



1878 Gold Dollar, MS67 Elusive Low-Mintage Issue

4061 1878 MS67 PCGS. CAC. The Bland-Allison Act was passed on February 28, 1878, creating the Morgan silver dollar and forever changing the numismatic scene. Created by Western silver interests, the Act required the government to purchase many millions of ounces of silver and convert it into silver dollars. The New Orleans Mint reopened in 1879 to produce silver dollars, and all of the branch mints virtually discontinued production of subsidiary silver coinage for the foreseeable future.

Meanwhile, other legislation brought parity to gold coinage and paper money. The expectation was a boon to gold coinage and its use in circulation, but the result was a continued public acceptance of paper money. Gold dollar mintages remained low, including only 3,000 circulation strikes in 1878. Faintly reflective fields appear on both sides of this brilliant lemon-yellow Superb Gem gold dollar. This splendid, sharply defined piece exhibits wisps of blue toning. Most of the few scattered marks are planchet flakes, as struck, rather than post-Mint imperfections.

Ex: Stack's Bowers (3/2012), lot 4249; The Duckor Family Collection of Gold Dollars / ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2015), lot 4279.

Selections from The Don Kutz Collection.

NGC ID# 25DG, PCGS# 7579

PROOF GOLD DOLLAR



1887 Gold Dollar, MS68
Fully Mirrored Surfaces

4062 1887 MS68 PCGS. CAC. The jewelry trade made use of many gold dollars during the late period from 1879 to 1889, especially in the form of gold dollar bracelets that were popular among ladies at that time. Collectors, dealers, and speculators continued to save large quantities of gold dollars in both circulation strike and proof format. In 1887, the Philadelphia Mint struck 7,500 circulation strikes and 1,043 proofs. Among larger denominations, Philadelphia Mint half eagles and double eagles were only struck in proof format that year. Across the country, San Francisco produced large quantities of half eagles, eagles, and double eagles, necessary for commerce.

Traces of mint-green toning appear on the light yellow-gold surfaces of this prooflike Superb Gem, an exquisite piece with bold design definition. A copper toning identifier is visible inside the reverse border just past 12 o'clock.

Ex: Purchased from Donald Kutz; From The Duckor Family Collection of Gold Dollars / ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2015), lot 4288.

Selections from The Don Kutz Collection.

NGC ID# 25DS, PCGS# 7588



1858 Gold Dollar, PR65 Cameo
Estimated 25 Proofs Struck

4063 1858 PR65 Cameo NGC. JD-1, High R.6. John Dannreuther estimates just 25 proofs were struck of the 1858 gold dollar. He writes: "Probably 14 to 16 examples still exist; the lump below the hair line and above the eye is a key identifier for this issue." Most 1858 representatives display some degree of Cameo contrast, as here. The razor-sharp relief elements stand out boldly against the flashy fields. Each side features rich yellow-gold surfaces with a distinct hint of reddish color. Although this proof lacks the "orange-peel" texture of later 19th century proofs, it is no less eye-catching. An impressive early proof gold piece worthy of consideration. Census: 2 in 65 Cameo, 1 finer (11/20).

NGC ID# 25DZ, PCGS# 87608

EARLY QUARTER EAGLES



1796 With Stars Quarter Eagle, BD-3 Important Early U.S. Gold Type Coin AU Sharpness

4064 1796 Stars on Obverse, BD-3, High R.5 — Surfaces Smoothed — PCGS Genuine. AU Details. Bass-Dannreuther Die State c/b. The 1796 With Stars is a somewhat underrated issue despite its obvious rarity, overshadowed by the illustrious 1796 No Stars quarter eagle. Tennessee entered the Union on June 1, 1796, and the 1796 With Stars is the only obverse in the quarter eagle series that commemorates that event with 16 stars — making it a one-year type coin, just like the 1796 No Stars. The obverse stars are arranged eight and eight on each side of LIBERTY. The 6 in the date, at its top loop, is well up into the lower bust. The event is actually noted on both sides, as the 1796 With Stars also has 16 stars on the reverse, jammed in around the eagle's head and below the clouds. John Dannreuther writes of the BD-3:

"This date is also a major type variety of the Stars type, as it is the only obverse found with 16 stars. This fact has generally been ignored in numismatic literature, as the rarity of the date makes it a 'stopper' for most collectors, who only obtain a type coin of this series. Another ignored major type variety is the reverse found only for 1796 and 1797. The 'Tall Neck' reverse with 16 stars was replaced by the 'Short Neck' reverse in 1798. Most researchers have merely noted the eight versus six vertical stripes in the shield and 16 versus 13 stars around the eagle's head. Little mention has also been made of the eight arrows with three visible claws for the Reverse of 1796 and one visible claw around the bundle of 10 arrows for the Reverse of 1798."

The present example is thus an important, and possibly relatively affordable specimen of this major early U.S. gold type. The only adjustment marks are light and short, and they are restricted to the right obverse margin. On the reverse, there is a trailing scratch from the rim to below the U in UNITED, and a shallow pinscratch appears below the T in UNITED. Heavy die polishing appears on the upper reverse through TATE. There are no obvious surface flaws otherwise, and much pleasing detail remains. The reverse is brighter overall than the obverse, which shows a slight bit of reddish patina but is somewhat subdued.



**1804 Quarter Eagle, Near-Mint
14 Stars Reverse, BD-2
Well Struck, Pleasing Surfaces**

4065 1804 14 Stars Reverse, BD-2, R.4, AU58 PCGS. CAC. Bass-Dannreuther Die State c/a with cracks near the 4 in the date and behind the cap. The late die state is rare, since most examples are Die State a/a. This attractive early quarter eagle has alternating areas of peach and olive patina. The obverse displays minor roller marks on the curls near the ear and at the border near 10 o'clock, but they are of Mint origin and have no impact on the technical grade. Both sides show surprisingly few marks. The Mint-blundered 14 Star reverse die was also used strike the reverses of JR-2 1804 dimes, an example of thrift at the first U.S. Mint. Population: 22 in 58 (1 in 58+), 19 finer. CAC: 6 in 58, 4 finer (11/20).

Ex: Baltimore Auction (Stack's Bowers, 3/2011), lot 6219; FUN Signature (Heritage, 7/2011), lot 4549.

From The Norman Tsacalis Collection.

NGC ID# BFVT, PCGS# 45510 Base PCGS# 7652



1808 Quarter Eagle, AU53
Problem-Free Example of This One-Year
Type
Ex: Garrett

4066 1808 BD-1, R.4, AU53 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Garrett. The 1808 quarter eagle is one of the keystones of a collection of U.S. gold type coins. Its design is unique to this one year with Liberty depicted with a Phrygian cap facing left, and the reverse showing an eagle with a shield on the breast and an olive branch in its left (facing) talons and three arrows in the right (facing) talons. In addition to the design, what is notable about the 1808 vs. earlier quarter eagles is the presence of the denomination 2 1/2 D. on the lower reverse.

The entire production run was delivered to the Mint's cashier on February 26, 1808. It is not known why the output was so low and limited to just this one year. Presumably it is because half eagles were the preferred denomination by banks among gold coins. This assumption seems correct as it was not until 1821 that more quarter eagles were struck.

The 1808 two and a half has several distinctive striking characteristics that are not seen on other dates and design types. For one the stars are invariably flat and the rims are ill-defined. This lack of a determinant rim undoubtedly was responsible for the coins wearing more quickly than expected. This situation is similar to the reverse of Reeded Edge halves and the Paquet twenties from 1861 — all of these issues were short-lived because they lacked durability in the channels of commerce.

In addition to the high grade of this piece, the pedigree is quite impressive. T. Harrison Garrett purchased this coin from Dr. Edward Maris, who is remembered today for his pioneering study of New Jersey state coppers, which is still the standard for the series. The surfaces have a significant overlay of reddish patina with green-gold undertones. Slight traces of mint luster can be seen around the devices. The central details are well defined, but the peripheral stars are softly detailed, as expected. There are no mentionable or noticeable marks on either side of this impressive coin.

Ex: Dr. Edward Maris; T. Harrison Garrett; Garrett II (*Bowers and Ruddy*, 3/1980), lot 742; *Mandalay Bay* (*Bowers and Merena*, 10/2004), lot 606; *New York Connoisseur's Collection* (ANR, 3/2006), lot 1421; *ANA Signature* (*Heritage*, 7-8/2008), lot 1894. PCGS# 45515 Base PCGS# 7660

LIBERTY QUARTER EAGLES



1865 Quarter Eagle, Red-Gold AU58 Only 35 to 40 Pieces Extant Two Coins Finer

4067 1865 AU58 PCGS. Quarter eagle production at the Philadelphia Mint dropped considerably after specie payments were suspended in 1862. No two and a half dollar gold pieces were struck for circulation in 1863, only 2,774 examples were made in 1864, and an even smaller mintage of 1,520 coins was manufactured in 1865. PCGS CoinFacts estimates 35 to 40 pieces survive. Jeff Garrett and Ron Guth write in their *Gold Encyclopedia*:

"The true scarcity of this and other very rare Philadelphia Mint gold coins is sometimes lost because of the focus most collectors give to the popular branch-mint issues. The 1865 quarter eagle is much rarer than some of the more-sought-after Southern gold rarities."

This example, one of just four near-Mint submissions at PCGS, exhibits razor-sharp design definition and little more than a brush of trivial friction over the high points. Coloration is deep red-gold. A mark in front of Liberty's nose identifies this high-grade Philadelphia rarity. Seldom offered, especially in this extraordinary state of preservation. Population: 4 in 58 (1 in 58+), 2 finer (11/20).

NGC ID# 25K5, PCGS# 7801



1873 Open 3 Quarter Eagle Conditionally Rare MS66

4068 1873 Open 3 MS66 PCGS. CAC. After complaints about the Mint issuing pieces that appeared to be dated 1878 in 1873, the Open 3 logotype went into production. This variant is more available than the Closed 3 of the same year. Smooth, impeccably preserved yellow-gold surfaces display radiant luster and sharply struck design elements. The Open 3 can be located through near-Gem, but higher-grade examples are rare. A shallow linear mark located between Liberty's forehead and stars 4 and 5 might help to identify the coin. Population: 4 in 66, 0 finer. CAC: 3 in 66, 0 finer (11/20).

Ex: New York Signature (Heritage, 2/2014), lot 5313.
NGC ID# 2875, PCGS# 7817

PROOF LIBERTY QUARTER EAGLES



1881 Quarter Eagle, PR66 Deep Cameo
Low Total-Mintage Issue
Popular Series Key Date

4069 1881 PR66 Deep Cameo PCGS. JD-1, R.6. The 1881 is one of the lowest total-mintage issues in the entire quarter eagle series. Merely 640 coins were produced for circulation, plus 51 proofs. PCGS CoinFacts suggests 30 to 35 examples exist in proof format, while John Dannreuther estimates just 18 to 22 specimens survive, including two coins that are permanently impounded in institutional collections — one at the Smithsonian's National Numismatic Collection, and one at the American Numismatic Society.

This Deep Cameo Premium Gem enjoys lovely yellow-gold color, though the reflective fields appear almost jet-black. A thick layer of mint frost covers all facets of the raised design. Beautifully textured with heavy die polish. Population: 6 in 66 (1 in 66+) Deep Cameo, 1 finer (11/20).

NGC ID# 2884, PCGS# 97907



1882 Quarter Eagle, PR67+ Ultra Cameo The Finest We Have Handled

4070 1882 PR67+ Ultra Cameo NGC. JD-1, R.6. In case there was any doubt about the proof status of this exquisite Superb Gem, the 8s in the date centered over the spaces between dentils is diagnostic. Both the proof and circulation-strike quarter eagle mintages increased from 1881 to 1882. This issue claims a production of 67 proofs and 4,000 circulation strikes, both of which are scarce and popular with collectors. John Dannreuther explains in *United States Proof Coins, Volume IV: Gold, Part One*:

"The 1882 Proof quarter eagles were delivered for sets on two occasions (25 on Feb. 4th and 15 on Aug. 12th) and individually on several occasions during the year, so we have a date with a few more survivors than 1881. Perhaps, as many as 25 examples are still around and they appear at auction and occasionally on the bourse floor. This date is nearly as rare as the 1881 that had 16 fewer struck."

Our Permanent Auction Archive indicates we have handled proof 1882 quarter eagles on just eight occasions going back to 1993, including reappearances of the same coin. This would be the ninth and by far the finest example we have seen.

Profoundly reflective fields showcase the classic "orange-peel" texturing collectors are always looking for in 19th century proofs. Both sides are rich yellow-gold with thickly frosted motifs standing in stark Ultra Cameo contrast to the jet-black mirrors. Preservation is exceptional, without any signs of contact apparent to the unaided eye. Undeniably appealing and worthy of a premium bid. Census: 1 in 67 Ultra Cameo (1 in 67+), 2 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 2885, PCGS# 97908

PROOF INDIAN QUARTER EAGLES



1908 Quarter Eagle, PR66 Distinctive Sandblast Finish

4071 1908 PR66 PCGS. JD-1, R.4. Only 236 of the 500 proof quarter eagles struck in 1908 were distributed, and the remainder was unceremoniously melted. Of those that were sold, merely 100 to 120 examples are thought to exist. Not all collectors handled these coins with care. John Dannreuther explains: "The dark finish found on 1908 Indian Head quarter eagles is unique to the series, as a coarser sand grain was used to sandblast the coins after they were struck." He adds that the finish has a tendency to highlight imperfections, but that is not on this Premium Gem. Both sides are exquisitely preserved with rich, finely textured honey-gold surfaces. Population: 20 in 66 (3 in 66+), 9 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 289G, PCGS# 7957



1908 Indian Quarter Eagle, PR67 First-Year of Design

4072 1908 PR67 NGC. JD-1, R.4. The innovative incuse Indian design by Bela Lyon Pratt was introduced on the half eagle and quarter eagle in 1908. An artistic matte, or sandblast finish was used on proofs of the new design, because the Mint found it impossible to polish the fields and frost the devices to replicate the popular brilliant finish of earlier proof issues. Unfortunately, contemporary collectors failed to appreciate the virtues of the sandblast finish and sales figures were disappointing. Mint records indicate 500 proof half eagles were delivered in November 1908, but only 236 examples were distributed. The remaining specimens were later melted. John Dannreuther believes 100-120 examples survive today in all grades. The issue is rare at the PR67 grade level and finer coins are virtually unobtainable.

This spectacular Superb Gem exhibits razor-sharp definition on all design elements and the impeccably preserved orange-gold surfaces radiate softly frosted matte luster from both sides. Overall eye appeal is outstanding. Census: 33 in 67 (3 in 67+), 3 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 289G, PCGS# 7957



1908 Indian Quarter Eagle, PR68 Top of the Condition Census

4073 1908 PR68 NGC. JD-1, R.4. The redesign of United States gold coinage, first by the hand of Augustus Saint-Gaudens in 1907, later by Bela Lyon Pratt in 1908, created what contemporary collectors and artists considered a dramatic improvement in the artistic merits of American coinage. However, the new designs required an overhaul of the Mint's proof coinage practices. Saint-Gaudens' concave fields on the eagle and double eagle, and Pratt's sunken relief motifs on the quarter eagle and half eagle, made the traditional polished field cameo proof finish impossible to produce. As an alternative, a sandblast finish similar to that used on art medals of period was introduced. The new, dull proof finish was not widely appreciated by collectors, and many of the proofs sold to collectors were not well preserved.

The 1908 proof quarter eagle is singularly popular as a type coin today. The finest examples certified by PCGS are in the PR67 grade, but NGC lists three coins in PR68. The present example displays seemingly flawless surfaces with rich, luminous olive-gold and orange hues. The strike is sharp, and there are essentially no obvious pedigree markers. We have previously handled only one coin in this grade, another NGC PR68 that appeared in our April 2014 Central States Signature, where it realized \$49,937.50. Census: 3 in 68, 0 finer (12/20). NGC ID# 289G, PCGS# 7957

1910 Quarter Eagle, PR66 Satin Finish, 90 to 110 Pieces Extant

4074 1910 PR66 PCGS. JD-1, R.4. The introduction of the Indian Head quarter eagle design in 1908 brought with it an entirely new Matte or Sandblast finish for proof coinage. The technique did not appeal to collectors at the time, so the Mint experimented in 1909 and 1910 with what is now called a Roman Gold or Satin finish. That method of finishing was nearly the same as the earlier type, except the coins were not sandblasted after striking, resulting in an even brighter finish. Production rose significantly to 682 proofs for the year 1910, but only 90 to 110 pieces are thought to survive. Most proofs were produced before the manufacture of circulation strikes, resulting in above-average volume of speculative orders until production began for their business-strike counterparts. Each side of this Premium Gem showcases luminous yellow-gold color and complete detail on the design elements. The fields are finely textured and contact-free. Population: 14 in 66 (3 in 66+), 2 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 289J, PCGS# 7959



1912 Indian Quarter Eagle, PR67 Extremely Rare Any Finer

4075 1912 PR67 NGC. JD-1, R.4. Production of proof quarter eagles held steady in 1912, when a mintage of 197 pieces was accomplished. The coins were all delivered on March 18 and a single pair of dies was used to strike all the proofs. The coins all featured the sandblast finish used on proofs of that era. John Dannreuther estimates the surviving population at 90 to 110 examples in all grades. The issue is rare at the PR67 grade level and finer coins are virtually unobtainable.

This spectacular Superb Gem is sharply detailed throughout, with fine definition on the lower headdress feathers. The pleasing orange-gold surfaces are virtually pristine, with vibrant matte luster on both sides. Eye appeal is outstanding. Census: 9 in 67, 3 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 289L, PCGS# 7961





1914 Indian Quarter Eagle, PR67+ Low-Mintage Proof Issue Rarely Seen This Fine

4076 1914 PR67+ NGC. JD-1, Low R.5. Collector demand for gold proofs continued to decline in 1914 and only 117 proof Indian quarter eagles were struck that year. The coins were delivered in two batches, one group of 50 coins on September 28 and another delivery of 67 examples on December 11. A single die pair was used to strike all the proofs. The Mint used a coarser grain of sand for its sandblast finish in 1914, resulting in a darker finish than the proofs of 1912 and 1913. John Dannreuther estimates only 70-80 specimens survive in all grades today.

The business-strike mintage was 240,000 pieces, the second smallest production total of the series. David Akers believed the 1914 issue was just as rare as the 1911-D, the acknowledged business-strike key to the series, in high grade. The relative scarcity of high-grade circulation strikes puts some pressure on the small supply of proofs in today's market.

The proofs began appearing at auction at least as early as the Hutt-Ware Collections Sale (B. Max Mehl, 7/1916), where the example in lot 1425 was described as, "1914 Proof, as last." The sandblast proofs continued to be unpopular with contemporary collectors, and this was reflected in auction prices realized during that era. The coin in the Hutt-Ware auction realized only \$3.50. By the 1940s, collector appreciation for matte proofs was much greater, as evidenced by the description of the coin in lot 2018 of Mehl's Atwater sale (6/1946):

"1914 Sandblast proof. Record \$20. These coins will bear watching, as I firmly believe their present prices represent a very likely handsome profit."

Mehl's words were prophetic, as the lot realized a new record price of \$23. The upward trend continues today, where recent sales include the PR67+ NGC specimen in lot 5281 of the Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2015), which realized \$64,625.

This Plus-graded Superb Gem proof exhibits razor-sharp definition on all design elements, with fine detail on the lower headdress feathers and the feathers on the eagle's shoulder. The impeccably preserved orange-gold surfaces radiate warm, textured matte luster from both sides. Overall eye appeal is terrific. Census: 14 in 67 (2 in 67+), 4 finer (11/20).

NGC ID# 289N, PCGS# 7963



1915 Indian Two and a Half, PR67 Only 100 Proofs Struck Final Proof Coinage of the Series

4077 1915 PR67 PCGS. JD-1, Low R.5. Per a letter from Mint Director F.J.H. von Engelken to Philadelphia Mint Superintendent Adam Joyce, transcribed by John Dannreuther in *United States Proof Coins, Volume IV: Gold*, proof coinage was suspended on October 18, 1916. No quarter eagles had been struck in proof format that year, and the prior year just 100 sandblast proofs had been produced. The trivial mintage was the result of stagnant collector orders for proof coinage, owing to the lack of satisfaction collectors had with the matte finishes. The year 1915 marked the last proof gold coinage until the inception of the American Eagle Bullion Program of 1986.

John Dannreuther estimates that only 70 to 80 proof 1915 quarter eagles survive in all grades. He writes:

“Finding pristine coins without cleaning or the alteration of surfaces in the name of conservation is difficult. Collectors of this series are usually advanced and sophisticated numismatists and demand originality; the coins that are no longer in that state are discounted in the marketplace.”

This Superb Gem proof is blatantly original in its preservation, a coin untouched by tampering hands. The delicate sandblast luster glistens in rich orange-gold hues with tendencies toward deeper olive-gold when tilted at certain angles. The strike is sharp, and neither side exhibits a single notable abrasion. Having handled an example of this issue on only 24 prior occasions, we can attest to the rarity of the 1915 proof in all grades. It has been several years since we last handled a Superb Gem PCGS example. Only a single coin is numerically finer than this piece at PCGS. Population: 8 in 67 (1 in 67+), 1 finer (11/20).

From The Original 1915 Proof Set.
NGC ID# 289P, PCGS# 7964

THREE DOLLAR GOLD PIECES



1877 Three Dollar, MS61 Prooflike Total Mintage of 1,488 Coins

4078 1877 MS61 Prooflike NGC. CAC. Circulation-strike production of the three dollar gold piece resumed in 1877 after two consecutive years of proof-only output in 1875 and 1876. Although not quite as rare as those issues, the 1877 still has a minuscule mintage of 1,468 coins plus 20 proofs. This MS61 Prooflike representative with CAC approval showcases attractive yellow-gold color. The devices are noticeably frosted, and the fields show remarkable reflectivity for a business strike, although given the low mintage, it is not entirely surprising. The coin looks like it was wiped long ago with stray hairlines throughout, but eye appeal is nonetheless impressive. Census: 3 in 61 Prooflike, 5 finer (12/20). NGC ID# 25MY, PCGS# 77999





1878 Three Dollar, MS67+ Tied for Finest Certified Ideal Type or Registry Coin

4079 1878 MS67+ PCGS. The 1878 three dollar gold piece is the quintessential type coin issue in the series, which ran from 1854 through 1889. With 82,304 coins struck, a mintage surpassed only by the first-year 1856, examples can be readily found through nearly all grade levels from circulated to high Mint State. Dave Bowers and Doug Winter explain the logic behind the substantial mintage in their 2005 series reference, *The United States \$3 Gold Pieces, 1854-1889*:

"In 1875 the government had mandated that as of January 1, 1879, gold coins would be exchangeable at par with paper bills, the first time since the waning days of December 1861. To provide for this, in 1878, as the time approached, it was only logical to build up a stock of such pieces, including smaller denominations for public convenience. ... Apparently, no thought at all was given as to whether they would be popular, and no record exists of anyone checking to see how such coins fared when they were in circulation in the 1850s."

The three dollar gold piece was never especially popular and it never saw widespread circulation. Certainly, by the time the public had adjusted to using paper money people were even less inclined to use these coins. Thus, most were never issued for commerce, explaining the issue's prevalence in Mint State grades through MS64 and even MS65. However, the status of the 1878 transitions from plentiful to rare at the Superb Gem grade level. Only nine examples are so-graded PCGS, and this is one of only five coins with an additional Plus designation. No submissions are graded finer at either PCGS or NGC (12/20).

Each side glistens with uninterrupted mint frost radiating over pristine orange-gold surfaces. Lavender accents around fully struck devices add considerably to the coin's excellent eye appeal. Hints of softness are relegated to the cotton bolls and wreath bow, as usual, while the leaf left of the bow is impressively strong. NGC ID# 25MZ, PCGS# 8000

PROOF THREE DOLLAR GOLD PIECES



1859 Three Dollar, PR64 Deep Cameo First Publicly Available Proof in the Series 13 to 17 Coins Extant

4080 1859 PR64 Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC. JD-1, Low R.7. The 1859 represents the first three dollar gold issue to have been offered for sale to the public in proof format. Although specific delivery dates are unknown, 80 proofs were reportedly struck. Some of them likely ended up in either circulation or the melting pot despite the lack of a proofing fee, which was implemented the following year.

John Dannreuther lists two die varieties for the 1859 proof in *United States Proof Coins, Part IV: Gold, Part One*. JD-1 features a small die lump in the hair strands southeast of Liberty's earlobe, as here. JD-2 shows a die lump left of the L in LIBERTY on the tip of the headband. About 10 to 12 JD-1 representatives are thought to survive across all grade levels and contrast categories, as compared to three to five JD-2 coins.

The certification totals make clear the rarity of the 1859 proof three dollar gold piece, especially with Deep Cameo surfaces. PCGS lists only seven grading events, two of which qualify for the Deep Cameo designation: this coin in PR64 Deep Cameo and one in PR65 Deep Cameo. Similarly, NGC reports 10 submissions in all but just two in Ultra Cameo, a near-Gem and a Gem (12/20). It is certain these totals are slightly inflated by crossovers and resubmissions.

This eye-catching proof showcases the highly sought-after "orange-peel" texturing in the fields, which are profoundly reflective and deliver stark contrast against fully struck, thickly frosted relief elements. There are a few coppery spots on each side, but contact is minimal for the grade. Population: 1 in 64 Deep Cameo, 1 finer. CAC: 1 in 64, 0 finer (11/20).

NGC ID# 289X, PCGS# 98022



1873 Three Dollar, PR65 Ultra Cameo Original Open 3 Example, JD-1 Only 25 Proofs Struck

4081 1873 Open 3 PR65 Ultra Cameo NGC. JD-1, Low R.7. The 1873 was struck in circulation-strike and proof formats, with Open and Closed 3 varieties known. However, beyond that things start to get slightly less straightforward. The *Annual Mint Director's Report* lists just 25 proofs for the year and no coins for circulation.. It makes no mention of whether or not those proofs featured an Open 3 or a Closed 3 punch, although we know they featured both. More on that later. As for circulations strikes, although none were reported officially, there are examples known, all with a Closed 3 in the date. Bowers and Winter estimated a mintage of 600 to 900 examples in their 2005 reference, while John Dannreuther conservatively suggests 200 pieces were struck.

Proofs exist with both Open and Closed 3s in the date. Dannreuther lists four different die pairs. JD-1 (10 to 12 pieces known) is the usual variety with an Open 3 in the date, as here. JD-2 is unique, represented by the Closed 3 example held in the National Numismatic Collection at the Smithsonian Institution. JD-3 (four to six proofs known) features the same Closed 3 dies as JD-2 but in a later die state with a sunken obverse and the reverse showing the left leaf disconnected from the wreath. Dannreuther's JD-4 variety, of which he estimates one or two coins known, is the same die combination as JD-1 but in a later die state with a notable die line in the lower curls. Since that obverse was also used to strike proofs in 1874 and 1875 and is in a later state for the 1873 JD-4 variety, it is believed that the one or two JD-4 proofs known are restrikes manufactured at a later date.

As far as the striking order of these coins, it is likely that the Closed 3 proofs constituted the February 11 delivery, which is when the NNC acquired its 16-coin proof set, while Open 3 representatives made up the February 18 delivery. For more information regarding the production of 1873 three dollar gold pieces, we highly recommend reading John Dannreuther's *United States Gold Coins, Part IV: Gold, Volume One* (2018).

The nuances of when and how many 1873 three dollar gold pieces can be difficult to parse, but one thing is abundantly clear: these proofs are major rarities. This happens to be one of the finer survivors, tied with two other PR65 Deep Cameo coins at PCGS and surpassed by a single PR66 Ultra Cameo at NGC (12/20). Contrast is dramatic, with the frosted yellow-gold devices standing out boldly against deeply reflective fields that feature the classic "orange-peel" texturing. NGC ID# 28AF, PCGS# 98037

PROOF FOUR DOLLAR GOLD PIECES



1879 Four Dollar Stella, PR62 Judd-1635, Iconic Flowing Hair Design

4082 1879 Flowing Hair, Judd-1635, Pollock-1833, JD-1, R.3, PR62 ANACS. Certain coins serve as a mark of distinction in collections small and large, highly specialized and general in nature. A nice 1793 Chain cent comes to mind, a 1796 quarter, an 1808 quarter eagle, even a round or octagonal 1915-S Panama-Pacific fifty dollar gold piece. There are surely others. However, in the mind of this cataloger at least, the 1879 Flowing Hair four dollar stella stands above the fray as far as globally recognized, iconic rarities in U.S. numismatics. There are many other issues that are scarcer, but few are as recognizable. Certainly, none are as curious.

We know that these four dollar gold coins were struck to the extent of 425 pieces between December 1879 and May 1880. They were distributed to members of Congress as patterns for a proposed system of international coinage conceived, patented, promoted, and partly designed by Philadelphia lawyer-inventor Dr. William Wheeler Hubbell. He was assisted in getting his doomed-to-fail project off the ground by Chairman of the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures Representative Alexander H. Stephens, who was easily impressed by Hubbell's outlandish claims and the possibility of profit.

Today, the 1879 Flowing Hair stella is a moderately obtainable issue, but usually for a six-figure price. Competition for these memorable four dollar gold pieces is fierce — a testament to their enduring popularity. The present example in PR62 condition features the parallel central striations seen on virtually all known representatives. Yellow-gold surfaces are flashy, if a touch bright, with minor scattered abrasions. The devices show a hint of frost. A terrific stella in relatively accessible, problem-free condition.

NGC ID# 28AZ, PCGS# 8057





1879 Four Dollar Stella, PR66+ Judd-1635, Flowing Hair Type Exquisite Quality, CAC Approval

4083 1879 Flowing Hair, Judd-1635, Pollock-1833, JD-1, R.3, PR66+ PCGS. CAC. Outside of the collecting community, the mere mention that the United States once engaged in the production of such odd denominations as the two cent, three cent, twenty cent, and even three dollar elicits wonder, bewilderment, and intrigue. For collectors, many of these denominations had their place in history with explicable, if sometimes only vaguely justifiable, contexts in which they were introduced.

Like those coins, the four dollar gold piece, also known as the stella, a late-19th century experiment, provokes a sense of curiosity among the numismatically uninitiated. The four dollar gold piece differs from them, however, in that it generates just as much excitement among collectors young and old, from beginners to advanced specialists. Part of the reason for that reaction is the mysterious nature of the stella. Indeed, every aspect of the pattern's production (the stella was never authorized for circulation), including its mintage, designer(s), and distribution have been debated and disputed. Further confusing matters are the multiple designs for the four dollar stella, including one with a Flowing Hair portrait and another with a Coiled Hair portrait, with each type having been struck in 1879 and 1880. Despite more than a century's worth of investigation, few concrete explanations for their creation have come to light.

What We Know

The most up-to-date research on the four dollar stellas was authored by Roger Burdette and published in the Spring 2015 issue of the *Journal of Numismatic Research*. Burdette's findings, based on a deep dive through the archives, does much to shed light on what had previously been an area of numismatic inquiry founded on speculation and conjecture, though much remains to be determined.

One of Burdette's most noteworthy conclusions regards the originator of the four dollar denomination, long believed to be former chairman of the House Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures and Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Austria-Hungary John A. Kasson. Burdette highlights that Kasson suggested a new United States coin of equal value of the standard gold coins of the Latin Monetary Union, like the French 20 francs or the Italian 20 lire, that is to say a coin worth \$3.88, in order to facilitate trade and exchange between the United States and its partners in Europe. Burdette clarifies that Kasson never suggested a coin worth four dollars; such a denomination was not of equivalent value. Instead, it was the enterprising Philadelphia lawyer and serial inventor Dr. William Wheeler Hubbell, who suggested a four dollar coin. Hubbell had devised a scheme of metric coinage that called for coins to be struck in his own patented goloid composition, including a quintuple stella, to which the four dollar gold piece would be subsidiary. The problem, as Burdette illustrates, was that the idea for a four dollar denomination would not have the desired outcome of facilitating trade with the member countries of the Latin Monetary Union. It would, however, serve to benefit Hubbell financially through his ownership of the goloid patent.

The denomination's origin story, a story of congressional corruption and personal enrichment on the part of William Wheeler Hubbell and his politically connected champion, House Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures Chairmen Alexander H. Stephens, would be enough to create a sort of mystique around the stella. But it is far from the only point of interest relating to the four dollar pattern. There has been considerable speculation about the existence of so-called originals versus restrikes, the significance of the parallel striations on each side of virtually every known 1879 Flowing Hair stella, and whether or not these pieces were struck in goloid (an alloy of gold, silver, and copper in proportions stipulated on the reverse of the stella) or cut-down half-eagle planchets composed of .900 gold. Additionally, while documentation exists relating to the production and distribution of 425 1879 Flowing Hair stellas, no such documentation exists that might explain when or why unknown quantities of 1879 Coiled Hair and 1880 Flowing Hair and Coiled Hair stellas were struck.

A High-End 1879 Flowing Hair Stella

Offered here is one of the 425 documented 1879 Flowing Hair stellas produced between December 1879 and May 1880. This spectacular Premium Gem exhibits sharply detailed design elements, with more detail on Liberty's hair than usual. The always-seen draw bench lines are evident on Liberty's cheek. Yellow and rose-gold surfaces are free of mentionable distractions and the deeply reflective fields contrast boldly with the frosty devices. With its remarkable combination of high technical quality, intense historic interest, and tremendous eye appeal this coin is a Registry Set essential. NGC ID# 28AZ, PCGS# 8057

EARLY HALF EAGLES



1795 Small Eagle Five Dollar, AU58 BD-3, Inaugural United States Gold Type

4084 1795 Small Eagle, BD-3, High R.3, AU58 NGC. Bass-Dannreuther Die State c/b. The 1795 Draped Bust, Small Eagle five dollar represents the very first issue for the denomination in the history of this country. In fact, this type represents the inaugural production of any United States gold denomination — 744 half eagles delivered on July 31, 1795. Ultimately, a small number of 8,707 1795 Small Eagle fives were struck, per the *Guide Book*, although researcher John Dannreuther suggests the total may be slightly higher, perhaps 12,106 pieces coined.

Twelve die pairs have been identified. BD-3 is the most plentiful, constituting an estimated 2,000 to 3,000 coins of the total mintage for the issue. Of those, 175 to 225 examples survive across all grade levels, including five pieces held in the Smithsonian Institution's National Numismatic Collection. As far as the variety's availability, John Dannreuther cautions:

"Although this is the common variety of 1795 Small Eagle coinage, one must realize common is a relative term. ... There are several tens of thousands of 1909-SVDB Lincoln cents in existence and many numismatists call that coin rare. There is no doubt that there are fewer than 1,000 Small Eagle 1795 half eagles still available to today's collectors — combining all the 12 varieties!"

The obverse here was also used to strike BD-2 coins. It features a wide date with star 11 touching the Y. This is the only use of this reverse die, showing four berries on the wreath and the tip of the leaves under the left foot of the I in UNITED. As usual, this is a later die state example with a crack from the rim to star 12 and a die flaw above the E in UNITED. Although strike definition is slightly uneven, the overall impression is bold and shows little evidence of meaningful friction. Red-gold surfaces remain partly lustrous. Minor as-made adjustment marks occur on the reverse rim above OF AM. Small hairlines are seen on each side, but there are no significant abrasions to report. NGC ID# 25ND, PCGS# 519852 Base PCGS# 8066



**1795 Small Eagle Five, AU50
BD-6, S Over D Blundered Reverse**

4085 1795 Small Eagle, S Over D, BD-6, R.5 AU50 PCGS. Bass-Dannreuther Die State b/c, with die cracks at the IB in LIBERTY. Among the 12 Small Eagle varieties of the 1795 half eagle, BD-3 is by far the most plentiful. The other 11 die pairings range from scarce to prohibitively rare. BD-6 is “merely” scarce, with a survivorship estimated at only 60 to 80 pieces. Some examples have cleaned or are otherwise impaired, leaving the population of attractive pieces to be but a percentage of the known census. The present About Uncirculated example is indeed attractive for the issue. The surfaces display uniform orange-gold patina, with minimal abrasions in evidence. The faintest trace of friction in the fields prevents a Mint State designation from PCGS, but the detail is largely unaffected, yielding sharpness similar to that of many Uncirculated examples of this issue that we have seen. Most of the stars are complete through their centers, and the troublesome breast feathers on the eagle show partial separation. Housed in a green label holder.

NGC ID# 25ND, PCGS# 519855 Base PCGS# 8066



**1795 Capped Bust Right Half Eagle, AU50
Small Eagle Reverse, BD-8 Variety**

4086 1795 Small Eagle, BD-8, High R.5 AU50 PCGS. Bass-Dannreuther Die State a/a. Half eagles were struck for the first time in 1795, when a small mintage of 8,707 examples was produced. The coins featured the Capped Bust Right obverse and the Small Eagle reverse. Twelve die varieties are known for the date and type (three more 1795-dated varieties are known with the Heraldic Eagle reverse, but those coins were probably struck later, around 1798). This coin represents the BD-8 variety, with star 10 pointing to the cap and three berries in the wreath, the left berry placed outside and high. The hardy obverse die was used again to strike the BD-9 and BD-10 varieties of this date, then put in storage for a few years and brought out of retirement to strike the extremely rare BD-13 variety with a Heraldic Eagle reverse. The reverse die was also used later to strike the rare 1798 Small Eagle BD-1 variety. The 1795 BD-8 is a scarce variety in absolute terms, although it is seen more often than some others of this date. Probably no more than 30-40 examples survive in all grades today.

The present coin is an attractive AU50 specimen, with light wear on the well-detailed design elements and a few faint planchet adjustment marks on the eagle. The pleasing orange-gold surfaces are lightly abraded and retain traces of original mint luster in sheltered areas. A few almost imperceptible rim bruises are present, but they do little to detract from the overall presentation.

Ex: ANA Signature (*Heritage*, 8/2017), lot 4121.
PCGS# 519857 Base PCGS# 8066



1796/5 BD-1 Half Eagle, AU58 High-End Second-Year Survivor Fewer Than 100 Pieces Extant

4087 1796/5 BD-1, High R.4, AU58 PCGS. It is interesting that the overdated die used to strike the 1796/5 half eagles was not used first in 1795. There are 12 varieties known for the 1795 Small Eagle five, struck from eight obverse dies and nine reverse dies. Apparently the Mint was expecting huge demand for the half eagles, the first gold coins produced by the United States, and so at least nine obverse dies and nine reverse dies were prepared. (One of the 1795 reverse dies was reused to strike the 1796/5 half eagle.)

Although there are 12 varieties for the 1795, there is just one variety of 1796 half eagle believed to exist. The official mintages for the 1795 and 1796 were 8,707 and 6,196 pieces respectively. However, the use of 12 different die combinations for the 1795 would suggest that the mintage is actually higher than the 8,707 coins reported. In all likelihood a significant number of 1795-dated half eagles were included in the mintage figure for the 1796.

John Dannreuther (2006) suggests that the mintage of the 1795 half eagle may be as high as 12,106 coins and the mintage of the 1796/5 between 1,057 and 2,000 coins. This makes sense considering that Dannreuther believes that only 80 to 100 examples of the 1796/5 still exist. PCGS and NGC have graded 67 specimens in total.

The present coin is one of just 13 AU58 pieces, including one 58+ graded by NGC and PCGS. Mint State examples are very rare with just 19 examples reported by the two major grading services. This impressive high-grade representative of this challenging second-year issue displays yellow-gold color with a reddish overlay. The centers are incompletely struck, and the fields are lightly marked and bright. Population: 5 in 58 (1 in 58+), 3 finer (11/20).

Ex: Chicago Signature (Heritage, 8/2011), lot 7501.

From The Norman Tsacalis Collection.

NGC ID# BFWU, PCGS# 519862 Base PCGS# 8067



1798 Large Eagle Five, MS62 13 Stars Reverse, Rare BD-5

4088 1798 Large Eagle, Large 8, 13 Stars Reverse, BD-5, High R.5, MS62 PCGS. CAC. Bass-Dannreuther c/b. BD-5 is rarest among the four Large Eagle, Large 8 die marriages. Dannreuther estimates there are only 30 to 40 survivors. Presumably, the reason for its rarity is the bold obverse diagonal crack, which extends from star 7 down to the 8 in the date. This crack developed early, as it is present on all examples we have seen. This peach-gold representative displays original orange-gold peripheral toning. The centers show incompleteness of strike, but luster is prevalent, and the coin is only lightly abraded for the MS62 level. For BD-2, BD-4, and BD-5 combined, the CAC Census is 4 in 62, 2 finer (11/20).

From The Norman Tsacalis Collection.
PCGS# 507325 Base PCGS# 8078





1806 Knob 6 Half Eagle, MS65 BD-6, 7x6 Stars Obverse Condition Census Rarity

4089 1806 Knob 6, 7x6 Stars, BD-6, R.2, MS65 PCGS. Bass-Dannreuther Die State d/f, the latest known die state, showing strong clash marks on the reverse, along with minor cracks. BD-6 is the most plentiful half eagle variety of 1806, but it is also the only one to feature the Knob 6 logotype in the date, a diagnostic that earns it singularity as a *Guide Book* variety. The issue is perhaps most popular, though, as a type coin. Mint State pieces can be located with ease in low grades and are only moderately scarce in MS63 and MS64, compared to other early half eagle varieties. Where this issue becomes truly rare is in Gem condition. A total of five coins are reported this fine (four at PCGS, one at NGC), with none finer (12/20). At least one duplication is known to exist in that tally, as the NGC coin is now encapsulated by PCGS.

We have previously handled only two Gem examples of the Knob 6 half eagle. The most recent appearance of one of those coins was in our May 2013 Dallas Signature, where it realized \$111,625. The other piece we handled only once, in our 2010 FUN Signature, where it realized \$126,500.

This piece is exceptional in its preservation. Frosty yellow-gold luster adorns unabraded fields, and only the faintest evidence of surface contact is seen on Liberty's cheek. Strike sharpness on the obverse is profound. Many examples of this variety are weakly struck on the left hand stars, but this piece is sharp throughout that margin. Only stars 12 and 13 in the lower right quadrant show mentionable softness. Liberty's central hair strands are sharp. The reverse is comparably well brought up and is noticeably sharper than the reverses of either of the other two Gems that we have handled in the past. The only mentionable weakness occurs on the cloud immediately below the O in OF. Remnants of planchet adjustment marks appear diagonally across the eagle's shield but are much less obtrusive than the ones that spanned the reverse of the Gem we sold in 2013. This is a stunning Condition Census example of this sought-after type coin issue.

The family that consigned this piece states that the coin was passed down through generations, apparently dating back to at least the late 1800s, when it was hidden away in the attic of a stately Victorian home in Ohio. According to the family, the coin was tucked carefully within venerable old paper, bearing a hand-scrawled instruction: "only to be used for bread." Although the paper was long ago lost, the coin remained unspent and remarkably well-preserved for many decades — something of a numismatic time capsule and a delight for modern collectors.

NGC ID# BFXJ, PCGS# 45620 Base PCGS# 8089



1811 Small 5, BD-2 Half Eagle, MS65 Tied for Finest Known

4090 1811 Small 5, BD-2, R.3, MS65 NGC. Bass-Dannreuther Die State d/a. As an issue, the 1811 Capped Bust Left is more challenging to locate than the first-year 1807, 1809/8, 1810 Large Date, Large 5, and 1812. The Small 5 is the variety of the 1811 that is most frequently offered, particularly in Mint State. The vast majority of certified Uncirculated survivors, however, grade no finer than MS63. Almost 100,000 half eagles were struck in 1811; about half were the Large 5 variety, the other half, Small 5. In researching our archive file, we find we have offered many more Small 5 examples over the past 15 years than the Large 5, but few in Choice or finer grades. At the Gem level, only six coins have been sold since 1993. The Small 5 can be identified by the much smaller 5 in the denomination, and the C in AMERICA, which is clearly repunched at the base.

This obviously important, sparkling Gem example has surfaces that are richly colored in original medium gold that yields to noticeable green-gold undertones. The texture is softly frosted, with only light grazes on the obverse that preclude an even finer rating. The coin is sharply detailed and well centered. Some counterclockwise die rotation is noted. Better-date type collectors would be wise to take full advantage of the bidding opportunity that this lot represents. Census: 4 in 65, 0 finer (10/20).

Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2006), lot 3477.
NGC ID# BFXR, PCGS# 507599 Base PCGS# 8109



**1834 Five Dollar, AU Sharpness
With Motto, Crosslet 4, BD-2
Rare Capped Head Date**

4091 1834 With Motto, Crosslet 4, BD-2, R.5 — **Damaged** — **NGC Details.** AU. Bass-Dannreuther Die State b/b with lengthy cracks on both right-side borders. A moderately circulated caramel-gold example of the challenging Capped Head Left type. Neither side shows any noticeable abrasions, though the right obverse field is mildly glossy, and the remaining luster is slightly subdued. 1834 was a transitional year for the half eagle, as the gold content was reduced and the design was changed to the Classic type. Since they were valued above face, the old tenor gold coins were predominantly melted, and the relatively few that remain are under strong demand from early type collectors.



Mint Engraver William Kneass, 1824-1835



**1834 Capped Head Half Eagle, MS64
BD-2, Crosslet 4 Variant
Ex: Garrett**

4092 1834 With Motto, Crosslet 4, BD-2, R.5 MS64 NGC. By 1834, and actually long before, it was realized that gold coinage production could not continue as it had, for the gold content actually exceeded the face value. Congress passed new legislation lowering the weight of all gold coinage, promoting renewed circulation. The Act of June 28, 1834, which was to take effect on August 1, specified a new weight of 129 grains of standard gold for the half eagle. The same Act specified that half eagles coined previously were to be receivable at the rate of 94.8 cents per pennyweight, or \$5.095 each, very nearly the actual gold value at the time. At the time, the Bechtler family, producers of private gold coinage in the Carolinas, adjusted the weight of their own coinage to meet the Federal standard.

Few examples of the 1834 Capped Head half eagle survive today, and seldom are they found any nicer than this. It is a very sharply struck example with fully brilliant, prooflike surfaces and excellent cameo contrast. The surfaces have bright greenish-gold color with only a few tiny blemishes. Searching for pedigrees can sometimes be a difficult task, especially when the coin is nice enough to have few visible pedigree markers. Such is the case here, although we believe that this is the Garrett Collection specimen. There is a faint patch of roughness at the left top of C and the right top of A in AMERICA. These appear to match the plate in the Garrett catalog. Similar patches appear above the I in UNITED and above OF, as well as the lower point of star 12 on the obverse, also all matching the Garrett photo. A faint scratch in the right obverse field, one of the few blemishes on this coin, is also visible on the color plate of that catalog. Census: 1 in 64, 1 finer (10/20).

Ex: John W. Haseltine, 69th Sale; Garrett Collection, Part I (Bowers and Ruddy, 11/1979), lot 477; Palm Beach Signature (Heritage, 3/2006), lot 1839.

PCGS# 519956 Base PCGS# 8161



LIBERTY HALF EAGLES



1840-C Half Eagle, MS64 Tied for Finest Known of This Rarity

4093 1840-C MS64 PCGS. Variety 1. The Charlotte Mint, in just its third year of coinage production, minted 18,992 half eagles from one obverse die and two reverse dies. Half eagles coined in 1838 utilized the Classic Head design of William Kneass. In 1839, Christian Gobrecht's new Liberty Head design was introduced. On those first two issues, the C mintmark was located between the date and the bust. However, in 1840 the mintmark was relegated to the reverse, below the eagle, effectively creating a new subtype. The 1840-C half eagles are the first year of issue with that modification. At the same time, the portrait was modified with the bust line more gently curved than in 1839. Other minute design modifications were also implemented.

The obverse die of the 1840-C half eagles has a straight date (unlike the curved date of 1839), approximately centered between the bust and border, and slightly left of center below the bust. While the 1 is vertically centered, the 0 is closer to the border. The left edge of the 1 is over the left corner of a dentil. Defects just inside the dentils below the date are misplaced date digits, a 1 and 8. David Akers described the blundered date in the 1997 sale of the John Jay Pittman coin. He wrote of what appear to be the tops of a 1 and 8 in the denticles below the date that "if this is the case, this is one of the most sensational misplaced dates in U.S. numismatics." Doug Winter notes that it is the only Charlotte Mint coin of any denomination to show a misplaced date.

Two different reverse dies are known. Both reverse dies have a large mintmark that is close to the stem. On variety 1, the mintmark appears to be tilted slightly to the right, and on variety 2 it appears to be tilted slightly to the left. Otherwise, both dies are extremely similar in appearance, although die states will generally suffice to distinguish between them. This reverse has a heavy radial die crack through the I in AMERICA and across the arrowheads.

In all Mint State grades, PCGS has certified eight 1840-C half eagles and NGC 10 (11/20). These figures almost certainly include several duplications, as the auction appearance rate of Uncirculated coins suggests that only a handful of individual coins exist.

This Select Mint State representative has a typical strike with weakness at the center, especially at the hair curls below the ear and on the neck, and below ER of LIBERTY. The reverse lacks detail on the eagle's head and neck. The surfaces are fully lustrous with bright yellow-gold color and faint greenish hues. Some mint-made planchet roughness remains due to the inadequate die pressure, and a similar granular appearance is seen on nearly every known specimen. Only a few later imperfections can be seen on each side. Considering the coin as a whole, this is a highly appealing example with exceptional desirability. Population: 2 in 64 (1 in 64+), 0 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 25SD, PCGS# 8196

1875 Five Dollar, AU50 Only 200 Pieces Produced for Circulation The Eighth Example Known

4094 1875 AU50 NGC. Most memorable key dates in American numismatics are better described as demand rarities rather than rarities in the absolute sense. That is to say that a shortage of supply relative to demand stimulates interest and drives prices. These include a number of first-year issues, dramatic varieties, lower-mintage dates, etc. Other important issues qualify as Mint “delicacies” or patterns rather than actual coins intended for commerce. While these are undoubtedly rare, they were struck as presentation pieces or prototypes to be saved, not as mediums of exchange to be used. Few issues actually struck and issued for circulation are genuinely rare. The 1875 half eagle is in that distinguished class.

With only 200 business strikes manufactured, the 1875 enjoys the second lowest regular-issue mintage for any United States coin, regardless of denomination, after its 1875 ten dollar cousin (100 coins). One wonders why any were struck at all. Gold was unseen in the channels of commerce after the Civil War; there was no need for these coins in domestic circulation. All 200 1875 five dollar gold coins were struck on December 18 — the same day 100 eagles, 400 quarter eagles, and 400 gold dollars were produced. It is possible that all of those coins, totaling \$3,400 in face value, were struck at the specific request of a depositor, who would have been required to pay a premium in silver or greenbacks to obtain them. The coins would have been exported abroad to Europe, Canada, or Latin America as payment, and probably melted upon receipt, explaining the ultra-low survival rates for each of those issues. It may also be the case that the Mint struck small batches of each denomination (except the three dollar) to have on hand in case such coins were wanted as gifts toward the end of the year. Q. David Bowers has suggested that the 400 gold dollars may have been made “for the numismatic market.” Perhaps the same is true of the eagle and half eagle, although higher survival rates would be expected.

With the recent discovery of this About Uncirculated representative, we are now able to positively trace eight distinct examples of the 1875 half eagle. Predictably, they all fall within in a tight grade range of XF40 to AU58. These few survivors avoided melting and probably exchanged hands a few times before being set aside. All 1875 five dollar circulation strikes are distinguished from their proof counterparts by the placement of the digits in the date. The numerals are closer to the dentils on the eight known commercial coins, whereas proofs show the date positioned higher.

This landmark rarity compares favorably to the other known examples despite faint hairlines from an old cleaning. It undoubtedly ranks among the sharpest coins, with crisp centers and radials on the stars, and virtually complete detail on the curls and on the eagle. Most other 1875 half eagles lack definition over the ear, breast feathers, and fletchings. The partially lustrous surfaces feature rich yellow-gold color without much field reflectivity. Both sides show scattered marks, as do the other fives on the roster below. Abrasions between stars 1 and 2, and on the cheek will identify this coin in future appearances. It is not often that a collector gets the opportunity to add a coin of this magnitude to his or her collection. An advanced specialist should take advantage of this series of events, which has brought to market one of the most elusive rarities in all of United



States coinage.

Roster of 1875 Half Eagles

1. AU58 PCGS. Cornerstone Sale (MARCA, 8/1991), lot 732, as XF45 NGC, realized \$40,700; Long Beach Bullet Sale (Heritage, 2/1993), lot 557, as AU50 PCGS, realized \$66,000; Tower Hill Collection (Bowers and Merena, 9/1993), lot 1605, not sold; Richmond Collection, Part I (David Lawrence Rare Coins, 7/2004), as AU55 NGC, realized \$86,250; Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2014), lot 5752, realized \$211,500. Photographed on PCGS CoinFacts as AU58 PCGS.

2. AU55 PCGS. Auction '87 (Paramount, 7/1987), lot 430, realized \$35,750; Diocese of Buffalo; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/1997), lot 5439, as XF45 uncertified, realized \$40,250; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 10/2001), lot 8278, as AU53 NGC, realized \$25,300; D.L. Hansen Collection.

3. AU53 PCGS. Possibly the Samuel Wolfson Collection, Part I (Stack's, 10/1962), lot 511, realized \$950; ANA Convention Auction (Paramount, 8/1974), lot 884, realized \$60,000; Ancient, Foreign and United States Coins (Sotheby's, 12/1994), lot 742, realized \$44,000; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2006), lot 3491, as AU50 PCGS, realized \$46,000; R.M. Smythe & Co.; Pre-Long Beach Sale (Goldberg Auctions, 2/2007), lot 2335, realized \$74,750; Kupersmith Collection (Stack's Bowers, 11/2010), lot 5043, as AU55 NGC, realized \$149,500.

4. AU53 PCGS. CAC. Offered by Harry Laibstain (2012) for \$250,000; offered by Stack's Bowers in 10/2013 for \$250,000; Baltimore Auction (Stack's Bowers, 6/2014), lot 2534, unsold; Rarities Night (Stack's Bowers, 3/2017), lot 3113, unsold. Photographed on PCGS CoinFacts as AU53 PCGS.

5. AU53 PCGS. Paul Wittlin discovered this coin in Europe; Harry Bass, purchased from Paramount on October 28, 1968; Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection, Part II (Bowers and Merena, 10/1999), lot 1200; Bass, Part IV (Bowers and Merena, 11/2000), lot 526, realized \$36,650.

6. AU50 PCGS. David B. Silberman Collection (Bowers and Merena, 11/1988), lot 6348, as XF45 uncertified, realized \$35,200; Diocese of Buffalo; ANA Signature (Heritage, 7/1997), lot 5384, as XF45 uncertified, realized \$43,125; Tony Terranova; ANA Midwinter Signature (Heritage, 3/1999), lot 6676, unsold; Stanley Kesselman; Lone Star Collection (Stack's, 9/1999), lot 1213, realized \$51,750.

7. AU50 NGC. Discovered in Canada, March 2019; ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2019), lot 3877 (as Cleaned — AU Details NGC), realized \$120,000. **The present coin.**

8. XF40 PCGS. GNA Sale (MARCA, 5/1992), lot 1641, as XF40 uncertified, realized \$34,500; Dr. Jon Kardatzke Collection (Goldberg Auctions, 6/2000), lot 1350, as XF40 PCGS, realized \$46,000; Pre-Long Beach Sale (Goldberg Auctions, 9/2003), lot 1150, realized \$34,500.

Additional Appearance

A. Very Fine. World's Finest Collection (Numismatic Gallery, 1/1946), lot 429, realized \$200.
NGC ID# 25WT, PCGS# 8336



1878-CC Five Dollar, AU58+ Premier Absolute and Condition Rarity

4095 1878-CC AU58+ PCGS. Variety 1-A. The 1878-CC is one of the rarest fives in the Carson City gold series. Only 3,244 pieces were struck with an estimated 45 to 55 examples believed extant in all grades. Doug Winter rated the 1878-CC third of the 19 Carson City half eagle issues in terms of overall rarity, and sixth in high-grade rarity. David Akers actually rated the 1878-CC as the rarest CC-mint five, even rarer than the 1870-CC. Fully two-thirds of the coins known grade XF or lower, according to the population charts, although the glut of coins reported in VF condition may be inflated, as VF examples do not appear at auction with the frequency expected of those population figures. About Uncirculated pieces represent a significant portion of the coins we have handled in recent decades, but here again, the hard number is misleading, as many of the AU coins that we have handled are coins we have seen on more than one occasion.

What is notably lacking in our Auction Archives is a Mint State coin. This is an absolute representation of just how rare this issue is in high grade. PCGS has not certified a single coin as Mint State, and NGC lists only two such pieces, which may even represent the same coin submitted twice. Do not be misled by population figures or auction appearance rates — the 1878-CC is an ultra rarity in the half eagle series, and it has long been recognized as such. Moreover, the AU58+ coin offered here is a Condition Census example, and in all likelihood it is at least tied for the third finest known, possibly second. Luster remains in the fields, complementing the sharp strike and rich orange-gold patina. Light abrasions in the fields are typical of gold that circulated in the Nevada territory, and on this piece the marks serve as reliable pedigree markers without causing adverse affects to the eye appeal. This is without doubt the finest 1878-CC half eagle that we have seen, and it is among the handful of finest pieces known. Population: 6 in 58 (2 in 58+), 0 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 25X5, PCGS# 8346

PROOF LIBERTY HALF EAGLES



1888 Half Eagle, PR66 Cameo Ex: Trompeter

4096 1888 PR66 Cameo NGC. JD-1, High R.5. Ex: Trompeter. Production of proof half eagles peaked in 1888, following the trend of increasing proof gold mintages that had continued for most of the decade. The 95 proofs struck in 1888 would remain the high-water mark for the series until 1896, however, as collector interest seemed to lessen in the early 1890s. It seems unlikely that much more than half that total was actually distributed, as experts estimate no more than 35 to 45 examples survive today in all grades. Two coins are included in the National Numismatic Collection at the Smithsonian Institution and another specimen is in the collection of the American Numismatic Society. The two leading grading services have recorded a total of 48 certification events between them, but this figure is likely inflated by a number of resubmissions and crossovers.

This Premium Gem shows the date positioned low and left of center, slanting up to the right, with die polish around the eye, mouth, and ear, diagnostics for all 1888 proof half eagles. The design elements are sharply detailed, aside from a touch of softness on the curl below the ear and the arrow fletching. Pristine surfaces exhibit deeply mirrored fields that create bold Cameo contrast against the frosty devices. Overall eye appeal is tremendous. Census: 3 in 66 Cameo (1 in 66 ★), 0 finer (11/20).

Ex: *Ed Trompeter Collection; Heritage Auctions via private treaty (c. 1998); private collection; ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2015), lot 4379.*
NGC ID# 28CS, PCGS# 88483



**1890 Half Eagle, PR67 Ultra Cameo
Tied for Finest at Both Services
Best We Have Seen**

4097 1890 PR67 Ultra Cameo NGC. JD-1, R.5. The 1890 proof half eagle claims a mintage of 88 coins, complementing a small production of 4,240 circulation strikes. While both types prove challenging, only 35 to 40 proofs are believed to survive across all grades and contrast categories, far fewer than their circulation-strike counterparts.

For those unimpressed by the absolute rarity of the 1890 proof half eagle, and we suspect that number is small, consider the following. Our Permanent Auction Archive, which dates to 1993, indicates we have handled the 1890 proof five dollar on just nine separate occasions, with the distinct possibility that that total includes reappearances of the same or multiple examples. Of those, this Ultra Cameo Superb Gem is the single finest we have ever seen, presented here for the first time. It is tied with three other PR67 Ultra Cameo submissions at NGC, and none have reached this esteemed level at PCGS. The last example we saw that compared to this piece was a PR66 Ultra Cameo representative offered as lot 10382 in our July 2003 Baltimore Signature sale, where it realized \$37,200. Just to stress the point, that was more than 17 years ago.

This Superb Gem, which remains housed in an older-style NGC holder, features expectedly fully struck and thickly frosted yellow-gold design elements set against glassy, reflective mirrors. The fields exhibit the classic "orange-peel" texture characteristic of the highest-quality 19th century proof gold coins. A tiny mint-made lint mark in the shape of an inverted C occurs between the 1 in the date and star 1, serving as the sole identifying mark. Census: 4 in 67 Ultra Cameo (1 in 67+ ★), 0 finer (11/20).

NGC ID# 28CU, PCGS# 98485



1896 Half Eagle, PR67+ ★ Ultra Cameo Exceptional Production Quality 'Orange-Peel' Texture in the Fields

4098 1896 PR67+ ★ Ultra Cameo NGC. JD-1, Low R.5. The allure of the 1896 proof half eagle is undeniable. John Dannreuther explains its appeal in his 2018 magnum opus *United States Proof Coins, Volume IV: Gold, Part One*:

"Many numismatists consider the 1896 Proof coinage the holy grail of collector coins, even more so than the 1895 issues. The Mint reached the limit of deep frost in this year, although it continued through 1901 in nearly all denominations. The heavy contrast of the raised elements and deeply mirrored fields makes this year's Proof production, along with the coins of the previous few years and until 1901, the desire of type collectors. When one sees a deep cameo Proof gold coin from this era, you can understand why collectors and dealers complained about the Matte Proof coinage when the new designs were introduced for the four remaining gold denominations."

The 1896 proof half eagle claims a mintage of 103 coins — the first time in the series that proof production crossed the three-figure mark. Not surprising for an issue with a reputation for quality as fine as this, only two coins at NGC have failed to achieve a Cameo designation. Another dozen submissions qualify as Cameos, while 10 are certified as Ultra Cameo. However, only a single example is graded higher than this Superb Gem. The "orange-peel" textured fields are glassy and deeply reflective, contrasting starkly against thickly frosted yellow-gold motifs. An essentially unimprovable 19th century half eagle, perfect to represent the long-lived Liberty Head design type. Census: 5 in 67 Ultra Cameo (2 in 67 ★, 1 in 67+ ★), 1 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 28D2, PCGS# 98491

PROOF INDIAN HALF EAGLES



**1910 Five Dollar Indian, PR67+
Only 80 to 90 Pieces Believed Extant
Among the Finest Known**

4099 1910 PR67+ NGC. JD-1, R.4. The official mintage for proof half eagles from 1910 is the highest of any date of its type, listed at 250 pieces. This figure is either incorrect or a great many were melted at year's end as unsold because the 1910 is approximately twice as rare as the 1908, of which fewer pieces were struck. It is slightly more available than the 1909 (of which 78 proofs were minted), but not three times more so, as the mintages would indicate. With only one die pair used for this year's proofs, John Dannreuther estimates 80 to 90 pieces are still extant. The 1910 continues the two-year tradition of using untreated planchets for proof gold coins, a response to the negative reaction of collectors to the matte finish used in 1908 (and resumed in 1911). This was a time of experimentation in the Mint, and a single matte proof example exists of this date, but all other proofs have the untreated brilliant finish seen here. The surfaces are essentially as struck save for the field beneath the eagle's beak which has a smooth, satiny texture in that area. With the unaided eye, one fails to notice any other blemishes, spots, or shiny areas that might lessen this splendid coin's pristine status, but under magnification, a microscopic flyspeck is mentioned in the obverse field under the ER of LIBERTY. This is one of the finest examples of the date known as well as this now-popular, two-year proofing type. Census: 5 in 67 (1 in 67+, 2 in 67★), 4 finer (11/20).

Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2006), lot 3513.
NGC ID# 28E4, PCGS# 8541





1915 Half Eagle, PR66 Only 45 to 55 Pieces Known A Commanding Matte Proof Rarity

4100 1915 PR66 PCGS. JD-1, R.4. The Mint struck only 75 proof half eagles in 1915, in a single delivery made on October 25. This marked the lowest mintage in the proof Indian half eagle series, and the 1915 is today the rarest of the matte proof fives. John Dannreuther estimates a survivorship of only 45 to 55 pieces in all grades. He writes in *United States Proof Coins, Volume IV: Gold*:

“The 1915 Proof half eagles have a rich orange color, although many examples have a green hue, too. They mimic the 1914 in appearance, but with 50 fewer examples struck, 1915 is less often seen. The ratio of their mintages is closely related to the numbers of each seen in the marketplace. The actual number of survivors of each date is likely a smaller percentage of the 1914 and a larger percentage of the 1915. With only 75 Proofs struck for 1915, collectors would spend a 1914 before they would a 1915 Proof.”

Since our Permanent Auction Archives began in 1993, we have handled a proof 1915 half eagle on only 11 prior occasions. The most recent, a PR66 NGC CAC coin in our August 2019 ANA Signature, realized \$78,000. This PCGS Premium Gem is visually stunning. The warm apricot-gold surfaces provide luminous warmth and reveal no discernible contact marks. Every detail is fully brought up, especially on the eagle's wing feathers. Eye appeal is outstanding. PCGS reports only 18 grading events for this issue in all grades. The present example is among the five finest, with only two PR67 coins reported finer at that service (12/20). An important offering, easily one of the rarest matte proof Indian coins of any denomination. Population: 3 in 66, 2 finer (11/20).

From The Original 1915 Proof Set.
NGC ID# 28E9, PCGS# 8546

EARLY EAGLES



**1795 BD-2 Ten Dollar, Choice AU
13 Leaves, Famous First-Year Issue
Short-Lived Draped Bust, Small Eagle Type**

4101 1795 13 Leaves, BD-2, High R.4, AU55 NGC. Bass-Dannreuther Die State a/d. The usual die state without obverse cracks or reverse clash marks. The 1795 ten dollar is an important and highly desirable issue, representing the first production of this denomination in the country's history. It also represents a short-lived design type that was only in use from September 1795 through around June 1797, when the Heraldic or Large Eagle design was introduced. Only 5,583 pieces were reportedly struck for the 1795 eagle. That total represents a significant percentage of the 13,344 Draped Bust, Small Eagle tens struck in all during that 21-month period. In effect, all of these coins are rare, and probably not much more than 500 pieces exist for the type.

There are two major reverse types and five known die pairs for the 1795 eagle. BD-3 is distinctive with nine leaves on the reverse. BD-1, -2, -4, and -5 have 13 leaves. Key diagnostics for this marriage include star 11 away from the Y in LIBERTY, and the leaf tip touching the U in UNITED. BD-2 features the same reverse die as BD-1, which served as the first die used to strike any United States ten dollar gold piece. About 90 to 100 BD-2 coins are believed extant, according to John Dannreuther.

This is a relatively high-grade Choice AU survivor that actually retains partial original mint luster around the stars and legends. Reddish accents complement otherwise bright yellow-gold surfaces that show myriad hairlines and ticks from more than two centuries of delicate handling. Definition is strong with the usual central softness and a touch of high-point rub. Adjustment marks occur over Liberty's ear and on the rim above LIBERTY.

NGC ID# 25ZU, PCGS# 45711 Base PCGS# 8551





**1796 BD-1 Ten Dollar, XF45
Problem-Free, Partial Luster**

4102 1796 BD-1, R.4, XF45 PCGS. Bass-Dannreuther Die State c/b, as usual with a vertical crack south from the E in LIBERTY, and a clash mark from the bust truncation within the wreath. As is the case with its half eagle counterpart, only one die marriage is known for the 1796 eagle. The reported mintage is 4,146 pieces, but some of those coins could have been from 1795 dies still serviceable the following year. There are approximately 150 survivors. 1796 was the second year of the three-year Small Eagle type, which is rarer than its Heraldic Eagle successor. The 1796 is also rarer than its 1795 13 Leaves predecessor. This Choice XF example retains luster within the curls, wings, wreath, and branch. Liberty's shoulder and the eagle's breast display light wear. The central reverse exhibits moderate parallel adjustment marks, as made, but post-strike detractions are minimal.

PCGS# 45715 Base PCGS# 8554



**1801 BD-2 Ten Dollar, MS63
Sharp Strike, Scarce Early Die State**

4103 1801 BD-2, R.2, MS63 NGC. Bass-Dannreuther Die State a/a. The scarce early die state without the usually seen parallel die lines within Liberty's cap. An unworn and well-struck Heraldic Eagle type coin with ample luster and only moderately abraded fields. Prior to the advent of the Classic quarter eagle and half eagle, U.S. gold coins were undervalued relative to their silver counterparts, since the U.S. used a less generous gold-to-silver ratio than most other countries. As a result, pre-1834 gold coins were valued more as bullion overseas than as coin of the realm in America. This led to the mass export and melting of U.S. gold coins. The 1801 BD-2 is among the most available die marriages, but the overall number of Heraldic Eagle tens is small relative to type set demand.

PCGS# 45734 Base PCGS# 8564



1801 Capped Bust Right Eagle, MS64 Well-Preserved, Lustrous Surfaces Popular BD-2 Variety

4104 1801 BD-2, R.2, MS64 PCGS. Bass-Dannreuther Die State c/c, with the vertical lines in the cap from a struck-in die screw or other metal object. A substantial mintage of 44,344 Capped Bust Right eagles was accomplished in 1801, but some of those coins may have been struck from dies dated 1800, or even 1799. Two die varieties are known for the date. This coin represents the BD-2 variety, with star 8 near the cap and star 13 near the bust. The obverse stars were impressed with a new star punch that had long, spindly points. The BD-2 is an available variety, with a surviving population of approximately 600-800 pieces in all grades. This variety probably accounted for 30,000-40,000 pieces of the reported mintage for the year. This was the only use of the obverse die, but the reverse was used again to strike the BD-3 variety of 1803.

The present coin is from a later state of the dies and shows some mysterious vertical spines in Liberty's cap. These spines appear on many examples of this issue and have been attributed as clash marks in the past, but they do not match any feature on the reverse die. Heritage numismatist Mark Borckardt theorizes these lines may have been impressed into the die by the threads of a set screw that fell into the press during the striking process. A small rust lump is evident near the denticles between stars 2 and 3.

The design elements of this attractive Choice specimen were strongly impressed, but star 8 is a little flat and the arrow fletchings on the reverse show some minor blending, possibly due to lapping. The pleasing orange-gold surfaces show only minor signs of contact and vibrant mint luster radiates from both sides. A few faint planchet adjustment marks are evident at ER in LIBERTY. Overall eye appeal is outstanding. Population (all varieties): 36 in 64, 2 finer (11/20). PCGS# 45734 Base PCGS# 8564

LIBERTY EAGLES



1860-S Ten Dollar, Choice AU Absolute and Condition Rarity Fewer Than 50 Pieces Extant



First San Francisco Mint

4105 1860-S AU55 NGC. CAC. The 1860-S Liberty Head eagle is an absolute and condition rarity. Of the 5,000 coins struck, only 38 to 49 pieces are believed extant, including just three or four coins in Mint State, according to Dave Bowers' *A Guide Book of Gold Eagle Coins* (2017). This is one of only 26 examples graded by NGC. Five qualify for the Choice AU grade level, and only seven are finer, three of which derive from the *S.S. Republic* cache (12/20). This fantastic example boasts deep reddish-gold color and partial mint luster. Both sides exhibit minimal abrasions for a Western gold piece. Well-struck and well-worth a premium bid.

NGC ID# 2646, PCGS# 8632



1864 Ten Dollar, MS61 Low-Mintage Civil War Issue Tied for Second Finest Certified

4106 1864 MS61 NGC. By 1864, Federal paper money and Gresham's Law ensured that gold coin would disappear from American circulation except in the far West. Double eagles were favored by bankers and exporters, since less counting was required to make payments. And it made sense to coin gold in San Francisco, where the branch mint was close to the bullion and distant from unpredictable wars. These factors combined to make the 1864 ten a very low mintage issue. Just 3,530 pieces were struck, likely a token production to prevent speculation over the proof issue. The coins were little saved.

PCGS estimates only 40 to 60 pieces are known. The present example is tied with only three other pieces at both services combined. A single NGC-certified MS63 has been graded, the finest known of the issue. There is no recent record of that coin selling at public auction, but we are fairly certain in which collection it resides. There are under a dozen pieces in About Uncirculated and just two have been graded Uncirculated by PCGS: an MS60 and an MS61. The Admiral Collection coin (graded MS60 PCGS), sold by Heritage as lot 4263 in our February 2018 auction, still holds the record for this issue at \$60,000.

The sharply struck sun-gold surfaces lack any singularly detracting bagmarks. The bright surfaces are semiprooflike, undoubtedly a result of the initial die polish that diminished very little with successive strikes. The strike details are remarkably sharp throughout with nearly complete definition on each side. Census: 3 in 61, 0 finer (12/20). NGC ID# 264D, PCGS# 8639



**1864-S Ten Dollar, Choice XF
Major San Francisco Rarity
Ex: Pittman, Two Dozen Extant**

4107 1864-S XF45 NGC. Ex: Pittman. The 1864-S is one of the great rarities in the Liberty Head ten dollar gold series. A decade into its operational life, the San Francisco Mint remained dead-set on converting as much gold as possible into usable coinage, resulting in an almost singular focus on the production of double eagles above all other denominations. Just 2,500 1864-S eagles were struck, an even smaller mintage than that of the 1864-S half eagle (3,888 coins).

Like other S-mint issues of the period, the 1864-S ten was a workhorse in Western commerce. Coinage was desperately needed on the rapidly expanding frontier, and there were virtually no collectors to set coins aside for posterity. Consequently, as few as 18 to 25 pieces are believed extant — a survival rate of 0.72% to 1%. None survive in Mint State. In *A Guide Book of Gold Eagle Coins* (2017), Dave Bowers calls the 1864-S:

“A great rarity, one of the most elusive of all eagles of this era, and eclipsing the famous 1858. VF is the grade usual seen, and *usually* is not very often. By any serious reckoning, the 1864-S eagle should be famous as one of America’s premier gold rarities.”

This particular Choice XF example was offered as part of the famous John J. Pittman Collection, sold by David Akers in 1998. Prior to that sale, the coin had last appeared as lot 1675 in the Adolphe Menjou Collection sale in June 1950, presented by Numismatic Gallery (Abner Kreisberg and Abe Kosoff). We are delighted to offer this well-pedigreed San Francisco rarity to the collecting community once again. Red-gold surfaces exhibit partial remaining luster and greenish accents. Softly struck with friction over the high points, but abrasions are relatively minor for a circulated large-size gold piece.

Ex: *Adolphe Menjou Collection* (Numismatic Gallery, 6/1950), lot 1675; *John J. Pittman; Pittman Collection, Part II* (David Akers, 10/1998), lot 1945; *ANA Sale of the Millenium* (Bowers and Merena, 8/2000), lot 2395.

NGC ID# 264E, PCGS# 8640



1870-CC Ten Dollar, Fine 12 Revered First-Year Rarity

4108 1870-CC Fine 12 NGC. Variety 1-B. The usual variety with the mintmark slanting downward. Rusty Goe, author of *The Mint on Carson Street*, frames the popularity of the 1870-CC eagle as follows: "A member of the revered trio of first year gold coins from the Carson City Mint, the 1870-CC is at the top of the list in terms of overall rarity for the series." Only 5,908 coins were struck, and perhaps as few as 45 to 60 pieces survive.

This khaki-gold Fine 12 representative is pleasing for the grade. Clearly, the coin served its intended purposes in the channels of Western circulation, showing considerable wear and myriad marks. Still, outlines remain strong and the date and mintmark are bold. Census: 2 in 12, 31 finer (12/20).

From The Wabash Collection of Liberty Eagles, Part II.

NGC ID# 264U, PCGS# 8658



Carson City Mint

PROOF LIBERTY EAGLE



1838 Liberty Eagle, PR65 Cameo Extremely Rare Early Gold Proof Three Examples Traced Ex: 'Colonel' Green-Farouk-Pittman

4109 1838 PR65 Cameo PCGS. CAC. JD-1, R.8. The 1838 proof Liberty eagle is one of the rarest and most valuable coins in the U.S. federal series. Only three examples are known to collectors today and one of those coins is sequestered in the National Numismatic Collection at the Smithsonian Institution. The 1838 proofs were the first coins struck with the popular Liberty design, which was modified slightly in 1839, creating an extremely popular two-year design type. In his description of the present coin, when it was offered as part of the fabulous John Jay Pittman Collection in May 1998, David Akers opined:

“I do not think there is any other Proof gold coin in all of U.S. numismatics that has the same visual impact as the Proof Eagles of 1838 and 1839. The beauty and balance of this two-year-only design are simply stunning in the Proof format.”

As might be expected, auction appearances of the 1838 proof Liberty eagle are few and far between. The Pittman sale was the last time any specimen of this ultra-rare issue was publicly offered, 22 years ago. Heritage Auctions is privileged to present the finest-certified example of this classic early proof rarity in this once-in-a-lifetime opportunity.

Origin of the 1838 Proof Liberty Eagles

Although the ten dollar eagle was authorized by the Mint Act of 1792, verbal orders from President Thomas Jefferson suspended coinage of the denomination in 1804. The large gold coins were seldom seen in circulation in this country, as they were purchased by bullion brokers and exported, or melted for profit, almost as fast as they were issued. Even after the specifications for U.S. gold coins changed in 1834, to remove the economic incentive for melting them down, the Mint still limited gold coinage to the five and two and a half dollar denominations for another four years. Finally, in July 1838, Secretary of the Treasury Levi Woodbury instructed Mint Director Robert Maskell Patterson to resume coinage of the denomination.

Since Chief Engraver William Kneass had not recovered from a stroke he suffered in 1835, Acting Engraver Christian Gobrecht was called on to supply a new design for the eagle. Gobrecht modified the head of Venus in Benjamin West's recent painting *Omnia Vincit Amor* for his central obverse device. This head featured a deeply scalloped bust truncation and a wave of hair that mostly covered Liberty's ear. These features were modified when the design was changed in 1839, but many numismatists believe the earlier concept was more attractive. Liberty wore a coronet inscribed LIBERTY, with a triple, beaded cord confining her hair bun and 13 stars around, with the date below. The date was impressed into the working die using four individual numeral punches, with the 1 more deeply impressed than the other numerals. Both 8's are of the script type, with thin upper and lower loops and a thick central crossbar. The first 8 is lightly double punched. The 3 is placed slightly low and has a tightly curled top loop, without a ball. The reverse features a slightly modified version of John Reich's eagle design, with UNITED STATES OF AMERICA around and TEN D. below.

Records indicate four proof specimens of the new design were sent to Secretary Woodbury on December 6, 1838 and a small mintage of 7,200 business strikes were delivered by the end of the year. Q. David Bowers believes the same dies were used to strike proofs and business strikes (*A Guide Book of Gold Eagle Coins*, page 121).

Numismatic Discovery and Later History

One specimen of the 1838 proof Liberty eagle was placed in the newly formed Mint Cabinet in 1838, so collectors with good connections at the Mint may have been aware of these early proof rarities from the time of issue. It is possible that two such early collectors each acquired a specimen of this proof rarity for their collections at an early date and preserved them for posterity. Robert Gilmor and Joseph Mickley would be likely suspects, but specific records of the gold portions of their collections are not available.

The earliest surviving record of any 1838 proof eagle in collector's hands is the list of George F. Seavey's collection that appeared in a report in the March 1869 edition of the *American Journal of Numismatics*. Seavey, from Cambridgeport, Massachusetts, had exhibited his remarkable U.S. gold collection, which was believed to be complete up to that time (his 1822 half eagle later proved to be counterfeit) at the February 4, 1869 meeting of the Boston Numismatic Society. Although the report of Seavey's exhibition in the AJN only listed the coins by date and denomination, prominent coin dealer William Strobridge confirmed Seavey's 1838 eagle was a proof when he compiled the Seavey Descriptive Catalog four years later. Strobridge planned to offer Seavey's holdings at a blockbuster auction, but millionaire Boston collector Lorin G. Parmelee purchased the entire collection en masse before the sale took place.

Parmelee, who formed either the finest, or second-finest, collection of American coins of the 19th century, depending on how you weight the different categories, retained his 1838 proof eagle until June 1890, when he sold his entire collection through the New York Coin & Stamp Company. Described in lot 1082 as, “Eagle, sharp and perfect proof, excessively rare” and plated in the catalog, the 1838 proof eagle realized \$45, a reasonably strong price for the time. William H. Woodin, who would serve as Secretary of the Treasury under President Franklin Roosevelt, was the buyer at the sale. The Parmelee sale was the last public offering of any 1838 proof eagle in the 19th century.

William Woodin kept his spectacular proof eagle for more than 20 years, until he sold his extraordinary gold collection in March of 1911, through New York dealer Thomas Elder. Elder described the coin in lot 1201 of his catalog as:

“1838. Splendid, brilliant proof. New small head of Liberty to left. Rev. small eagle standing with open wings. Edge Milled. Almost unique in this preservation, and in such condition should bring \$1,000. Plate.”

The lot sold to Lyman Low, acting as agent for super-collector Virgil Brand. This coin was later owned by several famous collectors, including Cardinal Francis Spellman, but it has largely sold through dealer intermediaries and private treaty transactions over the last century, making it difficult to track exactly. Its last auction appearance was in the Davies-Niewoehner Collection in 1975. Today, it is a highlight of the fabulous Tyrant Collection.

The present coin first surfaced in the remarkable collection of Baltimore numismatist Waldo Newcomer, who purchased it privately for a bargain price of \$100. Exactly where it was before and the exact circumstances of its purchase remain a mystery. It later passed to colorful collector "Colonel" E.H.R. Green and the even more eccentric King Farouk, of Egypt. After that playboy ruler was deposed in 1952, his various collections were sold off by the new Egyptian government in a series of auctions through the well-known English firm of Sotheby's. The numismatic portion of the collection was sold in Cairo in February of 1954. One of the few American collectors to attend the event was John Jay Pittman, who took out a second mortgage on his house to help fund his purchases. Fortunately for Pittman, the Farouk sale was not expertly cataloged and the auction was poorly attended, so the sale yielded many bargains for careful collectors. Pittman purchased the 1838 proof eagle, oddly grouped with three business-strike eagles from 1839 and 1840 in lot 188, for a sum equivalent to about \$570.

According to David Akers, "JJP considered this coin to be the premier coin in his incomparable collection of U.S. Proof gold coins." He retained his collection, including this 1838 proof eagle, until his death. Afterward, the collection was sold in a series of three blockbuster auctions by David Akers. The 1838 proof eagle was offered in lot 1910 of the May 1998 sale, where it realized a staggering \$550,000. It has continued to sell for higher and higher prices in private treaty transactions ever since.

The fourth specimen of the 1838 proof Liberty eagle has never been traced, unless it was the specimen in lot 319 of the Belden Roach Collection (B. Max Mehl, 2/1944). Mehl described that coin as a slightly impaired proof, "with a faint scratch on the obverse left field" and "cabinet friction" on both sides. Mehl was adamant about the proof format of the coin, as it exhibited "square edges" and "retains nearly all of its original proof surface." The description does not fit either of the 1838 proof eagles in private hands today, so it might be the long lost fourth specimen that has been missing since 1838. However, it seems much more likely that the Roach coin was a prooflike business strike that Mehl misattributed as a proof.

Physical Description

David Akers described this spectacular Gem as follows:

"This is an incredible coin, one of the greatest and most important rarities in the entire John Jay Pittman Collection. It is fully struck with deep mirror fields, a broad border, sharp square edge, and superb medium yellow gold color highlighted with some minor copper toning spots. There are a few light hairlines in the fields, including one horizontal one below the date, as well as some die polishing lines and planchet lines that were not completely eliminated by the minting process. On the reverse, there is a long hairline above the eagle, beginning at the left side of the A in STATES, then running diagonally down to the head of the eagle, along the neck to the wing, and then out below the wing toward the E in AMERICA. There is a lintmark in the field below the second S in STATES and several small lintmarks in the left obverse field ... This is a superb looking coin, one whose eye appeal and general appearance substantially exceed its technical quality."

We have little to add to Akers' eloquent description, aside from acknowledging the startling gold-on-black cameo flash this coin displays when it is tilted in the light. This piece is the only Cameo certified at PCGS, though Garrett and Guth indicate the uncertified Smithsonian coin also has strong field/device contrast. This coin is the finest-certified example of this extremely rare and historically important issue. David Akers' impression of its outstanding eye appeal and high technical quality is confirmed by the CAC sticker. This piece has been off the market for 22 years and it may be decades before another public offering occurs. The discerning collector will bid accordingly. The 1838 proof Liberty eagle is listed among the *100 Greatest U.S. Coins*. This coin is pictured on PCGS CoinFacts. Population: 1 in 65 Cameo, 0 finer (11/20).

Roster of 1838 Proof Liberty Eagles

This roster is largely based on John Dannreuther's list of Significant Examples in his *United States Proof Coins, Volume IV: Gold*.

1. PR65 Cameo PCGS. CAC. Struck December 6, 1838 and sent to Secretary of the Treasury Levi Woodbury; unknown intermediaries; Waldo Newcomer, purchased privately for \$100; B. Max Mehl on consignment in 1931; "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; B.G. Johnson; Jacob Shapiro (aka J.F. Bell); J.F. Bell Collection (Stack's, 12/1944), lot 601, possibly bought in; purchased privately by King Farouk, probably via Stack's; The Palace Collections of Egypt (Sotheby's, 2/1954), part of lot 188; John Jay Pittman; Pittman Collection, Part II (David Akers, 5/1998), lot 1910; Spectrum (Greg Roberts) and Kevin Lipton Rare Coins (Kevin Lipton); Northeastern collector (possibly the same entrepreneur that owned the 1804 Plain 4 proof eagle from the Bob R. Simpson Collection offered elsewhere in this sale); private treaty sale for \$1.7 million via Albanese Rare Coins on 9/26/2007; purchased by a Wall Street Investor in March 2015 via Jeff Sherid for more than \$2 million; the present consignor. Plate coin for the *100 Greatest U.S. Coins*.

2. PR65 PCGS. CAC. Struck December 6, 1838 and sent to Secretary of the Treasury Levi Woodbury; unknown intermediaries; George F. Seavey, prior to March 1869; Seavey Descriptive Catalog (William Strobridge, 6/1873), lot 579; Lorin G. Parmelee, who purchased Seavey's entire collection before the prospective auction could take place; Parmelee Collection (New York Coin & Stamp, 6/1890), lot 1082; William H. Woodin; Woodin Collection (Thomas Elder, 3/1911), lot 1201; realized \$200 to Lyman Low, acting as agent for Virgil Brand (Brand Journal #57063); Brand Estate; Horace Brand; unknown intermediaries; Cardinal Francis Spellman; Stanley Kesselman; Paramount International Coin Corporation; pictured in *Coin World*, January 2, 1974 edition; purchased privately by Fred Davies; Davies Niewoehner Collections (Paramount, 2/1975), lot 612; David Akers; Sixten Erling; sold to Rick Sear, Jay Miller, and Chris Tracey by Rick DeFrancis and Dave Berg, acting on a consignment basis; Craig Franco (Inland Empire or Pacific Rarities); on consignment to Ira and Larry Goldberg, purchased by Steve Contursi for \$2 million; Western collector in 2007, for a reported \$2.6 million; Tyrant Collection. **Note:** John Dannreuther notes NGE; Blanchard customer may fit into this pedigree at some point. Plate coin for Walter Breen's *Encyclopedia of United States and Colonial Proof Coins*.

3. PR63 Deep Cameo (grade per Jeff Garrett and Ron Guth). Struck December 6, 1838 and sent to Secretary of the Treasury Levi Woodbury; Mint Cabinet; National Numismatic Collection at the Smithsonian Institution. Plate coin in the following: *Catalogue of Coins, Tokens, and Medals in the Numismatic Collection of the Mint of the United States*, by Thomas L. Comparette; *Encyclopedia of U.S. Gold Coins*, by Jeff Garrett and Ron Guth; *A Guide Book of Gold Eagle Coins*, by Q. David Bowers; *United States Proof Coins, Volume IV: Gold*, by John Dannreuther.

Additional Appearance

A. Proof. Belden Roach Collection (B. Max Mehl, 2/1944), lot 319.

Selections from The Oliver Jung Collection.

NGC ID# 28EE, PCGS# 88770

INDIAN EAGLES



1907 Wire Rim Eagle, MS66 Famous Single-Year Rarity True to the Artist's Original Vision

4110 1907 Wire Rim MS66 NGC. The 1907 Saint-Gaudens ten and twenty dollar gold pieces are regarded among the finest designs in American numismatics, and each has an origin story to match. Not too many issues can boast a President of the United States as their most outspoken champion, as Theodore Roosevelt was for these coins.

Like the double eagle, which was struck in limited quantities in High Relief, per Saint-Gaudens' original vision, the 1907 Indian Head ten dollar was also minted in small numbers according to the artist's original intentions. Before Charles Barber made his alterations to the design to facilitate mass production, 542 examples were struck of the so-called Wire Rim, With Periods design (70 of them were eventually melted, resulting in a net mintage of 472 coins). Dave Bowers writes:

"While these have been popularly called patterns, an examination of the situation leaves no room for any conclusion other than that these were 'special' coins produced not as patterns, but for the profit of Mint employees and favored others."

He adds that these 1907 Wire Rim eagles were "placed in the hands of Mint personnel who were free to keep them as souvenirs or sell them at a profit. Today, as then, this issue remains the providence of advanced specialists, being all but out of reach for casual, if enthusiastic, collectors. That is particularly true for the few examples in this esteemed state of preservation. Both sides of this Premium Gem are satiny-smooth with rich orange-gold color. The fields and cheek are clean, while we note a single tick well-hidden in the feathers above RTY. An outstanding example of this famous single-year rarity. Census: 19 in 66 (1 in 66+, 1 in 66 ★), 8 finer (12/20). NGC ID# 268B, PCGS# 8850





1907 Indian Eagle, MS65 Rare Rolled Rim Variety All But 50 Pieces Melted

4111 1907 Rolled Rim MS65 PCGS. Struck in September 1907, the Rolled Rim 1907 Indian eagle is one of the rarest issues in the series, surpassed only by the 1933. It retains the smooth, sculpted details of Augustus Saint-Gaudens' original Wire Rim models but with a defined border that Chief Engraver Charles Barber turned into the die in an effort to improve stacking of the coins. The order to strike this variety came on September 9, and 31,500 pieces were struck. However, almost all of these coins never left the Mint.

On September 25, the acting Mint Director examined a new pattern coin struck with a refined version of Saint-Gaudens' design that the late sculptor's assistant, Henry Hering, had provided Barber. In addition to the broad rim, the central devices were remodeled with slightly lower relief and sharper details, which were preferred for coinage. In *The U.S. Mint and Coinage*, Don Taxay reproduces a letter from Mint Superintendent John Landis to the Director:

"You will notice that the eagle from the last model is a great improvement over those of the first model. The latter are indefinite in detail and outline, not being at all sharp, look like imperfect coins or coins that have been sweated, while the former is sharp in outline, the detail shows up well, the border is broad and prominent and the coins will stack perfectly.

"We have on hand \$315,000 of the first model, struck on the coining press ... If this last model meets with your approval, I would strongly urge upon you the expediency of immediately replacing the \$315,000, now on hand, of the first model, with eagles of the last model."

All but 50 of the Rolled Rim coins were melted. In *Renaissance of American Coinage, 1905-1908*, Roger Burdette lists 10 pieces as having gone to the Mint Bureau, two to the Metropolitan Art Museum, and eight to Mint officials, which left 30 pieces on hand at the Mint that could be acquired by collectors, such as Robert Garrett and others. In the following years, the Rolled Rim coin became the only Indian gold eagle more sought-after than the original Wire Rim issue. In the George H. Earle Collection (Henry Chapman, 6/1912), a Rolled Rim 1907 ten realized \$46 — nearly twice the \$25 that a Wire Rim coin in the very next lot brought. Chapman had cataloged the coin as: "Excessively rare. Only 50 struck and of these some 15 are known to exist." That statement failed to account for Rolled Rim coins not on the market at the time, but it effectively captured the rarity of the issue. In June 1946, in a lot description for a Rolled Rim coin in the William Cutler Atwater Collection, B. Max Mehl wrote: "Although this coin has a recent record of \$375.00, I believe that this record is in its 'infancy.'" As Mehl predicted, prices have continued to rise exponentially over the years. More recent sales include the MS65 PCGS specimen in lot 2502 of the Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 5/2007), which realized \$230,000.

PCGS CoinFacts estimates that only 40 to 42 Rolled Rim eagles are extant in all grades, some of which are cleaned or otherwise impaired. We have handled an example on only 27 previous occasions, eight of which represented coins with varying degrees of wear, from being improperly stored or possibly carried as a pocket piece. Another 14 appearances represented coins in MS65 to MS67. The rarest grade range was MS60 to MS64, wherein we have seen only five specimens. Clearly, the combined certified population (PCGS and NGC) of 83 coins — primarily in MS65 and MS66 condition — is inflated by resubmissions and crossovers (11/20).

The present coin is a delightful Gem representative of this iconic gold rarity. Satiny luster shimmers in the fields and across the untouched devices, illuminating rich honey-gold color and the diagnostic, swirling die polish lines in the fields. Many Indian eagles in high grade will reveal faint hairlines across the high points of the devices if tilted to catch light at a certain angle, although no such effect is seen on this piece. Only a couple of truly microscopic ticks on Liberty's cheek seem to prevent an even higher classification. The strike is a secondary consideration on this issue due to the bold relief of the design, although we note a slight measure of softness on the eagle's right (facing) talons. This is a coin that will fit in well among Gem-graded Indian eagles in a complete collection, and indeed, its rarity and artistic beauty will make it a capstone of a fine collection. Population: 18 in 65 (1 in 65+), 17 finer (11/20).

NGC ID# 268C, PCGS# 8851



1913-S Indian Eagle, MS64+ Important Condition Rarity

4112 1913-S MS64+ NGC. CAC. The 1913-S Indian eagle has a low mintage of only 66,000 coins and few of those have survived in high grades. NGC and PCGS have graded more than 1,700 of these in all grades, yet only four examples are certified MS64+ and a mere seven pieces are graded finer for both services combined. This near-Gem is an exceptional representative with rich honey-gold luster. Close examination reveals nearly pristine surfaces that show only a few scattered marks of no consequence. The strike is far above the norm for this rare issue. Census: 12 in 64 (1 in 64+), 3 finer. CAC: 3 in 64, 1 finer (11/20).

NGC ID# 28GZ, PCGS# 8874



Augustus Saint-Gaudens in his Paris studio, 1898

PROOF INDIAN EAGLE



**1915 Indian Eagle, PR66+
Final Proof Issue
Rarest Indian Proof**

4113 1915 PR66+ PCGS. JD-1, R.5. Collector demand for proofs diminished steadily in the 1907-1916 time period, as contemporary numismatists greatly preferred the old brilliant proof finish to the various matte, or sandblast, finishes the Mint tried during that era. Mint personnel believed the basined fields and intricate central devices on the newly designed eagles and double eagles made polishing the dies to produce brilliant proofs impossible. Similarly, the incuse design for the quarter eagle and half eagle introduced in 1908 made those coins unsuitable for the brilliant proof finish. Even the silver Mercury dime, Standing Liberty quarter, and Walking Liberty half dollar were deemed unsuitable for the brilliant finish when they were introduced, as Philadelphia Mint Superintendent Adam Joyce relayed to Mint Director F.J. Von Engelken on October 17, 1916:

"The ground of all these designs is uneven, which makes it impossible to produce proof coins which are distinctive from the regular coins made on the coining presses from new dies, the only difference between the proofs and the regular coins being the sharper edge and design."

As collector enthusiasm for proofs dropped and the onset of World War I distracted the public from collecting in general, the Mint discontinued its commercial proof offerings for gold and silver coins after 1915, and stopped the program entirely after 1916.

Accordingly, only 75 proof Indian eagles were struck in 1915 and the issue is the rarest of the Indian eagle proof series. Even the lower mintage 1914 is seen more often in today's market. This is only the sixth time Heritage has offered a 1915 proof Indian eagle since we began our Auction Archives in 1993. PCGS and NGC have combined to certify 37 examples between them, with an unknown number of resubmissions and crossovers (12/20). John Dannreuther estimates the surviving population at 40-45 examples in all grades.

This spectacular Premium Gem proof exhibits razor-sharp definition on all design elements and the impeccably preserved orange-gold surfaces are virtually flawless. A single amber alloy spot at the junction of the rim and the field, after the final A in AMERICA acts as a useful pedigree marker. Unbroken satiny mint luster plays across all surfaces, adding to the terrific eye appeal. Population: 6 in 66 (1 in 66+), 0 finer (11/20).

From The Original 1915 Proof Set.
NGC ID# 28HJ, PCGS# 8897

LIBERTY DOUBLE EAGLES



1865-S Liberty Twenty, MS64
Ex: S.S. Brother Jonathan

4114 1865-S MS64 PCGS. CAC. Ex: S.S. Brother Jonathan. Prior to the recovery of several shipwreck treasures in recent years, high-grade Type One double eagles of any date were extremely elusive. Fortunately, more than 550 1865-S Liberty double eagles were recovered from the wreck of the S.S. Brother Jonathan, significantly increasing the availability of this previously challenging issue.

This attractive Choice example displays soft, frosted mint luster and the well-preserved surfaces have taken on a light overlay of reddish patina. The design elements are sharply struck throughout and eye appeal is outstanding. PCGS has certified 23 numerically finer examples (11/20).

Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2004), lot 7794.
NGC ID# 269V, PCGS# 8944



1872-S Double Eagle, MS64
Single Finest at PCGS

4115 1872-S MS64 PCGS. Small Squat S. The 1872-S twenty has a mintage of 780,000 pieces, and examples can be obtained in XF or AU for only a minimal premium above melt. But like most Type Two issues, the '72-S is surprisingly rare in Mint State. The famous shipwrecks with cargos of double eagles sank in the 1850s and 1860s, and the large-scale export of gold coin to foreign markets did not take place until the later 1870s. Most Mint State '72-S double eagles are in MS60 or MS61 grades. PCGS has certified just two examples finer than MS62, the present lot and a solitary MS63 specimen. NGC has also graded one coin each as MS63 and MS64 with none finer. The MS64 NGC piece appeared as lot 3845 in our 2020 Central States Signature, and we invite bidders to compare images of the two coins to determine which is finest known. The present lustrous caramel-gold example is well struck and shows few marks, with the grade limited solely by faint grazes on the cheek and a pair of narrow obverse field ticks.

From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.
NGC ID# 26AF, PCGS# 8965



1885 Twenty Dollar, MS60 Prooflike Only 751 Coins Struck

4116 1885 MS60 Prooflike NGC. Double eagle coinage at the Philadelphia Mint was remarkably scant from 1881 to 1887, with no circulation strikes made for this denomination at all in 1883, 1884, or 1887. In 1885, only 751 Liberty Head twenties were struck. The *Mint Director's Annual Report* of 1885, stated:

"Notwithstanding the increase in the amount of gold deposited at the mints and assay offices during the year, the coinage was \$3,000,000 less than in the previous year. This was occasioned by a continued falling off in the deposits at the Mint at San Francisco, amounting for the year to over \$2,500,000, and by the fact that the Mint at Philadelphia, at which the coinage of gold received at the eastern institutions is executed, was engaged principally on silver and minor coins."

Gold coinage amounted to nearly \$25 million, mostly in the form of double eagles at the San Francisco Mint. The 1885 Philadelphia coin is a rarity today and highly sought-after. Likely fewer than 100 pieces are known in all grades. This MS60 coin is designated Prooflike. As more and more gold and silver coins are certified Prooflike (now by both grading services) this expands the collecting possibilities beyond the traditional proof or business strike choice. Granted, this is an unquestioned business strike; however, the reflectivity in the fields gives it a distinctive appearance not seen on other coins produced for circulation. This expansion of the Prooflike designation by both services now opens up the possibility that Morgan dollar collectors have enjoyed for decades: regular lustrous circulation strikes, Cameo, and Deep Cameo finishes. The strike details on this piece are sharp throughout and the surfaces display bright straw-gold color with the scattered abrasions one would expect for an MS60. NGC ID# 26BM, PCGS# 79003



1903 Double Eagle, MS66+ A Coin With No Equal

4117 1903 MS66+ PCGS. Many late-series Liberty double eagles fall into the “common date” category and get neither widespread numismatic attention nor significant appreciation. The 1903 is one of these dates. Examples are readily available in grades from MS61 to MS64 and will cost the collector little more than similar examples of the most common dates in the series. Gem examples are also frequently available and can be had for a small premium. The few representatives of this issue that stand out are the 21 pieces that PCGS and NGC have certified at the Premium Gem level, and of these there is a single piece that is truly something special: this one.

Of the 21 pieces graded in MS66, this is the only one with a Plus designation. It is plated on PCGS’ CoinFacts webpage, and it has made several auction appearances in recent years as the sole finest 1903 double eagle certified. However, its importance is even greater than that. Since 1993, we have only handled two other individual examples of this issue in MS66, and this piece is distinguished as the first PCGS-certified Premium Gem that was ever offered at public auction. On so many levels, this specific coin outpaces every other 1903 double eagle known, and with that status it is the farthest thing from the “common date type coins” that populate lower grade levels for this issue. As the finest known, this piece has only one truly right place to reside: in one of the finest known Liberty double eagle collections.

Satiny lemon-gold luster shimmers in satiny weaves across the pristine fields and razor-sharp devices. The faintest evidence of surface contact on Liberty’s cheek separates this piece from virtual perfection, and the eye appeal easily exceeds that of its peers. The conditional rarity of the 1903 double eagle issue is fully embodied in this one coin. It has no equal. Population: 8 in 66 (1 in 66+), 0 finer (11/20).

Ex: Regency Auction 26 (Legend, 5/2018), lot 756; Regency Auction 29 (Legend, 11/2018), lot 374; Regency Auction 34 (Legend, 9/2019), lot 502.

NGC ID# 26CW, PCGS# 9043



PROOF LIBERTY DOUBLE EAGLES



1883 Liberty Double Eagle, PR65 Deep Cameo Classic Proof-Only Rarity Only 92 Examples Struck

4118 1883 PR65 Deep Cameo PCGS. JD-1, High R.5. The 1883 is the first of three proof-only Liberty Head double eagle issues, struck during a period when the demand for gold and silver coinage was at an all-time low for the second half of the 19th century. The 1883, 1884, and 1887 double eagle issues, each proof-only, were struck in reported amounts of 92, 71, and 121 pieces, respectively.

The present Gem Deep Cameo proof 1883 twenty dollar, certified by PCGS, is among the few finest survivors of the issue, regardless of contrast level. PCGS shows 10 Deep Cameo submissions of the 1883 (likely including duplicates): one in PR62, two in PR64, three in PR65 (one of which is the present piece), and four in PR66. NGC's population data show three Ultra Cameo grading events for the issue, the finest of which is a single example in PR66 (11/20). Again, there is likely some overlap between these 14 Deep/Ultra Cameo certified pieces. Walter Breen's *Proof Encyclopedia* comments that "there may be as many as 20 survivors," of course including all contrast levels (non-Cameo and Cameo as well as Deep-Ultra). More recently, the second edition of Jeff Garrett and Ron Guth's *Gold Encyclopedia* provides these clues:

"The 1883 double eagle was struck only in Proof format. Of the reported mintage of 92 coins, it is nearly certain that not this many were released. There are about 20 examples known in all levels of preservation. These include two examples in the Smithsonian and others placed in museum collections. The 1883 double eagle is one of the classic rarities of the series. The demand for this Proof-only issue has always been high. In recent years interest in the issue has surged. ..."

A more recent work is that by John Dannreuther, where he narrows the estimated number extant to 28 to 32 pieces known. As the old sayings goes, "There are lies, damned lies, and statistics," and nowhere else does this apply more so than in the rarefied realms of top-quality U.S. numismatic items — and proof gold in particular, the Beluga caviar of collecting. Despite estimates of how many were struck of a given issue or exactly how many might survive today, the fact is, auction offerings of proof Liberty Head double eagles of this caliber are infrequent indeed, and there are far more collectors who desire one than the forthright bidder who will actually obtain this piece.

Perusal of this coin without a loupe reveals consistent, deep sunset-orange coloration in the highly reflective fields, producing extreme contrast with the frosted devices which were the deepest, unpolished parts of the proof die. A loupe shows a tiny touch of hazel on the lower neck at JBL for a pedigree marker, along with a tiny glossy area on a tail feather above the D(OLLAR), apparently a small planchet flaw, as made. There are small unfinished areas at the bottom of some of the vertical shield stripes. There are simply no distractions on this immaculate coin. NGC ID# 26E4, PCGS# 99099

HIGH RELIEF DOUBLE EAGLES



1907 High Relief Double Eagle, MS65 Later, Flat Rim Variant

4119 1907 High Relief, Flat Rim, MS65 PCGS. Noted sculptor and art critic Lorado Taft wrote a brief chapter about Augustus Saint-Gaudens and the statue he produced in memory of General John A. Logan. While he waxes at length about the effect of Logan's statue on future generations, his remarks are equally applicable when one thinks of the effects of Saint-Gaudens' design for the High Relief double eagle:

"... we may exult as we contemplate in imagination the audience which our greatest sculptor addresses ... who may be inspired by them in other days! A mighty army, an ever-hastening stream advances toward us through the dim perspective of centuries yet unborn. ... They will stand when we and our children and our children's children are returned to the dust. Happy the man who has thus linked his name with immortality, who has created these forms so noble, so enduring, and so worthy of eternity. We salute them as we pass, and though they return not our greeting, they give us something better. A virtue goes out from them. He who looks upon them is, perforce, braver and truer and stronger."

Noble sentiments, indeed. And yet, the dynamism, beauty, and unmistakable symbolism of the High Relief twenty dollar has kept it at the forefront of collector's attention since they were struck in late-1907. This satin-surfaced Gem was struck in the final month of production, as seen by the Flat Rim, seen around the periphery of each side. The surfaces are reddish-tinted and there are, of course, no obvious signs of contact. Fully struck throughout.

NGC ID# 26F2, PCGS# 9136



MCMVII Double Eagle, MS66 Saint-Gaudens' High Relief Design Scarcer Flat Rim Variant

4120 1907 High Relief, Flat Rim, MS66 NGC. The works of Augustus Saint-Gaudens and one of his major influences, Italian painter and sculptor Pisanello, have much in common. Both men created lauded high relief designs that stood in stark contrast to the artistically dubious coinage of their respective eras. Sutherland's *Art in Coinage: The Aesthetic of Money from Greece to Present* (1954) described the medieval coinage of Pisanello's time as "the product of simple engravers who for the most part lacked both the vision of the artist and the modeling technique of the sculptor." The work of Charles Barber has been criticized in much the same way, fairly or not. Soon after the Barber coinage was issued in January 1892, the *American Journal of Numismatics* referred to the new dimes, quarters, and half dollars as "pleasing," but a far cry from "the ideal National coin." The *Journal* had resigned itself to the necessity and practicality of low relief coinage, though it maintained that only coins of high artistic integrity could truly capture the essence of America:

"It must be admitted that if coins should approach more nearly to medals in the matter of 'relief' they would rapidly lose their beauty and suffer serious loss by attrition. The American genius for invention has not yet turned itself in this direction to any extent, but those who have studied the problem most carefully, seem to have come to the conclusion that coins of the highest type of art will be struck for popular use about the same day that the quadrature of the circle shall be exactly accomplished."

While squaring the circle remains an impossibility, Saint-Gaudens was successful in transforming modern coin design by revolutionizing production techniques at the Mint and, like Pisanello's high relief medals, imparting a sense of artistry to contemporary American coinage. This is a splendid, high-grade example of Saint-Gaudens transformation of modern coinage. The three-dimensionality of the figures on both obverse and reverse are singular in the history of American coinage. The surfaces are bright and satiny with no obvious contact marks. The "fin" or wire rim that is seen on most High Reliefs is not present around the perimeter of the obverse, indicating this coin must be one of the scarcer Flat Rim examples struck after mid-December of 1907.

NGC ID# 26F2, PCGS# 9136



1907 High Relief Double Eagle, MS66 Later Flat Rim Striking

4121 1907 High Relief, Flat Rim, MS66 PCGS. CAC. Mint personnel clashed openly, but more often in a passive-aggressive manner, with artist-sculptor Augustus Saint-Gaudens. He was outside the control of Mint employees, and possessed a powerful ally in President Theodore Roosevelt, who was not above directly communicating his desire for design alterations to Mint officials for then-current American coinage. Much foot-dragging occurred within the Mint with only a few experimental coins struck in Ultra High Relief. However, progress came more quickly after the death of the artist in early August 1907 when the president intervened and demanded the coins be produced. As recounted in *The Coinage of Augustus Saint-Gaudens as Illustrated by the Phillip H. Morse Collection*:

“President Roosevelt became frustrated by what he felt was inaction at the Mint, and demanded the newly designed double eagle be in production by September 1st. New dies were prepared from the ... models, and the relief reduced as much as possible on the Janvier lathe design. Tests showed that a desirable coin could be struck after three blows of the medal press, although it had to be annealed between each blow of the dies and took an average of 12 minutes to strike! In comparison, Liberty double eagles could be produced at the rate of 80 coins per minute. Yet, coins were being struck, and President Roosevelt was happy.”

The earlier High Relief impressions, the vast majority of the total number produced, showed a prominent wire rim or “fin” as it was known in Mint parlance. “Finning” was not only disliked within the Mint, but it was looked upon as a design defect. For later pieces, an adjustment in striking, mostly a result of Director Leach’s prior experiments in the San Francisco mint, resulted in the Flat Rim coins (or almost Flat Rim coins). The present piece is among the better-preserved survivors from that smaller emission. The detail is every bit as complete as one would expect, and the rich yellow-orange surfaces are tinged with light reddish patina and display smooth, undisturbed luster. A gorgeous representative of this famous issue, one that has a claim to being America’s most beautiful circulating coin. NGC ID# 26F2, PCGS# 9136

PROOF HIGH RELIEF DOUBLE EAGLE



1907 Saint-Gaudens Double Eagle, PR63 Elusive Proof Issue, High Relief, Wire Rim

4122 1907 High Relief PR63 NGC. The subject of proof High Relief double eagles is a controversial one, as no official record of any proof striking has ever come to light. However, many numismatists believe a small number of proof specimens were produced and have been offered publicly over the years, and NGC certifies coins from one specific die-collar combination as proof striking. These coins are all high-quality, sharply detailed examples that were struck from the earliest state of the obverse and reverse dies. The most easily recognized feature of these proofs is the edge lettering, as they were struck from the same collar used to strike the rare Ultra High Relief patterns. Both the obverse and reverse dies were used in later states to produce business-strike High Reliefs, but the distinctive collar was only used on proofs.

The present coin is a sharply detailed Select specimen with a pronounced Wire Rim and the distinctive edge lettering from the Ultra High Relief collar. The pleasing orange-gold surfaces show a few minor, scattered contact marks and a lustrous sheen that resembles the satin proof Indian coinage of 1909-1910. The overall presentation is most attractive for this rare and important issue.

Ex: Houston Money Show Signature (Heritage, 12/2015), lot 3445.

NGC ID# 28HM, PCGS# 9132

SAINT-GAUDENS DOUBLE EAGLES



1913-S Double Eagle, MS65 Only One Coin Numerically Finer

4123 1913-S MS65 PCGS. Only a handful of Gem 1913-S double eagles have appeared in our auctions in recent years. PCGS and NGC combined list just 31 pieces in this grade, including possible duplication. A single finer specimen, Ex: Browning-Morse, has not appeared at auction since our November 2005 sale of the Phillip H. Morse Collection, where it realized \$149,500.

This MS65 PCGS coin displays bold central sharpness and original, frosty mint luster. A few scattered marks are not out of line for the grade. Rich red-gold coloration covers each side. Population: 23 in 65 (1 in 65+), 1 finer (11/20).

NGC ID# 26FR, PCGS# 9163



1921 Saint-Gaudens Double Eagle, AU58 Seldom Seen in High Grade Classic Series Rarity

4124 1921 AU58 NGC. This coin was sold in lot 5218 of our Long Beach Signature Auction in June 2011. The background of the piece is fascinating and we encourage interested parties to refer to that much-longer description from the auction nine years ago. The short version is this coin was originally obtained from a relative who sent or brought it back from America in the 1920s. The consignor in our 2011 sale was the fourth generation to own the coin. The family lived in Eastern Europe where it was illegal to own gold. The coin was consigned through our office in Düsseldorf, Germany. Throughout the decades since it had been acquired in America, the family assumed it was just another common 30-gram (net) gold coin. Imagine their surprise when this major series rarity realized \$48,875 at that earlier auction. In the catalog from nine years ago, we described the piece as:

"The 1921 Saint-Gaudens twenty is a rarity of considerable proportion within the series, and this AU53 piece poses an important opportunity worthy of careful consideration for collectors who desire completeness on a budget, insofar as possible. Some light field chatter and a few abrasions dot the orange-gold surfaces, with minor high-point rub consistent with the grade and a short spell in circulation. Much pleasing detail remains, and the sharp strike and good luster are pluses."

With the price of gold collectibles accelerating in today's market, the opportunity to acquire this elusive series rarity is even more important today.

Ex: From an Eastern European family holding, dating to the 1920s; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/2011), lot 5218.

NGC ID# 26G2, PCGS# 9172



1921 Saint-Gaudens Double Eagle, MS62 Mass-Melted Rarity About 175 Coins Extant

4125 1921 MS62 PCGS. The 1921 double eagle is a top-five rarity in the Saint-Gaudens series. While 528,500 coins were originally minted, a total of 527,500 pieces were melted under the terms of the Gold Act of 1933. The estimated survivorship is a meager 175 coins, according to Roger Burdette, who explains in *Saint-Gaudens Double Eagles as Illustrated by the Phillip H. Morse and Steven Duckor Collections* (2018):

“Double eagles were manufactured only at the Philadelphia Mint this year. Initially, they were manufactured as part of ‘reserve funds’ kept separate from other coins, or ‘under seal. Surviving 1921 doubles eagles fall into two broad categories: pieces sent to collections by Mint Curator T. Louis Comparette, and others (the majority) that were paid out from pyx and production remnants by the Philadelphia Mint Cashier.”

The relatively localized distribution (and the mass melting) of the 1921 twenty explain why so few have turned up in overseas hoards. While certain issues have seen their availability fluctuate wildly with the discovery of examples in European or Latin American holdings, such is not the case here. According to David Akers: “The standing of the 1921 in the overall hierarchy of Saint-Gaudens double eagle rarities has changed less over the last seven decades than any other regular issue in the series.”

This MS62 example enjoys reddish-gold color with occasional green accents. Soft mint frost radiates from each side. The stars and Capitol dome are well-defined, while a touch of softness appears on Liberty’s face and torch hand fingers. Small scattered marks determine the grade. Population: 22 in 62, 17 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 26G2, PCGS# 9172

PROOF SAINT-GAUDENS DOUBLE EAGLES



1911 Saint-Gaudens Double Eagle, PR67+ CAC-Approved Proof Gold Rarity Return of the Sandblast Finish

4126 1911 PR67+ NGC. CAC. JD-1, R.5. Collectors attending the 1910 ANA Convention voted to determine whether the Philadelphia Mint should continue the Satin, or Roman, finish used on gold proofs in 1909 and 1910, or return to the sandblast finish of 1908. Surprisingly, most collectors preferred the sandblast finish, and the Mint switched back to that format for the proofs of 1911. However, the Mint used a finer grain of sand for the finish in 1911, resulting in a lighter, shinier appearance than the 1908 proofs. An even hundred proof Saint-Gaudens double eagles were struck in 1911, with the coins delivered in three batches (34 coins on March 28, 28 examples on May 20, and 38 specimens on December 9). A single die pair was used to strike all the proofs. John Dannreuther estimates 65 to 75 examples are extant in all grades.

The gold proofs began appearing at auction at an early date, with a partial set (missing the quarter eagle) being offered in lot 21 of the Charles H. Conover Sale (B. Max Mehl, 5/1914), "1911 \$20, \$10, \$5. Dull sandblast finish. Three pieces. Very rare." The lot realized \$40, a fairly strong price for the time. Today, prices are exponentially higher. Recent sales of the proof 1911 double eagle include the PR67 NGC example in the FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2020), that realized \$144,000.

This Plus-graded Superb Gem exhibits sharply detailed design elements and virtually flawless orange-gold surfaces, with softly frosted matte luster on both sides. Overall eye appeal is terrific and the outstanding quality is attested by the CAC sticker. This coin should find a home in the finest collection or Registry Set. Census: 11 in 67 (2 in 67+), 5 finer. CAC: 2 in 67, 0 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 26GY, PCGS# 9208



1915 Saint-Gaudens Twenty, PR65+ Key to the Matte Proof Series

4127 1915 PR65+ PCGS. JD-1. Matte proof production of twenties reached its lowest point in the final year of issue in 1915 with only 50 pieces struck. It is believed that today perhaps 35 to 40 coins remain as recognizable proofs. All were struck from a single die pair. Undoubtedly collector dissatisfaction with the sandblast surface accounted for the yearly slide in proof production. However, this dissatisfaction extended to all proofs. As John Dannreuther points out in his second volume on proof gold:

“... all Proof coinage was affected with diminishing mintages for copper, nickel, and silver coins noted. Special coins for collectors ended in 1916 with only the cent and nickel struck in Proof format for the final year. Proof coins would not be regularly struck again until 1936. Even super collector Virgil Brand reduced his Proof purchases, indicating even the most dedicated collectors were dissatisfied with the matte finish.”

He goes on to indicate that the 1915 proofs signaled an end to an era:

“With the end of regular issue Proof gold coins in 1915, the story ends, except for the specially struck 1921 double eagles. Gold coin production ended with the gold recall in 1933, so not only would future generations not be able to collect Proof gold issues, no gold coins were struck after 1933 until the modern United States gold coins were made in the 1980s.”

A heavier sand grain was used on 1915 proof twenties, resulting in the coarser surface seen on this piece. Every minute strike detail is completely brought up on both sides. There are no mentionable or noticeable contact marks present. This is a rarely offered opportunity to acquire this low-mintage key to the series of proof Saint-Gaudens twenties. Population: 3 in 65 (2 in 65+), 0 finer (11/20).

From The Original 1915 Proof Set.
NGC ID# 26H4, PCGS# 9212

COMMEMORATIVE SILVER



1928 Hawaiian Half Dollar, CAC-Approved PR64 Originally Presented to President Calvin Coolidge

4128 1928 Hawaiian PR64 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Coolidge. "The last of the Captain Cook (Hawaii) half dollars were sold on October 8 by the Bank of Hawaii, Ltd., Honolulu, according to advices received from Bruce Cartwright, of that city, one of the commissioners in charge of their distribution. The issue was 10,000, all delivered to the commission. Of this number, fifty were sand-blast proofs. The commission also withdrew 200 of the regular issue for presentation purposes. One of the sand-blast proofs was given to the American Numismatic Association." — *The Numismatist*, December 1928.

Sandblast proofs of various classic commemorative issues typically come with a note concerning their clandestine, or, unofficial coinage. However, the proof Hawaiian half dollars shed this cloak of mystery, being documented official Mint products intended for distribution to various foreign and domestic dignitaries. The December 1928 issue of *The Numismatist* followed the above excerpt with a list of the 50 recipients of sandblast proof Hawaiian halves, furnished by Commissioner Cartwright. Some of the most notable recipients were the Hawaiian Historical Society (coin #11), British Museum (coin #20), King George V of England (coin #22), American Numismatic Association (coin #27), National Museum, Wellington, New Zealand (coin #45), and American Numismatic Society (coin #47). For the purposes of this examination of the record, however, the most important recipient on the list was President Calvin Coolidge (coin #21).

For any numismatic rarity pedigreed to an individual such as a former president of the United States, proof of ownership is essential, and for this sandblast proof Hawaii half dollar, the documentation is extensive. Perhaps most importantly, this piece has, in the past, been accompanied by a letter from John Coolidge, handwritten on Plymouth Cheese Corporation letterhead and dated December 25, 1973. It read:

"Dear Mr. French,

This will acknowledge receipt of your check, for which I thank you.

With regard to your letter of Nov. 29th, I have no idea as to the origin of this Hawaii, but I can assure you that the coin belonged to my father, President Calvin Coolidge, and was contained in his collection just as I sent it to you.

I appreciate your handling this matter. I assume I will hear further from you with regard to the unsold lots. I should appreciate an estimate of their value as well as a list of them.

Seasons greetings.

Sincerely,

John Coolidge"

The coin had been sold the previous month as lot 108 in French's 106th Auction on November 17, consigned to that sale by John Coolidge himself. The lot description read:

"1928 Hawaii Sesquicentennial Extremely Rare sandblast proof[.] [O]nly 50 of these were issued as Presentation Pieces. This one was presented to President Calvin Coolidge at the time of issue, perfect condition [sic] this coin should be worth several thousand dollars today. Plate"

The importance of this coin — and by extension, its value — transcends norms for the issue. Sandblast proof Hawaiian half dollars so rarely appear at auction that each offering is a highlight of a sale. This piece, however, stands apart from its peers with singular importance. When we last handled it in our 2002 FUN Signature, it realized \$33,350 — about twice the value of other sandblast proofs auctioned during the same era. A different example, in the same grade, sold a year prior in our 2001 Atlanta Signature for just \$18,400, and in our February 2000 Long Beach Signature another PR64 example realized \$21,850 — both pieces falling far short of this example. Perhaps the only coin moderately comparable to this piece ever to appear at auction was the PR65 specimen in Bowers and Merena's September 2008 Beverly Hills Rarities sale; the coin was pedigreed to Miss Juliett Mae Fraser, recipient of coin #8, and was offered with extensive documentation as to its provenance. It realized \$86,250 in that market (more than decade ago).

Since the 2008 sale of the Fraser specimen, sandblast proof Hawaii half dollars disappeared from the public auction arena until February 2020; in our Long Beach Signature, we were privileged to bring a sandblast proof to public auction for the first appearance of such a coin in more than a decade. The piece was housed in an old green PCGS holder as PR64. It carried no known provenance, yet still climbed to \$52,200.

The Coolidge specimen offered here is not only just the second sandblast proof to appear at auction since 2008, it is, to our knowledge, the first sandblast proof offered with CAC endorsement. Moreover, its provenance is perhaps the greatest of any piece known in private hands. Documentation accompanying the lot here includes: lot description page, photographic plate, and cover from the 1973 French's catalog; the invoice for the winning bidder from the French's sale, a collector residing in Delmar, New York; a typewritten itemized letter from the Delmar, New York collector referencing several pieces of documentation, including the Coolidge-French letters aforementioned here; a PNG certificate, signed by Larry Goldberg, issued in February, 1979 confirming the coin is a sandblast proof (The PNG certificate identifies the coin as Ex: Metropolitan New York Numismatic Convention, lot 2125, however, examination of the plate in that Stack's sale reveals this is definitely NOT that coin.); the custom holder from the Superior January 1979 sale; the lot flip from the Stack's July 1979 sale. The lot also includes a custom black plastic screw type holder with the President Coolidge pedigree and the notation "#21 OF 50 STRUCK." The Coolidge letters that once accompanied this piece are no longer physically present, nor is the flip from the 1973 French's sale.

There are two classes of Hawaiian sandblast proofs halves ... those with traceable provenance to their original recipients, and those without. The two classes are not comparable, and it is arguable that individual coins with documented provenance are also not comparable to each other. The history of a specific coin and the person to whom it was originally presented are monumental considerations when determining a coin's numismatic and historical significance. There are few numismatic properties that have been sold in the past fifty years that have a more solid, interesting, and historic pedigree than this sandblast proof Hawaiian half.

Ex: President Calvin Coolidge (1928); John Coolidge; French's 106th Auction (11/1973), lot 108, realized \$2,800; Delmar, New York collector; The Madison Estate Sale (Superior, 1/1979), lot 1087; Auction '79 (Stack's, 7/1979), lot 673; Ric Leichtung Collection / FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2002), lot 8752.

NGC ID# BYN2, PCGS# 9310

COMMEMORATIVE GOLD

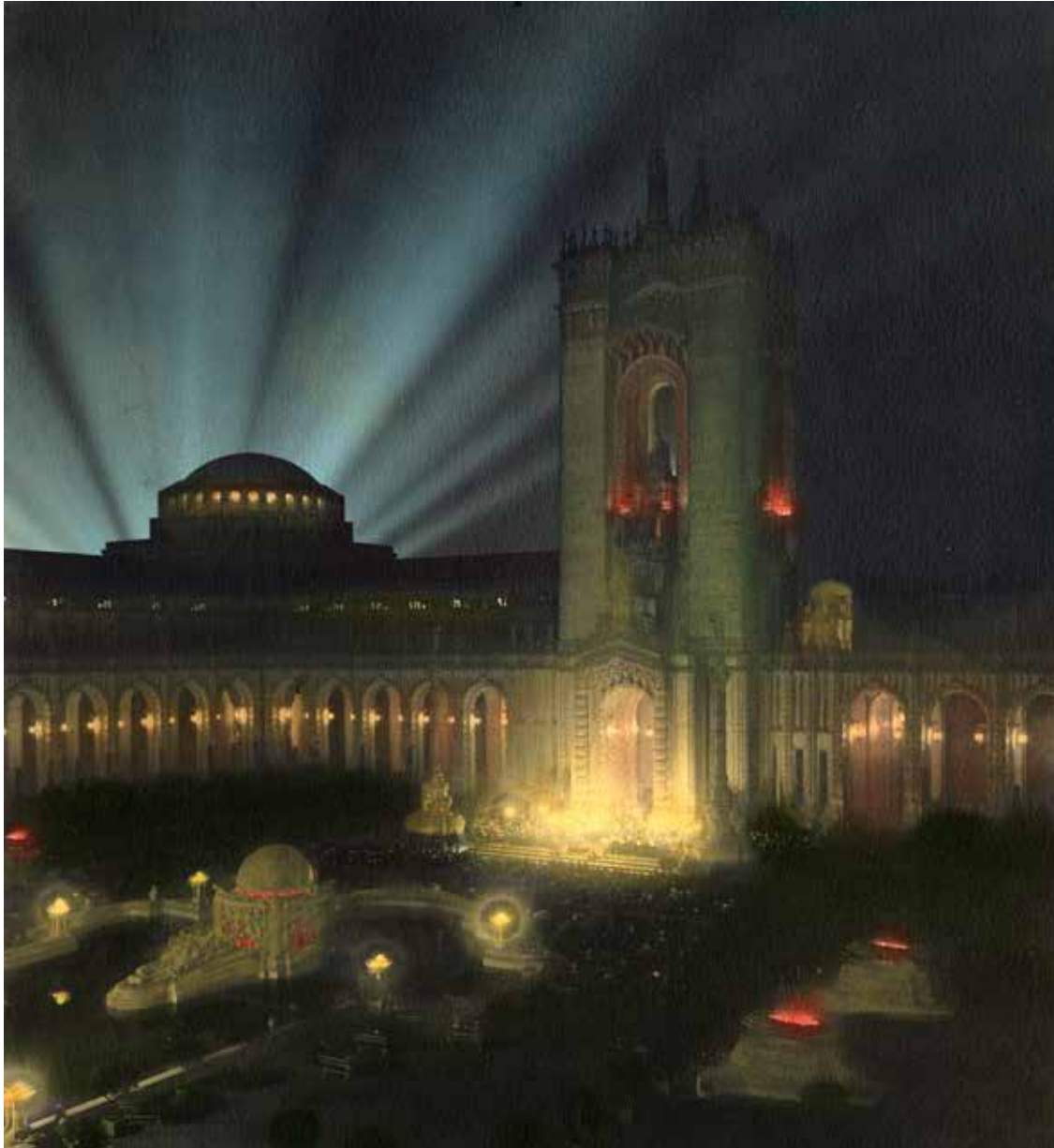


1915-S Panama-Pacific Fifty Dollar, AU58 Finely Textured Orange-Gold Surfaces High on Collectors' Want Lists

4129 1915-S Panama-Pacific 50 Dollar Round AU58 PCGS. CAC. You will not find too many collector want lists missing a 1915-S Panama-Pacific fifty dollar gold piece, be it in round or octagonal format. These coins rank among the most iconic in American coin collecting because of their massive size — two and a half ounces of gold — their high face value, and their gorgeous design by the California-born sculptor Robert Aitken.

Unsurprisingly for a commemorative issue, the 1915-S fifty is generally found in Mint State grades, usually in MS62 to MS64 condition. After all, not only were these coins never intended for circulation, their prohibitively high face value of \$100 for a single example, \$200 for a five-coin set, or \$400 for a 10-coin double set kept them out of the hands of the masses. They were often purchased by banks and other institutions as mementos of the exposition, never meant to be handled. Occasionally, examples that have been lightly wiped show up, but opportunities to obtain an AU58 representative such as this are scarce. Just 25 submissions are so-graded at PCGS, and this is the only near-Mint example certified at either service that bears a green CAC approval sticker for quality within the grade (11/20).

With only 483 of the 1,500 pieces struck distributed and the remainder of the production melted, the Round Panama-Pacific fifty dollar gold piece is elusive and highly sought-after in any grade. This is a lovely survivor with profound orange-gold coloration. Both sides are beautifully textured and glisten with lively satin mint luster. Faint hairlines and a brush of nearly imperceptible rub define the grade, though the coin remains high-end.
NGC ID# BYLU, PCGS# 7451





1915-S Panama-Pacific Round Fifty, MS65 Magnificent Overall Surfaces

4130 1915-S Panama-Pacific 50 Dollar Round MS65 NGC. Ron Guth writes of the Panama-Pacific round fifty dollar gold piece that it “ranks as one of the great numismatic rarities” of the 20th century. Up until the time of the release of the round and octagonal fifty dollar gold coins to celebrate the momentous 1915 Panama-Pacific International Exposition, the United States had never struck an official fifty dollar commemorative.

For artistic inspiration, designer Robert Aitken hearkened back to the days of ancient Greece and Rome for a Neoclassical portrait of Athena (Minerva) on the obverse of the coin. The Romans considered Minerva the goddess of war and wisdom, protector of cities, and divine patroness of arts and crafts. (The incredible array of scientific, artistic, and technological achievement that was on display at the Panama-Pacific Exposition made the theme of Minerva doubly appropriate. Also an undoubted factor in the design choice of this “all-around mythological person,” as Bowers calls her in his commemorative coins *Guide Book*, is her appearance as well on the arms of the State of California.) The owl, sacred to Minerva, is the central device on the reverse of the Pan-Pac fifties.

Huckster-entrepreneur Farran Zerbe roundly condemned the Aitken design in a contemporary editorial in *The Numismatist*, complaining that all of the final designs had been “chosen by the Treasury Department without consulting the Exposition.” But many subsequent generations have nonetheless praised both the artistry and execution of the Panama-Pacific fifties, and they are far and away the rarest and most desirable U.S. commemorative coins of the classic era.

It is sometimes forgotten, but decades later, sculptor Aitken again turned to the figure of Minerva for artistic inspiration (or to the State Seal of California on which she is depicted), for the 1935-S and 1936-D California-Pacific Exposition commemorative silver half dollars, more commonly called San Diego halves for their reverse design.

The overall preservation of this coin's surfaces are simply extraordinary. The only mark that keeps this magnificent coin from an even higher grade is a thin, shallow abrasion on Minerva's helmet; otherwise there are no noticeable contact marks on either side. The mint luster is bright and satiny with a slight, even reddish tinge. Rarely encountered in strict Gem condition. Census: 63 in 65 (5 in 65+, 4 in 65★, 1 in 65+★), 24 finer (9/20).

Ex: Pittsburgh Signature (Heritage, 10/2011), lot 4467.

NGC ID# BYLU, PCGS# 7451



1915-S Panama-Pacific Round Fifty Dollar MS65+ Internationally Recognized 'Global Classic' Rarity

4131 1915-S Panama-Pacific 50 Dollar Round MS65+ NGC. The 1915-S Panama-Pacific coins were sold and packaged in numerous options, from single coins to single five-coin sets for \$200 and double sets of each of the five coin designs and denominations mounted in copper frames under glass, which sold for \$400. It nonetheless was a fact of life that the cheapest a fifty dollar Pan-Pac could be had for was \$100, double the face value and a costly burden to most collectors. Of the net 3,000 authorized fifty dollar coins, only 483 round and 645 octagonal pieces were saved from the melting pot.

It appears that Farran Zerbe, the well-known numismatic huckster and tireless promoter of the Pan-Pac fifties as well as other commemorative gold coins, had the last laugh when it came to his detractors. Zerbe wrote to the editor of *The Numismatist* in March 1921, saying:

"After reading in your January issue your pertinent comment re the *New York World's* item on special coins passing to circulation at face value, there was an additional relish to find on another page that a set of the Panama-Pacific coins, which sold for \$200 in 1915-16, brought \$315 in Low's recent sale. The next generation will pay \$500 for this set. It is a satisfaction for me to know that all of the many special coins I have been associated with have no remainder for hoarders or speculators to obtain under conditions that sent any of them on the market to be sold at prices less than originally established. All now command a premium over their introductory price."

In a June 2011 *Rosen Numismatic Advisory*, interview David Hall called the 1915-S Pan-Pacs "global classics": "What coin can I stick in my pocket and take anywhere in the world? A Pan-Pac \$50 fills that bill, as does a \$4 Stella, a Bust \$10, a 1795 \$5. I really like those kind of classic rarities."

Here is a lovely, high-end example of this "global classic." The satiny mint luster has taken on a slight reddish tinge. Each side is remarkably unmarked, the only pedigree identifier we see is a tiny planchet flake out of the obverse field in front of the mouth of Minerva.

Ex: *FUN Signature* (Heritage, 1/2012), lot 5135.

NGC ID# BYLU, PCGS# 7451

1915-S Panama-Pacific Round Fifty, MS66 Only 483 Pieces Distributed

4132 1915-S Panama-Pacific 50 Dollar Round MS66 NGC. Farran Zerbe had high hopes for the Panama-Pacific International Exposition and used his influence in Congress to have legislation approved for an ambitious commemorative coinage issue, including 3,000 gold coins of the fifty dollar denomination. Half of those coins were stipulated to be octagonal, resembling the 1851 octagonal gold pieces of the California Gold Rush. The other half, like this piece, were round. Apparently Zerbe felt that the two shapes meant collectors would need to buy two fifty dollar gold pieces instead of one. There were also smaller-denomination pieces issued, including half dollars, gold dollars, and quarter eagles. The set of five coins had a face value of \$104 and an issue price of \$200. Purchasers of either fifty dollar gold piece for \$100 received the three smaller-denomination coins at no additional cost.

Although the entire authorization of 3,000 pieces was minted, with an additional 19 coins reserved for the Assay Commission, few were actually sold. Zerbe's plan was largely unsuccessful. Just 645 octagonal pieces and 483 round examples were actually sold, and the rest were melted. Had all 1,500 pieces of each shape been sold, the issue would be a rarity today, but the extremely low distribution means that the Panama-Pacific fifty dollar gold coins are now major rarities.

The designs that New York artist Robert Aitken created are essentially the same on the round and octagonal pieces. The obverse features the goddess Minerva, who was the goddess of wisdom, and the reverse features her sacred owl, the accepted symbol of wisdom. The octagonal pieces have the addition of dolphins in the eight angles outside the legends. The design was intended to follow the exposition theme of wisdom and industry. Aitken certainly had his critics and some suggested that the addition of dolphins on the octagonal coins implied that the Panama Canal was constructed for the benefit of those mammals. Treasury secretary William McAdoo was counted among the critics of Aitken's design.

Zerbe and others had contemplated striking these coins on the Panama-Pacific International Exposition grounds, but that never happened. A special ceremony was held at the San Francisco Mint for the first strikes on June 15, 1915. These large gold coins were minted on a special medal press that was shipped from Philadelphia, specifically for the one coinage issue. At the first strike ceremony, guests and officials minted the first 29 pieces, while mint employees produced the next 71 pieces that same day. The other 2,900 large gold coins were struck during the following few weeks.

Although some pieces show signs of wear or rub, most surviving Panama-Pacific fifty dollar gold coins grade MS63 or MS64. Higher-grade pieces like this Premium Gem are rarely encountered. This piece has frosty luster with brilliant lemon-yellow surfaces and strong details. Scattered surface marks are minimal, and unlike most, there is no sign of rub on the high points of Minerva or the owl. NGC has certified 20 examples of the round variant in MS66, with four in MS67 (12/20).

Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/2013), lot 4031.
NGC ID# BYLU, PCGS# 7451





1915-S Pan-Pac Octagonal Fifty Uncirculated Sharpness

4133 1915-S Panama-Pacific 50 Dollar Octagonal — Altered Surface — NCS. Unc Details. For many collectors, the completion of a classic commemorative type set of all gold and silver issues is an unattainable dream. None of the coins are out of reach for most would-be achievers of this collection, save for two exceptions: the round and octagonal Panama-Pacific fifty dollar gold pieces. Congress authorized the coinage of 1,500 examples of each variety, but the hefty purchase price of these coins in 1915 — \$100 apiece — stunted sales. When distribution of the commemorative concluded at the end of the Pan-Pac Exposition, only 483 round and 645 octagonal pieces had been sold. Weighing more than 2.6 troy ounces, the Pan-Pac fifties are the most sought-after classic commemoratives in the series. It is rare that any example that can be considerable “affordable” comes on the market.

This octagonal example will perhaps give collectors hope of acquiring a Pan-Pac fifty who might otherwise find such coins to be out of reach. NCS describes the surfaces as altered, although the slightly subdued texture of the luster is hardly detracting. Right straw-gold color complements well-struck devices, and to the unaided eye this piece presents as a problem-free Mint State example. While the Details designation may be warranted from a technical viewpoint, it is too hard on this coin’s eye appeal.



1915-S Panama-Pacific Fifty Dollar, MS63 Highly Collectible Octagonal Variant

4134 1915-S Panama-Pacific 50 Dollar Octagonal MS63 PCGS. The 1915-S Panama-Pacific fifty is the second regular issue coin in U.S. history that depicts the date in Roman numerals. (The first is the High Relief Saint-Gaudens Double Eagle of 1907.) Just 645 pieces were struck, slightly more than the 483-piece mintage for the Round 50 Dollars variety. Both are under enormous collector demand, not only for their rarity, but because of their large gold format and classical designs. While the motifs for the Octagonal and Round varieties are similar, they are not identical. Minerva and her owl are slightly small in scale on the Octagonal version, which includes eight dolphins within the border on each side, not present on the Round variety. Dolphins are a symbol of good luck to the sailor, certainly appropriate for a commemorative celebrating the opening of the Panama Canal. Both Round and Octagonal pieces were struck using a press originally intended for medals, and were offered for double face value at the Panama-Pacific Exposition by Farran Zerbe, then the best known numismatist in the United States. The present satiny and well-struck example has exceptional eye appeal for the grade, since the surfaces appear nearly immaculate to the naked eye. Upon close examination, a few parallel slide marks on the obverse are barely perceptible.

Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2006), lot 3652.

NGC ID# BYLX, PCGS# 7452

1915-S Panama-Pacific Octagonal Fifty Attractive MS63 Example

4135 1915-S Panama-Pacific 50 Dollar Octagonal MS63 NGC. Too much celebrity can be a bad thing. Witness the case of one Audrey Munson, who saw her career peak as a sculptor's model and actress. For a decade in New York, she was variously known as "Miss Manhattan" and the "American Venus," becoming the model of choice for a host of painters and sculptors. By 1915 her star shone so bright that she was named by Alexander Stirling Calder to be the chosen model for the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco. Posing for 80% of the sculptures and murals in the exposition, she then became known as "Miss Panama" and "The Exposition Girl." Her fame led to a brief film career in silent movies. In the 1916 Thanhouser Company film *Inspiration*, she became the first legitimate theater actress to disrobe fully on-screen. Censors were reluctant to ban the film, fearing they might also have to ban Renaissance art.

By 1919 Munson had moved back to New York with her mother. Unfortunately, an infatuated would-be suitor, Dr. Walter Wilkins, murdered his wife so that he could marry Munson. Munson and her mother fled to Toronto, where authorities caught up with the pair and questioned Munson. Her statement that she and her mother had moved to Canada and were present there when the murder occurred mollified the authorities, but the negative publicity effectively ended Munson's film career. Wilkins was tried and found guilty of murder, but hanged himself in prison before his death sentence in the electric chair could be carried out. In 1922 Munson, unable to find a job, attempted suicide, beginning a long slide into mental illness and paranoia. In 1931 a judge had Munson committed to a psychiatric facility for treatment, where she remained for the next 65 years until her death — at age 105.

Munson's remarkable life story intersected with some of the most famous coin designers, sculptors, and architects of the era in New York and San Francisco. She posed for literally dozens of public monuments in New York over a decade, and reputedly modeled for 40 pieces in New York's Metropolitan Museum. She probably posed for the *Day* and *Night* sculptures of Adolph A. Weinman — future designer of the Mercury dime and Walking Liberty half. Although the original *Day* and *Night* sculptures have been destroyed, they can now be seen in drawings in the subway of New York's Pennsylvania Station. One of Weinman's Panama-Pacific Exposition sculptures that Munson posed for was the figure *Descending Night* from *Fountain of the Setting Sun*. Roger Burdette has pointed out that the model for the dime and half dollar — who wished to remain anonymous — remains unidentified, although conjecture has centered around both Elsie Stevens and Munson.

Robert Ingersoll Aitken was a noted architect and sculptor, as well as the designer of the Panama-Pacific round and octagonal fifty dollar coins. Munson posed for several of Aitken's works at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, including the *Earth* figure in the Court of the Universe and the two female figures on the reverse of the official exposition medals of 1915 (HK-399 to -401), pieces that were struck in silver, brass, and gilt.

It is even conceivable, given Aitken's (and Munson's) artistic record, that Munson may have posed for the face of Minerva on the fifty dollar round and octagonal coins. Today Munson is all but forgotten, although a single print of one of her films, *Purity*, was discovered in a French archive in 2004. The 1915-S Pan-Pac fifties are celebrated rarities in their own right, and among the most lasting impressions of the famed exposition. This is a pleasing example of this curious and popular octagonal fifty. A couple of shallow marks on Munson's (or Minerva's) face account for the grade. Both sides exhibit satiny mint luster and light orange-gold color.

Ex: *Summer FUN Signature* (Heritage, 7/2011), lot 4421.
NGC ID# BYLX, PCGS# 7452





Theodore Roosevelt at the Panama-Pacific Exposition



1915-S Octagonal Panama-Pacific Fifty Dollar, MS65

Remarkable Mint Luster

4136 1915-S Panama-Pacific 50 Dollar Octagonal MS65 NGC. The 1915-S Panama-Pacific fifty dollar gold coins, by virtue of their diminutive net distribution figures, are by far the rarest of the five different denominations and designs commemorating the famous exposition. Q. David Bowers writes in *A Guide Book of United States Commemorative Coins*:

*"Each of the five Panama-Pacific International Exposition coins is in strong demand today. Most activity is necessarily centered around the varieties with the largest distribution — the half dollar in particular, but also the gold dollar. Quarter eagles are scarce. The \$50 issues play to a wide market as 'trophy coins,' often sought by well-financed buyers who otherwise are not particularly interested in commemoratives. There was a time when cased sets, particularly those in copper frames, were the *crème de la crème* of the commemorative specialty. In recent years most such sets have been disassembled since most owners prefer to have the five coins in individual certified holders marked with their grades."*

We have added the italics in the above quotation for emphasis. It is a fascinating concept — if not completely surprising, upon reflection — that some well-heeled buyers might opt for a nice gold fifty dollar coin, despite having no burning interest in the other issues. In this respect, the 1915-S Pan-Pac fifties belong on the same collecting shelf as a few other signal coins — say, the 1804 dollars, 1876-CC twenty cent pieces, and even the MCMVII High Relief and Ultra High Relief Saint-Gaudens twenties.

There is certainly no doubt that the 1915-S Pan-Pacs are numismatic trophies; both the round and octagonal versions are tied for number 26 in Garrett and Guth's *100 Greatest U.S. Coins*. Both versions have net distribution figures well down into the triple digits — 645 octagonal, 483 round coins — that place them among the lowest-mintage gold coins of the twentieth century, commemorative or not.

This spectacular coin certainly qualifies as a "trophy" coin. The mint luster is softly frosted and each side shows even, light reddish-gold color. The only marks of any note are a small, triangular planchet void on Minerva's neck, a short diagonal mark across the eyebrow, and a couple of faint milling marks below the motto on the obverse. Exceptional quality and overall eye appeal. Census: 48 in 65 (2 in 65+), 12 finer (9/20).

Ex: Pittsburgh Signature (Heritage, 10/2011), lot 4468.
NGC ID# BYLX, PCGS# 7452

TERRITORIAL GOLD



1851 Humbert Fifty Dollar, MS61 Lettered Edge, 880 Thous., K-2 Iconic Gold Rush Souvenir

4137 1851 Humbert Fifty Dollar, Lettered Edge, 880 Thous. MS61 NGC. K-2, R.5. The United States Assay Office was authorized by an act of Congress on September 30, 1850. Although those living and working in Gold Rush-era California wanted a full-fledged branch mint operating in San Francisco, Westerners accepted the United States Assay Office as a compromise measure until a branch mint could be established during the next session of Congress. Augustus Humbert was appointed assayer of gold in 1851, and he contracted with Moffat & Co. to produce the first territorial gold coinage accepted by the U.S. Custom House.

Formally known as an ingot, this massive fifty dollar gold slug represents the first emission by Augustus Humbert and the United States Assay Office. Designed by renowned sculptor and medalist Charles Cushing Wright, the obverse features an eagle on a rock with a shield and arrows, and a scroll in its beak inscribed LIBERTY. The fineness, 880 THOUS., appears above, the denomination, 50 D C, below and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA around. The reverse exhibits intricate engine turning, and the edge reads: AUGUSTUS HUMBERT UNITED STATE ASSAYER OF GOLD, CALIFORNIA 1851.

Donald Kagin wrote in *Private Gold Coins and Patterns of the United States*: "Many numismatists feel that since this provisional mint operated very much like a regular U.S. branch mint, that their issues should be considered regular U.S. coinage." Today, these iconic octagonal fifties are ranked among the *100 Greatest U.S. Coins*, taking 60th place ahead of such other notable rarities as the 1854-S half eagle and the 1927-D twenty dollar.

Profound reddish-gold color dominates this Uncirculated offering. The obverse fields maintain semiprooflike reflectivity, while the devices showcase razor-sharp detail. The engine turning is similarly well-defined. Small marks appear mostly around the borders, but none pose any significant distraction. Many of these enormous ingots were melted after the opening of the San Francisco Mint in April 1854. Few inaugural-issue coins survive, and those that do often show considerable wear. This is a phenomenal opportunity to obtain a classic Gold Rush souvenir in exceptionally nice condition. Listed on page 402 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

NGC ID# ANH3, PCGS# 10196



1851 Humbert Fifty Dollar, MS61 880 Thous., K-2 The Bridge Between Gold Dust and Lower Denomination Coins

4138 1851 Humbert Fifty Dollar, Lettered Edge, 880 Thous. MS61 NGC. K-2, R.5. Territorial gold specialists, and likely a substantial number of specialists in the various disciplines of American numismatics, would probably agree that the 1851 United States Assay Office fifty dollar gold coins are among the most historically significant designs ever produced. Their role in Gold Rush commerce and distinct octagonal design make them highly sought-after in all grades as tokens of a bygone era. Curiously, the Humbert fifties were not always in as high demand. In fact, when issued, the coins faced strong opposition.

Although the issuance of fifty dollar gold slugs provided a welcome respite from the dire shortage of proper metallic coinage in the West Coast economy, the large gold coins were not entirely well-received at first. A major concern was their sheer weight. The bulky “slugs” or “ingots” were simply too cumbersome for general circulation. The public also complained that Moffat & Co., which had been awarded the government contract to operate as the United States Assay Office, was engaging in monopolistic behavior and charging an excessive seigniorage fee of 2.75%. Banks, too, were displeased with the fifty dollar denomination. They claimed that the new coins pushed inferior private mint coins out of circulation, driving up the price of gold dust. The higher prices forced the banks to pay out larger sums to secure gold deposits, resulting in lower profits. Finally, banks also had fewer places to resell the gold dust they acquired, as the Assay Office slugs had forced other private mints to cease refining operations. The banks took their revenge by accepting the U.S. Assay Office fifties at a discount of around 3%. Eventually, Moffat & Co. was granted the authority to strike smaller ten and twenty dollar gold coins, reducing the number of Humbert slugs in circulation. But during the time these “slugs” were in use, they circulated extensively, which is why it is so challenging to locate an example in mint condition. This piece displays the expected abrasions from its time in the channels of commerce. The most obvious mark is seen diagonally below the E in AMERICA. The orange-gold surfaces are several shades deeper around the peripheral legends. Census: 6 in 61, 10 finer (12/20).

Selections From The Casady Collection.

NGC ID# ANH3, PCGS# 10196



**1851 Humbert Fifty, Choice VF
887 Thous., Reeded Edge, K-7
Iconic Old West 'Slug'**

4139 1851 Humbert Fifty Dollar, Reeded Edge, 887 Thous. VF35 PCGS. CAC. K-7, R.4. Similar to Kagin-6, but the innermost circle is smaller, and the ribbon is further from the rim. Kagin-7 is the famous Assay Office slug, a leading player in myriad Old West and Gold Rush tales. This wheat-gold representative displays wear on the eagle and shield motif, and AUGUSTUS HUMBERT is faint. The remaining legends range from clear to bold. A moderate edge knock on the 7 o'clock corner provides the only consequential contact. Most Assay Office gold coins were melted with the advent of the San Francisco Mint, and remaining pieces are always in demand from territorial gold collectors. Listed on page 402 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

NGC ID# 6J5M, PCGS# 10214



**1851 Humbert Fifty, AU Details
Reeded Edge, 887 Thous., K-6**

4140 1851 Humbert Fifty Dollar, Reeded Edge, 887 Thous. — Obverse Repaired, Improperly Cleaned — NCS. AU Details. K-6, R.4. A briefly circulated example of the classic Humbert "slug." The wings are fully detailed. AUGUSTUS is faint, but the other legends are mostly sharp. The canary-gold surfaces are mildly bright, and smoothing is apparent on the obverse field near the eagle. The rims are in better shape than most slugs, with only a small obverse knock on the 10 o'clock corner. The obverse displays distributed tiny marks, but all that merits mention is a pair of hair-thin lines into the eagle's rock. A collectible yet sharp "slug" that will be a highlight of an advanced pioneer gold collection. Listed on page 402 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.



**1852 887 Thous. Humbert Fifty, AU50
K-11, Attractive Surfaces**

4141 1852 Humbert Fifty Dollar, Reeded Edge, 887 Thous., AU50 PCGS. K-11, R.5. Kagin-11 is the final Humbert fifty dollar die variety. Moffat & Co., the private firm operating the San Francisco Assay Office, reorganized in 1852. Respected founder John Little Moffat was out, and the company was renamed Curtis, Perry & Ward, after its remaining partners. Beginning with Kagin-12, the stamped ingots from the mint would replace Humbert's name and title with UNITED STATES ASSAY OFFICE OF GOLD. The rare K-11 is thus the end of an era that had begun just one year earlier, when the facility first opened. The present partly lustrous caramel-gold representative is nicer than most examples, since luster remains in the wings, and the only consequential mark is a small obverse rim knock at 12 o'clock. Listed on page 403 of the 2021 *Guide Book*. Population: 4 in 50, 11 finer (11/20).

NGC ID# ANGU, PCGS# 10217



**1852 Assay Office Ten Dollar, MS62
K-12a, Attractively Lustrous**

4142 1852 Assay Office Ten Dollar MS62 NGC. K-12a, R.4. Ten dollar pieces were briefly struck by the U.S. Assay Office in February 1852, while the provisional federal mint was still under contract operation with the private California firm Moffat & Co. Later in the same month, Moffat retired and the firm was reorganized as Curtis, Perry, & Ward, which continued the government coinage contract as the U.S. Assay Office of Gold. This entity produced additional ten dollar pieces in 1852, all with a reeded edge. Kagin-12a, offered here, employs a different reverse than the Kagin-12 variety, attributed by studying the positioning of the reverse legends with relation to each other.

This Mint State 1852 Assay Office ten displays sharp definition throughout. Vibrant satin luster adorns the surfaces and exhibits only light abrasions. Rich orange-gold color spans the interiors and cedes to reddish-gold near the obverse borders. Listed on page 404 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

NGC ID# ANGV, PCGS# 10001



1849 Miners Bank Ten Dollar, AU Details A Rarely Offered Territorial Issue, K-2

4143 1849 Miners Bank Ten Dollar — Reverse Repaired — NGC Details. AU. K-2, R.8. Miners Bank tens are rarely offered, primarily because so few were set aside in Gold Rush California. The background information from our 1999 ANA Signature explains:

“The Miners Bank, a well known bank on Portsmouth Square in San Francisco, attempted without success to issue paper currency in 1849. With no successful currency issue, in August of 1849 they petitioned the Collector of Customs to receive their proposed five dollar and ten dollar coins, without success. Even with the refusal of the Collector of Customs to honor their coinage, the Miners Bank authorized Kohler and Co. to strike ten dollar gold coins in quantity. With no coining presses available, the coins were struck using the ancient hammer method. Unfortunately, these coins assayed at significantly less than ten dollars and quickly became unpopular and unsaleable. Shortly after being sued over the Miners Bank coinage, Kohler and Co. stopped production of the coins and the Miners Bank firm dissolved on January 14, 1850.”

This bright orange-yellow coin is sharply detailed and shows only the slightest abrasions from its short time in circulation. There is, however, evidence of smoothing on the left side of the reverse above SAN. Listed on page 406 of the 2021 Guide Book.



1849 Miners Bank Ten Dollar, K-2, AU55 Struck for Only Two Months in Late 1849

4144 1849 Miners Bank Ten Dollar AU55 NGC. K-2, R.8. Even though their eponymous name would indicate the presence of a bank in these coin's history, that part of the story is often overlooked when one thinks about the rarity and importance of Miners Bank ten dollar gold pieces. Stephen A. Wright was president of Miners Bank and Samuel Haight was cashier. On March 1, 1849 they sought permission to issue \$1 bills, but were denied. The real need in San Francisco in 1849 was to convert gold dust into gold coins. So, they petitioned the Collector of Customs for permission to strike five and ten dollar gold pieces — and were denied again. The Bancroft Library holds the archives of California, and page 326 of the unbound papers contains the following:

"On August 7, 1849 Wright & Co. asked permission to issue gold coins of the denomination of \$5 and \$10. They are willing to give bonds to any amount required by the Collector of this Port that their coin shall be of equal (if not more) value than the coins of the United States Mint. They wanted their coins to be receivable in payment of duties, and they said their object was to afford a circulating medium for business purposes in this country. Rejected."

Nevertheless, the firm of Broderick & Kohler struck ten dollar gold pieces for Miners Bank during the months of November and December, 1849. The firm dissolved on January 14, 1850. Miners Bank tens are a rare and ephemeral Territorial issue. Some pieces are alloyed with copper, others with silver. Their assay value rated them at 866 Fine, valued at about \$9.65. But the coins were unpopular and brokers valued them at only \$8 apiece. Soon most examples were driven out of circulation and melted, leaving very few for succeeding generations of collectors. This is a bright yellow-gold piece with deeper accents surrounding the devices. The strike details are less-than-complete, as one would expect from coins that were struck with the hammer method (a method of striking that had been used since ancient times). Numerous tiny pinprick abrasions are seen on the upper reverse. Listed on page 406 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

NGC ID# 2BBE, PCGS# 10236



**(1849) Miners Bank Ten Dollar, AU58
Important Territorial Gold Issue
Elusive K-1 Variety**

4145 (1849) Miners Bank Ten Dollar AU58 NGC. K-1, R.6. The earliest private issues of the California Gold Rush include the Miners Bank ten dollar gold piece. The Kagin-1 die variety ten dollar piece is the only denomination and design issued by the Miners Bank. Perhaps 25 to 30 examples are known today, many in various circulated grades as the combined NGC and PCGS population data shows. The two services have graded 12 Mint State pieces and 29 circulated coins.

These important private California gold cons feature a simple, uncluttered design showing 13 stars in a semi-circle below an eagle on the obverse, the word CALIFORNIA above. The reverse has the denomination TEN. D. flanked by stars, MINERS, BANK above, and SAN FRANCISCO below.

Miners Bank was a subsidiary of Wright & Co., operated by exchange brokers Stephen A. Wright, Samuel W. Haight, James C.L. Wadsworth, and John Thompson. The earliest recorded activity of Miners Bank dates to March 1, 1849 when president Stephen Wright and cashier Samuel Haight signed Miners Bank paper money. Little is known of the early history of the firm that was involved in multiple business ventures.

This splendid near-Mint example has sharp design motifs with a trace of high-point wear on the obverse. Both sides show lustrous honey-gold surfaces with scattered marks that are expected at the grade level. This is an extremely important opportunity for the advanced gold collector. Census: 5 in AU58, 9 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 2BBE, PCGS# 10236



1850 Dubosq & Co. Ten, K-2, XF Details Rare Territorial Gold Issue 10 Examples Traced

4146 1850 Dubosq & Co. Ten Dollar — Plugged and Repaired — PCGS Genuine. XF Details. K-2, R.7. The 1850 Dubosq & Co. ten dollar gold piece is one of the most elusive and enigmatic issues of the popular territorial gold series. Although the coins were struck in large numbers, the great majority of the mintage was melted for recoinage after the San Francisco Mint opened in 1854. PCGS and NGC have certified a total of eight coins between them, including this XF Details example, and even that small total may include some resubmissions and crossovers (11/20). Two more coins are known in institutional collections, out of reach of eager collectors. We have reliably traced only 10 examples of this rare territorial issue. Heritage Auctions is privileged to present this important territorial gold rarity in what we believe is its first auction appearance.

Theodore Dubosq, a Philadelphia jeweler by trade, sailed for California with his family aboard the *Grey Eagle* in January 1849. The *Philadelphia Evening Bulletin* announced his departure and plans to establish a private mint in the January 18, 1849 edition:

“Mr. Theodore Dubosq, Sr., jeweler, North Second Street, we understand takes out with him the machinery for melting and coining gold, and stamping it with a private mark, so as to establish a currency which will afford the greater convenience and facility for dealing in the raw material.”

Dubosq arrived in California on May 18, 1849, and some copper patterns for quarter eagles and half eagles with that date exist, but no 1849-dated gold coinage from the Dubosq firm has survived. It seems most likely that no gold coinage was actually issued until 1850, when Dubosq formed a partnership with a man named Goodwin and five and ten dollar coins were minted. The Dubosq 1850 gold coinage closely resembles the federal gold coinage from that era, and many numismatists believe Chief Engraver James Longacre actually engraved the dies, possibly before Dubosq left Philadelphia. Others have suggested Albert Kuner or Dubosq himself as the engraver. The dies were certainly well-made, as they were used to strike a prodigious number of coins in both 1850 and 1851 (without changing the date). The *Alta California* newspaper reported Dubosq & Co. struck \$150,000 face value in gold coins in the first three months of 1851. The hardy ten dollar die was later sold to Wass, Molitor & Co., where it was extensively reworked and used to strike their ten dollar coinage in 1852.

Although assays showed the intrinsic value of the Dubosq gold coinage closely matched its face value, the public lost confidence in most private coinage after March of 1851. At that time, Augustus Humbert assayed coins from many private coinage firms at the behest of James King of William. Humbert found many irregularities in coins from various companies, which were widely publicized. The Dubosq coins were only accepted at a steep discount after that, and the great majority of the mintage was melted for recoinage at an early date.

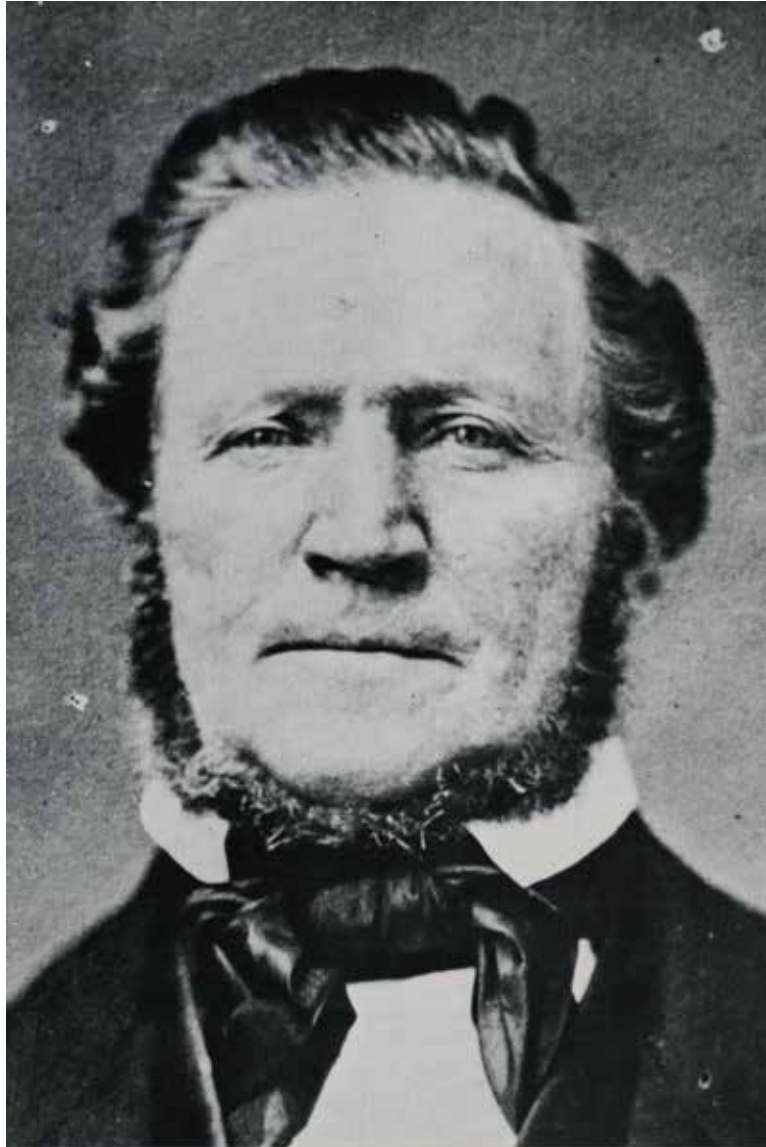
We have found no prior auction history of this coin, but it has been known to students of the series for some time. Some light wear is evident on the well-detailed design elements, but most interior detail is still intact. The vivid orange and rose-gold surfaces have been extensively reworked to repair a whole at 12 o'clock and a smaller puncture at 8 o'clock on the obverse. Evidence of smoothing shows on Liberty's cheek and the right obverse rim. The overall presentation is still quite attractive. This lot represents an important opportunity for the territorial gold specialist. The discerning collector will bid accordingly. Listed on page 407 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.





1849 Mormon Five Dollar, XF Details K-2, Deseret Private Mint

4147 1849 Mormon Five Dollar — Obverse Repaired — NCS. **XF Details. K-2, R.5.** Mormon soldiers participated in the Mexican-American War. On the way back to Utah, the battalion joined the California Gold Rush, with success. They returned to the Salt Lake City with a substantial amount of gold dust. A private mint was established. Blacksmith John Kay made dies for four gold denominations, including five dollars. All four designs were similar. The obverse motif was an all-seeing eye with a bishop's miter above. The reverse showed clasped hands, reminiscent of Chalmers shillings. This straw-gold representative is bold aside from the 8 in the date, opposite the miter. The surfaces are smooth except for a diagonal test cut west of the clasped hands. The test cut is accompanied by a cluster of pinscratches. Nonetheless, a rare and important territorial gold type coin. Listed on page 412 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.



Brigham Young



1849 Mormon Twenty Dollar, K-4, MS62 Rare Territorial Gold Issue Recently Discovered Example Tied for Finest Certified

4148 1849 Mormon Twenty Dollar MS62 PCGS. K-4, R.6. The 1849 Mormon twenty dollar gold piece is one of the rarest and most historically important issues in the territorial gold series. The Mormon twenties were the first coins of that denomination issued for circulation in the United States, beating their federal counterparts, which were first distributed in March of 1850, by a full six months. Primarily intended for local use, the Mormon twenties quickly spread beyond the Salt Lake City area, and played an important role in regional commerce. However, like many early territorial issues, they fell out of favor quickly and were widely melted for recoinage at an early date. As a result, the issue is quite elusive in all grades today and Mint State specimens are virtually unobtainable. Heritage Auctions is pleased to offer this recently discovered MS62 PCGS example, which is tied for finest-certified honors with a single coin at NGC, in just its first auction appearance.

Design of the Mormon Twenty Dollar

The obverse features the all-seeing eye of Jehovah below a three pointed Phrygian cap, or mitre, as the central device. This was the emblem of the Mormon priesthood. The legend THE.LORD.HOLINESS.TO. was around the periphery.

The reverse pictured two clasped hands above the date in the center, with G.S.L.C.P.G. (Great Salt Lake City Pure Gold) and TWENTY DOLLARS around. The coins had a reeded edge.

Mormon Miners Begin the California Gold Rush

The Mormon Battalion, a group of about 500 volunteers, enlisted in the U.S. Army to fight in the Mexican war in the summer of 1846. The Mormon Battalion was the only military unit in U.S. history organized on a strictly religious basis. At the time, the leaders of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints were seeking aid from the U.S. government to support their westward migration to the Rocky Mountain-Salt Lake City area. The battalion was formed at Mount Pisgah, Iowa Territory and made a grueling, 2,100 mile march to the Mexican province of Alta California in the winter of 1846-1847, under the command of Colonel Stephen W. Kearney. The unit arrived in San Diego in January 1847. They performed occupation duties and constructed Fort Moore in Los Angeles while serving there over the next five months. They were discharged at Los Angeles on July 16, 1847.

Members of the battalion began making their way to the newly established Mormon settlements around Salt Lake City after their discharge, the earliest arriving there on July 29, 1847. Some members wintered over in California, including James Marshall, who sought employment working at Sutter's Mill, on the American River in California Territory. There, on January 24, 1848, Marshall made his famous gold discovery, an event of unparalleled importance for the national economy and one that would launch the California Gold Rush, one of the biggest migrations in U.S. history.

Sam Brannon, another former member of the Mormon Battalion, spread the news of the discovery, riding through the streets of San Francisco shouting excitedly about the find. Several other Mormon veterans staked valuable claims in the area, the most successful encompassing the rich deposits on Mormon Island, downstream from Sutter's Mill on the American River, at Coloma. However, most of the Mormon miners were only in it for the short haul. They stayed through the winter, piling up as much gold dust and nuggets as they could excavate, and continued on to Salt Lake City the following spring.

The Mormon Coinage

The lack of circulating specie in the local economy plagued the Mormon community around Salt Lake City in the 1847-1848 time frame. When the veterans of the Mormon Battalion returned, their California gold dust helped alleviate that problem, but the raw dust was difficult to accurately weigh during transactions and the fine particles were prone to wastage and loss over time. At first, Dr. Willard Richards tried to weigh the dust into paper packets, with values from \$1 to \$20. This helped considerably, but it was no substitute for a real circulating coinage.

Walter Breen describes the beginning of Mormon coinage in his *Encyclopedia*:

"When Mormon miners began bringing gold dust back in quantity to Deseret ('Honeybee') Territory (the Salt Lake City area), Brigham Young conceived the idea of creating a distinctive local coinage. On Nov. 25, 1848, Young and John Taylor conferred with John Mobourn Kay, formerly connected with one of the Birmingham (England) private mints, to determine procedures for smelting and coining California gold ores. Between them they determined the devices and inscriptions. Kay and Alfred B. Lambson forged the die blanks; Robert L. Campbell and Kay engraved them."

The Deseret Mint was established on South Temple Avenue and the first deposit of gold dust (14.5 ounces, credited at \$232) was made by Mormon Battalion veteran William T. Follett on December 10, 1848. The first coins produced on December 12, 1848 were ten dollar pieces, with the dies dated 1849 in realistic anticipation of the coinage continuing into the new year.

Unfortunately, the all-important crucibles used in smelting the ore quickly broke and coinage was suspended until they could be replaced. Coinage resumed on September 12, 1849, including all four primary federal denominations (\$2 ½, \$5, \$10, and \$20). The first coins were minted from naturally alloyed California gold, causing them to wear quickly. Don Kagin reports that \$600 worth of silver was purchased in November of 1849 to alloy the gold and make the coins more durable. The Mormons struck large mintages of two and a half and five dollar coins, but the production of tens and twenties was much smaller.

The Mormon coinage was readily accepted initially, but it quickly fell into disfavor, along with most contemporary territorial issues. James King of William initiated a newspaper campaign against the local California coinage in March 1851, publishing the unsatisfactory results of several assays conducted by Augustus Heaton on the coinage of several private minters. Trust in the Mormon coinage was completely obliterated

when examples were assayed at the Philadelphia Mint. Jacob Eckfeldt and William E. Dubois reported the results in their *New Varieties of Gold and Silver Coins* (1850):

“The Mormon coins have just been received, through a gentleman who came overland from Great Salt Lake in eighty-one days. ... In fineness they are about .899 thous., with little variation; and they contain only the native silver alloy. The weights are more irregular, and the values very deficient. The 20-dollar piece weighs from 436 to 453 grains, value \$16.90 to \$17.53.”

Afterward, the Mormon coins were still accepted in the local community, but they could only be exchanged at a steep discount in other areas. The twenty dollar coins were almost all melted down for recoinage when the San Francisco Mint opened in 1854, making the issue rare in all grades today.

Physical Description

The present coin was found in a safe deposit box in 2016 and we know nothing of its prior history. This spectacular MS62 specimen is arguably the finest-known example of this rare territorial gold issue. It is numerically tied with the MS62 NGC coin that appeared in lot 5456 of the Riverboat Collection (Heritage, 4/2014), but this coin has more even color and the pleasing orange-gold surfaces show fewer minor contact marks. The clasped hands on the reverse display some of the typical softness of this issue, but there is clear separation between the fingers, and the thumb is completely, if lightly, outlined. The other devices are sharply rendered and the date shows just a trace of softness on the 8. Both sides retain much of their original mint luster and the overall presentation is most attractive. This coin combines the finest-known technical quality, outstanding eye appeal, and intense historic interest. There has been no public offering of any 1849 Mormon twenty since we offered the Riverboat specimen almost six years ago and it may be many years before a comparable specimen becomes available. We expect intense competition from series specialists when this lot is called. This coin is pictured on PCGS CoinFacts and listed on page 413 of the 2021 *Guide Book*. Population: 1 in 62, 0 finer (11/20).

Roster of High-Grade 1849 Mormon Twenty Dollar Gold Pieces

This roster of high-grade specimens was compiled by numismatic researcher Wayne Burt. We believe at least 24 separate examples of the 1849 Mormon twenty are extant in all grades.

1. MS62 PCGS. Discovered in a safe deposit box in 2016. **The present coin.**

2. MS62 NGC. John Glover Kellogg; Kellogg heirs; Public Auction Sale (Thomas Elder, 10/1916), lot 741, realized \$450; Virgil Brand (Brand Journal number 81206); Brand Estate; Armin Brand (priced at \$600 on 3/1/1942); B.G. Johnson; Jacob Shapiro (a.k.a. J.F. Bell); J.F. Bell Collection (Stack's, 12/1944), lot 1020, realized \$900; Major Alfred Walter; 60th Public Auction (New Netherlands, 12/1968), lot 593, realized \$8,000; Henry Clifford; Kagin Collection; Riverboat Collection (Heritage, 4/2014), lot 5456, realized \$558,125. Note: In the Bell catalog, Stack's identified this coin as the Wayte Raymond-George Alfred Lawrence-"Col." E.H.R. Green specimen, but that attribution is incorrect, as pointed out in New Netherlands' 60th Sale. Plate coin in Donald Kagin's *Private Gold Coins and Patterns of the United States*.

3. MS61, estimated grade per David Hall. Mint Cabinet; National Numismatic Collection at the Smithsonian Institution.

4. AU53 PCGS. Judge Charles W. Slack; Slack Collection (B. Max Mehl, 5/1925), lot 51, realized \$475; unknown intermediaries; Dr. Russell H. Renz; Royal Sale (Mehl, 3/1948), lot 3923; James A. Stack; Stack-Teich Collections (Stack's, 1/1990), lot 332, realized \$41,250.

5. AU50 PCGS. Captain Andrew C. Zabriskie; Zabriskie Collection (Henry Chapman, 6/1909), lot 457, Col. James W. Ellsworth; John Work Garrett, via Wayte Raymond and Knoedler Galleries in 1923; Johns Hopkins University; Garrett Collection, Part II (Bowers and Ruddy, 3/1980), lot 954, realized \$50,000; Charles Kramer; Kramer Collection (Stack's- Superior, 11/1988), lot 943, realized \$45,100.

6. AU50 NGC. Stocker Estate; Pre-Long Beach Sale (Ira and Larry Goldberg, 9/2012), lot 2251, realized \$253,000.

7. AU50 estimated grade. Smith & Son; Stack's; Josiah K. Lilly; Lilly Estate; Smithsonian Institution.

NGC ID# 6HVV, PCGS# 10274

S.S. CENTRAL AMERICA GOLD INGOTS

**Kellogg & Humbert Gold Ingot****59.73 Ounces****Ex: S.S. Central America**

4149 Kellogg & Humbert Gold Ingot. 59.73 Ounces. CABG-735. At a crucial time in early California history, the partnership of Kellogg & Humbert was founded in 1854. Turning raw gold ore into coins and ingots of known value was of such importance to the Gold Rush economy that the *Alta California* named Humbert as "a man who has done more than any single person we know of for the state." Millions of dollars of Gold Rush ore was converted by the firm in a two-year period from 1854 to 1855. Gold ingots were also produced and held in high regard; however, few were actually seen in the Bay Area. Most were shipped to the gold markets in New York and London. New York was the destination for the ingots in the hold of the *S.S. Central America* when it went down in a hurricane in September 1857.

Kellogg & Humbert's reputation for quality and reliability can best be seen by the sheer number of ingots recovered from the wreckage of the ship, 343 ingots from Small Size to Colossal were salvaged, far more than any of the other assayers represented. This is a Large Size Ingot (55.01 to 100.00 ounces). The top side is laid out vertically: No 1006 / K&H hallmark / 59.73 OZ / 842 FINE / \$1039.64. The dollar sign is elevated and tilted clockwise above the 1 in the value, obviously because of the large punch size used. The company hallmark is lightly impressed. The surfaces are bright yellow-gold with almost no traces remaining of the corroded iron from the ship's hull. Also included is the 10-pound reference by Dave Bowers, *A California Gold Rush History*. For those who still have not read it, it is highly recommended. The background information is exhaustive and the narrative of the shipwreck and its aftermath is told from multiple points of view. Also included is the Certificate of Authenticity by PSA/DNA.

CALIFORNIA FRACTIONAL GOLD



1853 Octagonal Liberty Head Half Dollar MS66

BG-301, Humbert-Style Reverse Famous Period One Issue, Sole Finest

4150 1853 Liberty Octagonal 50 Cents, BG-301, Low R.7, MS66 NGC. Of the more than 570 California fractional gold varieties cataloged by Walter Breen and Ron Gillio, few are as famous and sought-after as BG-301. The obverse of this octagonal Liberty Head half dollar in itself does not identify the variety as anything particularly noteworthy, but the reverse quickly confirms this is a coin of considerable numismatic importance, with the Humbert-style eagle dominating that side. In fact, BG-301 is the only octagonal half dollar with that reverse type.

These California fractional pieces were struck by Frontier, Deviercy, & Co. of San Francisco. Pierre Frontier and Eugene Deviercy likely arrived in California in the spring or summer of 1853 and quickly began producing counterfeit gold coins, which were plated. Per Breen-Gillio, the Sacramento *Daily Union* ran the following post in its September 3, 1853 issue: "Counterfeit half dollar pieces are in circulation in San Francisco. They have the *appearance* only of gold." Whether the newspaper was referring to this variety or another octagonal or round half dollar we do not know. What we do know is that the Humbert fifty dollar gold piece on which this design was based saw extensive use in San Francisco and the surrounding areas during the early years of the California Gold Rush.

The second edition of the Breen-Gillio reference lists just 15 examples of BG-301 in its census for the variety. That listing includes some duplication, but it also appears to exclude this piece, which is far finer than any other example included. After this MS66 representative, NGC lists one MS62. Similarly, PCGS reports a single MS62 submission, followed by one MS61, one MS60, and two AU58 coins (11/20).

This Premium Gem, likely the single finest extant by a significant margin, features moderately prooflike yellow-gold surfaces with reddish accents around the borders. The coin is as strongly defined as the quality of the dies would allow, though the charming design is somewhat crude. Listed on page 417 of the 2021 *Guide Book*, where this key variety is represented by a dash under the Choice Uncirculated category. We look forward to this example establishing a new record price for the BG-301 die pair when it crosses the block. NGC ID# 2BJ6, PCGS# 10416

COINS OF HAWAII



1883 Hawaii Quarter, PR68 Cameo
Only 26 Proofs Issued
Sole Finest Example Known

4151 1883 Hawaii PR68 Cameo NGC. Collectors of the silver coins struck by the U.S. Mint in 1883 for the Hawaiian Islands kingdom are well aware of the rarity of the proof issues. Also well known among specialists is the fact that almost all surviving proofs are in low grades, no finer than PR63. A handful of pieces for each denomination are known in better grades, but even these are only expected to achieve the PR65 or PR66 levels. Simply put, this PR68 Cameo quarter dollar is in a class by itself. It is, in fact, the sole finest 1883 Hawaii proof of any denomination, and it holds that status by a margin of two grade points (11/20).

The 1883 Hawaii silver proofs were struck at the Philadelphia Mint, distinguishing them from the circulation coinage produced at San Francisco. In September 1883, six proof sets were produced, including a dime, quarter, half dollar, and silver dollar. In 1884, another 20 sets were struck in proof, but this time a fifth coin — an eighth dollar piece — was also included. In total, 20 eighth dollars and 26 dimes, quarters, half dollars, and dollars were struck in proof format on silver planchets. (A small number of copper patterns were also produced.)

NGC and PCGS combined list a total of 23 proof 1883 silver Hawaii quarters in all grades. Of these, 18 grade no finer than PR63 or PR63 Cameo. The five coins that make up the Condition Census are three PR65 Cameos (two at PCGS, one at NGC), a PR66 non-Cameo at PCGS, and the present PR68 Cameo NGC specimen (11/20). At least a few crossover/regrades have been attempted with these Census-level pieces, leaving room for possible duplication in the PR65 Cameo coins. But what stands in certainty is the status of the present coin as the sole finest Hawaii proof known of any of the five silver denominations.

Stunning navy-blue, cherry-red, and orange-gold toning enlivens the peripheries, backlit by the deepest field mirroring this cataloger has ever seen on a Hawaii proof. The interiors are tinged light golden, allowing for full appreciation of the starkly contrasted, frosted devices. The king and his coat of arms lean toward ivory-gray beneath the light gold. The strike is precise, and the eye appeal is simply stunning. Regardless of grade, proof Hawaii coins with beautiful multicolor border toning are practically unheard of. This stunning coin has absolutely no comparables.

Ex: Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2017), lot 4393; Regency Auction 26 (Legend, 5/2018), lot 665; Regency Auction 32 (Legend, 5/2019), lot 593.

PCGS# 810989 Base PCGS# 10989



1891(93) Queen Liliuokalani Huth Medal
Medcalf 2MH-1, PR61
Rare in Silver

4152 1891(93) Queen Liliuokalani Pattern Silver Dollar, M. 2MH-1, PR61 NGC. The obverse features a bust of Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii facing left with the Latin inscription LILIUOKALANI DEI GRATIA around. The reverse shows the Hawaiian islands within a raised inner-circle representing a globe, and the outer legends read HAWAIIARVM REGINA 1891 above and AKAHI DALA below. Roughly translated, "Akahi Dala" means first dollar.

Although referred to as pattern dollars, these medals were privately commissioned by the wealthy London coin collector Reginald Huth in 1893. A total of 50 pieces were struck, most of which were distributed to friends and associates, to commemorate the reign of Hawaiian Queen Liliuokalani, who ascended to the throne in 1891 following the death of her brother. In 1893, a group of American businessmen led by Minister John L. Stevens overthrew the Queen and ruled as a provisional government for five years before Hawaii received Territory status in 1898.

The NGC *Census* reports four grading events for this Medcalf 2MH-1 Huth medal: one each in PR58, PR60, PR61 (this piece), and PR63 Cameo. Similarly, PCGS lists one each in PR61 Cameo, PR62 Cameo, and PR65 Cameo, plus two in PR63 Deep Cameo and one in PR64 Deep Cameo (11/20).

Although hairlines and contact marks limit the technical grade, this 1891 Reginald Huth medal has toned in naturally, readily appealing shades of violet, crimson, blue, and gold patina. The devices are fully struck and lightly frosted, delivering partial contrast against the flashy fields. Chatter left of the portrait identifies this particular Hawaiian rarity.
 PCGS# 800185



1895 Princess Kaiulani Silver Dollar
Select Proof, Medcalf 2MH-3, PR63
Rare Private Pattern



Princess Kaiulani

4153 1895 Princess Kaiulani Pattern Silver Dollar, M. 2MH-3, PR63 PCGS. Reginald Huth (1853-1926) was a well-to-do British numismatist. Sotheby auctioned his coin collection in 1927. He issued various fantasy pieces for various countries, but in America, he is best known for three varieties of exquisite Hawaiian private pattern silver dollar issues, one for Queen Liliuokalani and two for Princess Kaiulani. The present variety has one dolphin below the princess. Another variety, Medcalf 2MH-5, has four dolphins. Colin R. Bruce II lists the issues in his *Unusual World Coins* reference. The single dolphin variety is Bruce-XM3. Medcalf states that 2HM-3 and 2HM-5 have a combined mintage of 50 pieces, although there are likely only about a dozen survivors of the former. As of (11/20), PCGS has certified only five examples in all grades. This fully struck specimen has powder-blue and rose-gold toning. The fields display wispy contact that has little impact on the eye appeal. PCGS# 509649 Base PCGS# 726252

PATTERNS



(1876) Undated Trade Dollar by Paquet Struck in Silver Judd-1475a, PR66 Cameo

4154 Undated (1876) Trade Dollar, Judd-1475a, Pollock-1627, High R.7, PR66 Cameo NGC. This Trade dollar pattern is similar to the adopted design but with noticeable differences. It shows Liberty facing left, 13 stars around but an undated obverse. The reverse has a larger eagle than seen on the adopted reverse; otherwise, the legends are the same. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. Examples were struck in silver and copper, with an approximately equal number of survivors each — five in silver, five or six in copper.

It was originally thought that these pieces were produced in 1873. But Walter Breen found a receipt paid to Anthony Paquet for \$600 dated May 1876. That combined with the appearance of these pieces strongly suggests Paquet as the designer. What is unusual, though, is Paquet had been working in the private sector for more than a decade, as pointed out in the first Bass Sale. The final supporting point for the 1876 date was discovered in the Archives by Roger Burdette: "Pattern coin dies held by Coiner (Bosbyshell) on Dec 18, 1877: Trade Dollar dies — without date made by Paquet, 1 obverse and 1 reverse." This is a nearly perfectly preserved dollar. The fields are deeply mirrored and serve to accent the frosted devices. Light golden-rose toning surrounds the peripheries on each side.

Ex: Harte Collection (Bowers and Merena, 3/1981), lot 650; Rogers Fred and Peter Ward Collections (Bowers and Merena, 11/1995), lot 2336; Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2017), lot 4425.

PCGS# 534817



1878 Morgan Five Dollar in Copper Judd-1578, PR66 Brown

4155 1878 Five Dollar, Judd-1578, Pollock-1771, Low R.7, PR66 Brown PCGS. The so-called Phrygian Head or Liberty Head obverse, attributed to George T. Morgan. Liberty wears a Phrygian cap, facing left, with LIBERTY incused on the band. E PLURIBUS is to the left, UNUM to the right, with date 1878 below. On the reverse an eagle is somewhat similar to the Morgan dollar reverse "except not as delicate" (Judd). IN GOD WE TRUST is in Gothic script over the eagle, with FIVE DOL. at the rim below. Struck on a regular-diameter planchet, in copper with a reeded edge. Of the dozen or so known in copper, several have been gilt. There are also two gold pieces known, each with long and distinguished pedigrees. This coin is called Brown, but those who see the piece in-person may question that designation. The obverse displays lovely sea-green, rose, and brown iridescence. The reverse is, well ... it's red. Some might say it's slightly mellowed, but even that seems harsh to us. This is a truly magnificent coin that should be carefully examined by pattern collectors.

Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/2017), lot 4040.
PCGS# 61942



CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL

1867 Cyrus W. Field Congressional Gold Award Julian PE-10, MS62, Impressive 27-Ounce Medal

4156 1867 Cyrus W. Field Congressional Gold Medal. Julian PE-10. MS62 NGC. Gold, 102.2 mm. 847.5 grams. The edge of this spectacular medal is 9.5 mm. thick from rim to rim. The specific gravity suggests that this gold medal is .900 fine, with a net of just under 25 troy ounces of gold. While the Congressional resolution was approved in 1867, this medal was struck in 1868 per the NGC (1868) notation.

Cyrus West Field (1819-1892) was an American businessman who met with success laying the first transatlantic cable. He was a founder of the New York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Company in 1854. The first cable was placed into use on August 16, 1858 but was short-lived, breaking apart three weeks later. After multiple failed attempts, he met with success in 1866, to acclamation in America and in Europe. Field received the Congressional gold medal for his work.

Julian reports that two gold medals were produced. The first one was misplaced and a second medal was struck for Field. Afterward, the first medal was located and Field purchased that medal for its gold content. Joseph Goldborough Bruff, supervising architect of the Treasury department, prepared the designs, and William Barber created the dies for this medal that is jointly signed J.G. BRUFF D. and BARBER F. Julian reports that the first medal contained 26.79 ounces of fine gold, suggesting that this medal was the second one produced (the weight is slightly different), and is the medal initially presented to Field. Examples from these dies were also produced in aluminum and bronze.

While slightly hazy, this impressive medal has brilliant lemon-yellow surfaces with fully mirrored fields and excellent cameo contrast. A glass reveals faint hairlines that fail to diminish the extraordinary eye appeal. Prior to certification, a trivial rim bruise was observed at 6:30 on the obverse that is virtually invisible in the holder. All of the design elements are boldly defined. Despite the relatively soft gold medal, the mere size of this piece, the sharpness of the detail, and the high relief suggests that a powerful press was used, likely requiring several blows toward a successful production. The quality of workmanship is obvious at a mere glance.

Please refer to the Medals and Tokens section of the Signature sale for an example of this medal in bronze.

From The Alan V. Weinberg Collection, Part IV.



End of Session Four

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Bidding Options:

8. Bids in Signature Auctions may be placed as set forth in the printed catalog section entitled “Choose your bidding method.” For auctions held solely on the Internet, see the alternatives on HA.com. Review at <http://www.ha.com/c/ref/web-tips.xzfbiddingTutorial>.
9. Presentment of Bids: Non-Internet bids (including but not limited to podium, fax, phone and mail bids) and floor bids must be on-increment or at a half increment (“Cut Bid”). Any podium, fax, phone, or mail bids that do not conform to a full or half increment will be rounded up or down to the nearest full or half increment and this revised amount will be considered your high bid.
10. Auctioneer's Execution of Certain Bids. Auctioneer cannot be responsible for your errors in bidding or entry of bids. When identical mail or fax bids are submitted, preference is given to the first received. To ensure the greatest accuracy, written bids should be entered on the standard printed bid sheet and received by Auctioneer at least two business days prior to Auction start. Auctioneer is not responsible for executing mail bids or fax bids received on or after the day the first lot is sold, nor Internet bids submitted after the published closing time; nor is Auctioneer responsible for proper execution of bids submitted by telephone, mail, fax, email, Internet, or in person once Auction begins. Bids placed electronically via the internet may not be withdrawn until your written request is received and acknowledged by Auctioneer (FAX: 214-409-1425); such requests must state the reason, and may constitute grounds for withdrawal of bidding privileges. Lots won by mail Bidders will not be delivered at the Auction unless prearranged.
11. Bid Increments. Bid increments (over the current bid level) determine the lowest amount you may bid on a particular lot. Bids greater than one increment over the current bid can be any whole dollar amount. It is possible under several circumstances for winning bids to be between increments, sometimes only \$1 above the previous increment. Please see: “How can I lose by less than an increment?” on our website. Bids will be accepted in whole dollar amounts only. No “buy” or “unlimited” bids will be accepted. Current bidding increments during any live auction session or components thereof (e.g. mail/fax bids and LiveProxy bidding) (see HA.com/c/ref/web-tips.xzfguidelines-increments) are:

Current Bid	Bid Increment	Current Bid	Bid Increment
< \$10	\$1	\$10,000 - \$19,999	\$1,000
\$10 - \$49	\$2	\$20,000 - \$49,999	\$2,000
\$50 - \$99	\$5	\$50,000 - \$99,999	\$5,000
\$100 - \$199	\$10	\$100,000 - \$199,999	\$10,000
\$200 - \$499	\$20	\$200,000 - \$499,999	\$20,000
\$500 - \$999	\$50	\$500,000 - \$999,999	\$25,000
\$1,000 - \$1,999	\$100	\$1,000,000 - \$1,999,999	\$50,000
\$2,000 - \$4,999	\$200	\$2,000,000 - \$9,999,999	\$100,000
\$5,000 - \$9,999	\$500	>= \$10,000,000	\$200,000

Note: Half-increment bidding is available prior to the live auction session.

12. If Auctioneer calls for a full increment, Bidder may request Auctioneer to accept a Cut Bid only once per lot. After offering a Cut Bid, Bidder may continue to bid on lot only at full increments. Off-increment bids may be accepted by the Auctioneer at Signature Auctions. Bids solicited by Auctioneer at other than the expected increment will not be considered Cut Bids.

Conducting the Auction:

13. Notice of the consignor's liberty to place bids on his lots in the Auction is hereby made in accordance with Article 2 of the Texas Business and Commercial Code. A “Minimum Bid” is an amount below which the lot will not sell. THE CONSIGNOR OF PROPERTY MAY PLACE WRITTEN “Minimum Bids” ON HIS LOTS IN ADVANCE OF THE AUCTION; ON SUCH LOTS, IF THE HAMMER PRICE DOES NOT MEET THE

“Minimum Bid”, THE CONSIGNOR MAY PAY A REDUCED COMMISSION ON THOSE LOTS. “Minimum Bids” are generally posted online several days prior to the Auction closing. Any successful bid placed by a consignor on his property on the Auction floor, by any means during the live session, or after the “Minimum Bid” for an Auction have been posted, will require the consignor to pay full Buyer's Premium and Seller's Commissions on such lot. Auctioneer or its affiliates expressly reserve the right to modify any such bids at any time prior to the hammer based upon data made known to the Auctioneer or its affiliates.

14. The highest qualified Bidder recognized by the Auctioneer shall be the Buyer. In the event of a tie bid, the earliest bid received or recognized wins. In the event of any dispute between any Bidders at an Auction, Auctioneer may at his sole discretion reoffer the lot. Auctioneer's decision and declaration of the winning Bidder shall be final and binding upon all Bidders. Bids properly offered, whether by floor Bidder or other means of bidding, may on occasion be missed or go unrecognized; in such cases, the Auctioneer may declare the recognized bid accepted as the winning bid, regardless of whether a competing bid may have been higher. Auctioneer reserves the right after the hammer fall to accept bids and reopen bidding for bids placed through the Internet or otherwise. Regardless of placed bids, Auctioneer reserves the right to withdraw any lot, or any part of a lot, from Auction at any time prior to the opening of any such lot by the auctioneer (crier), or in the case of Internet-only auctions when the bid opens for either live Internet bidding or the beginning of any extended period.
15. Auctioneer reserves the right to refuse to honor any bid or to limit the amount of any bid, in its sole discretion. A bid is considered not made in “Good Faith” when made by an insolvent or irresponsible person, a person under the age of eighteen, or is not supported by satisfactory credit, references, or otherwise. Regardless of the disclosure of his identity, any bid by a consignor or his agent on a lot consigned by him is deemed to be made in “Good Faith.” Any person apparently appearing on the OFAC list is not eligible to bid.
16. Nominal Bids. The Auctioneer in its sole discretion may reject nominal bids, small opening bids, or very nominal advances.
17. Lots bearing bidding estimates shall open at Auctioneer's discretion (generally 40%-60% of the low estimate). In the event that no bid meets or exceeds that opening amount, the lot shall pass as unsold or the Auctioneer may place a protective bid on behalf of the consignor.
18. All items are to be purchased per lot as numerically indicated and no lots will be broken.
19. Auctioneer reserves the right to rescind the sale in the event of nonpayment, breach of a warranty, disputed ownership, auctioneer's clerical error or omission in exercising bids and reserves, or for any other reason and in Auctioneer's sole discretion.
20. Auctioneer occasionally experiences Internet and/or Server service outages, and Auctioneer periodically schedules system downtime for maintenance and other purposes, during which Bidders cannot participate or place bids. If such outages occur, bidding may be extended at Auctioneer's discretion. Bidders unable to place their bids through the Internet are directed to contact Client Services at 877-HERITAGE (437-4824).
21. The Auctioneer, its affiliates, or their employees consign items to be sold in the Auction, and may bid on those lots or any other lots.
22. The Auctioneer may extend advances, guarantees, or loans to certain consignors.
23. The Auctioneer has the right to sell certain unsold items after the close of the Auction. Such lots shall be considered sold during the Auction and all these Terms and Conditions shall apply to such sales including but not limited to the Buyer's Premium, return rights, and disclaimers.

Payment:

24. All sales are strictly for cash in United States dollars (including U.S. currency, bank wire, cashier checks, travelers checks, eChecks, and bank money orders, and are subject to all reporting requirements). All deliveries are subject to good funds; funds being received in Auctioneer's account before delivery of the merchandise; and all payments are subject to a clearing period. Auctioneer reserves the right to determine if a check constitutes “good funds”: checks drawn on a U.S. bank are subject to a ten business day hold, thirty days when drawn on an international bank. Clients with pre-arranged credit may receive immediate credit for payments via eCheck, personal, or corporate checks. All others will be subject to a hold of 5 business days, or more, for the funds to clear prior to releasing merchandise. (Ref. T&C item 7 Credit for additional information.) Payments can be made 24-48 hours post auction from the My Orders page of the HA.com website. Payment via credit card (Visa, Mastercard, and Discover) will be accepted upon prior approval by Auctioneer. All payments by credit card will incur a surcharge of 2.5%. Payment by eCheck, wire transfer, or check will not incur a surcharge. This fee only applies to credit transactions, and does not exceed Auctioneer's cost of processing.
25. Payment is due upon closing of the Auction session, or upon presentment of an invoice. Auctioneer reserves the right to void an invoice if payment in full is not received within 7 days after Auction close. In cases of nonpayment, Auctioneer's election to void a sale does not relieve the Bidder from their obligation to pay Auctioneer its fees (seller's and buyer's premium) on the lot and any other damages pertaining to the lot or Auctioneer. Alternatively, Auctioneer at its sole option, may charge a twenty (20%) fee based on the amount of the purchase. In either case the Auctioneer may offset amount of its claim against any monies owing to the Bidder or secure its claim against any of the Bidder's properties held by the Auctioneer.
26. Purchased lots may be subject to taxes or fees imposed by various foreign taxing agencies. Buyer is responsible for paying all foreign imposed taxes whether VAT, GST, etc. prior to delivery unless other arrangements are made in writing. Lots delivered to Buyer, or Buyer's representative are subject to all applicable state and local taxes, unless appropriate permits are on file with Auctioneer. Should state sales tax become applicable in the state for delivery prior to delivery of the property on the invoice, Buyer agrees to pay all applicable state sales tax as required by the delivery state as of the shipping date. Buyer agrees to pay Auctioneer the actual amount of tax due in the event that sales tax is not properly collected due to: 1) an expired, inaccurate, or inappropriate tax certificate or declaration, 2) an incorrect interpretation of the applicable statute, 3) or any other reason. The appropriate form or certificate must be on file at and verified by Auctioneer five days prior to Auction, or tax must be paid; only if such form or certificate is received by Auctioneer within 4 days after Auction can a refund of tax paid be made. Lots from different Auctions may not be aggregated for sales tax purposes.
27. In the event that Buyer's payment is dishonored upon presentment(s), Buyer shall pay the maximum statutory processing fee set by applicable state law. If Buyer attempts to pay via eCheck and Buyer's financial institution denies this bank account, or the payment cannot be completed using the selected funding source, Buyer agrees to complete payment using your credit card on file (subject to the surcharge detailed in paragraph 24).
28. If any Auction invoice submitted by Auctioneer is not paid in full when due, the unpaid balance will bear interest at the highest rate permitted by law from the date of invoice until paid. Any invoice not paid when due will bear a three percent (3%) late fee on the invoice amount. If the Auctioneer refers any invoice to an attorney for collection, Buyer agrees to pay attorney's fees, court costs, and other collection costs incurred by Auctioneer. If Auctioneer assigns collection to its in-house legal staff, such attorney's time expended on the matter shall be compensated at a rate comparable to the hourly rate of independent attorneys.
29. In the event Buyer fails to pay any amounts due, Auctioneer reserves the right to sell the lot(s) securing the invoice to any underbidders in the Auction that the lot(s) appeared, or at subsequent private or public sale, or relist the lot(s) in a future auction conducted by Auctioneer. A defaulting Buyer agrees to pay for the reasonable costs of resale (including a 15% seller's commission, if consigned to an auction conducted by Auctioneer). The defaulting Buyer is liable to pay any difference between his total original invoice for the lot(s), plus any applicable interest, and the net proceeds for the lot(s) if sold at private sale or the subsequent hammer price of the lot(s) less the 15% seller's commissions, if sold at an Auctioneer's auction.
30. Title shall not pass to Buyer until all invoices are paid in full. Auctioneer shall have a lien against the merchandise purchased by Buyer to secure payment of any and all outstanding Auction invoices. Auctioneer is further granted a lien and the right to retain possession of any other property of Buyer then held by Auctioneer or its affiliates to secure payment of any Auction invoice or any other amounts due Auctioneer or affiliates from Buyer. With respect to these lien rights, Auctioneer shall have all the rights of a secured creditor under Article 9 of the Texas Uniform Commercial Code, including but not limited to the right of sale (including a 15% seller's commission, if consigned to an auction conducted by Auctioneer). Any Heritage

foreclosure auction venue, whether or not the same venue as when the debt was incurred (e.g. Signature, Internet, or weekly), is deemed a reasonably commercial sale. In addition, with respect to payment of the Auction invoice(s), Buyer waives any and all rights of offset he might otherwise have against Auctioneer and the consignor of the merchandise included on the invoice. If Buyer owes Auctioneer or its affiliates on any account, Auctioneer and its affiliates shall have the right to offset such unpaid account by any credit balance due Buyer, and it may secure by possessory lien any unpaid amount by any of the Buyer's property in their possession.

Delivery, Shipping, and Handling Charges:

31. Buyer is liable for all shipping, handling, registration, and renewal fees, if any. Please refer to Auctioneer's website HA.com/c/shipping.zx for the latest charges or call Auctioneer. Auctioneer is unable to combine purchases from other auctions or affiliates into one package for shipping purposes. Merchandise will be shipped in a commercially reasonable time after payment in good funds for the merchandise and the shipping fees is received or credit extended, except when third-party shipment occurs. Buyer on lots designated for third-party shipment must designate the common carrier, accept risk of loss, and prepay shipping costs. Buyer agrees that Service and Handling charges related to shipping items which are not pre-paid may be charged to the credit card on file with Auctioneer (subject to the surcharge detailed in paragraph 24).
32. Successful international Bidders shall provide written shipping instructions, including specified customs declarations, to Auctioneer for any lots to be delivered outside of the United States. NOTE: Declaration value shall be the item's(s) hammer price together with its buyer's premium and Auctioneer shall use the correct harmonized code for the lot.
33. On all shipments in which Auctioneer charges the Delivery, Handling, and Transit Fee *infra*, any risk of loss during shipment will be borne by Auctioneer until the common carrier's confirmation of delivery to the address of record in Auctioneer's file, this is the "Secure Location". A common carrier's confirmation is conclusive to prove delivery to Buyer; if the client has a Signature release on file with the carrier, the package is considered delivered without Signature. Auctioneer shall arrange, select, and engage common carriers and other transportation vendors on your behalf. Transit services are subject to the following terms and conditions:
 - a. **Scope of Transit Services:** Merchandise for transit will be insured under one or more insurance policies issued by an authorized broker to Auctioneer. The merchandise will be insured for the invoice price of the properties (hammer price plus Buyer's Premium) ("Insured Value"). For each shipment, Buyer will provide a Secure Location to which the items will be delivered. NOTICE: **Auctioneer is neither an insurance company nor a common carrier of any type.**
 - b. **Auctioneer's Compensation for Transit Services:** Auctioneer will provide transit services to Buyer for ¼ of 1% of the Insured Value, plus packaging and handling fees and fees for the common carrier (collectively, "Delivery, Handling, and Transit Fee"). Buyer agrees to pay Delivery, Handling, and Transit Fee and comply with all terms of payment as set forth herein.
 - c. **Auctioneer's Limitation of Liability for Transit Services:** Buyer understands and agrees that Auctioneer's liability for loss of or damage to the items, if any, ends when the items have been delivered to the Secure Location, and Auctioneer has received evidence of delivery. Any claim that property has sustained loss or damage during transit must be reported to Auctioneer within seventy-two (72) hours of the delivery date. Any recovery for loss of or damage to any merchandise is limited to the lesser of actual cash value of the merchandise or the Insured Value. **Under no circumstances is Auctioneer liable for consequential or punitive damages.**
34. It shall be the responsibility for Buyer to arrange pick-up or shipping in a timely manner (within 10 days). Merchandise will be subject to storage and moving charges, including a \$100 administration fee plus \$10 daily storage for larger items and \$5 daily for smaller items (storage fee per item) after 35 days. In the event the merchandise is not removed within ninety days, the merchandise may be offered for sale to recover any past due storage or moving fees, including a 20% Seller's Commission.
35. A. NOTICE OF CITES COMPLIANCE: The purchase of items made from protected species: Any property made of or incorporating endangered or protected species or wildlife may have import and/or export restrictions established by the Convention of International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) in various countries and domestically. Plant and animal properties include (but are not limited to) items made of (or including) Brazilian rosewood, ivory, whalebone, turtle shell, coral, crocodile, alligator, lizard, or other wildlife. These items may not be available to ship internationally or, in some cases, domestically. Domestic bans and restrictions exist in these states: 1) California state law prohibits the importation of any product containing Python skin into the State of California, thus no lot containing Python skin will be shipped to or invoiced to a person or company in California. 2) Fossil Ivory is currently banned or restricted in 5 U.S. states: New York, New Jersey, California, Hawaii, and New Mexico. By placing a bid, the bidder acknowledges that he or she is aware of any restriction in their country or place of residence and takes responsibility for: 1) obtaining all information on such restricted items for both export and import; 2) obtaining all such licenses and/or permits. Delay, failure, or incapacity to obtain any such license or permit does not relieve the buyer of timely payment or afford them the capacity to void their purchase or payment. Lots containing potentially regulated wildlife material are noted in the description as a convenience to our clients. Heritage Auctions does not accept liability for errors or failure to mark lots containing protected or regulated species. For further assistance, please contact client services at 1-800-872-6467.
35. B. California State law prohibits the importation of any product containing Python skin into the State of California. No merchandise containing Python skin will be shipped to or invoiced to a person or company in California.
35. C. Auctioneer shall not be liable for any loss caused by or resulting from:
 - a. Seizure or destruction under quarantine or Customs regulation, or confiscation by order of any Government or public authority, or risks of contraband or illegal transportation of trade, or
 - b. Breakage of statuary, marble, glassware, bric-a-brac, porcelains, jewelry, and similar fragile articles.
36. Any request for shipping verification for undelivered packages must be made within 30 days of shipment by Auctioneer.

Cataloging, Warranties, and Disclaimers:

37. NO WARRANTY, WHETHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, IS MADE WITH RESPECT TO ANY DESCRIPTION CONTAINED IN THIS AUCTION OR ANY SECOND OPINE. Any description of merchandise or second opine contained in this Auction is for the sole purpose of identifying merchandise for those Bidders who do not have the opportunity to view merchandise prior to bidding, and no description of merchandise has been made part of the basis of the bargain or has created any express warranty that merchandise would conform to any description made by Auctioneer. Color variations can be expected in any electronic or printed imaging, and are not grounds for the return of any lot. NOTE: Auctioneer, in specified auction venues, e.g. Fine Art, may have express written warranties and Bidder is referred to those specific terms and conditions.
38. Auctioneer is selling only such right or title to merchandise being sold as Auctioneer may have by virtue of consignment agreements on the date of auction and disclaims any warranty of title to the merchandise. Auctioneer disclaims any warranty of merchantability or fitness for any particular purposes. All images, descriptions, sales data, and archival records are the exclusive property of Auctioneer, and may be used by Auctioneer for advertising, promotion, archival records, and any other uses deemed appropriate.
39. Translations of foreign language documents may be provided as a convenience to interested parties. Auctioneer makes no representation as to the accuracy of those translations and will not be held responsible for errors in bidding arising from inaccuracies in translation.
40. Auctioneer disclaims all liability for damages, consequential or otherwise, arising out of or in connection with the sale of any merchandise by Auctioneer to Bidder. No third party may rely on any benefit of these Terms and Conditions and any rights, if any, established hereunder are personal to Bidder and may not be assigned. Any statement made by the Auctioneer is an opinion and does not constitute a warranty or representation. No employee of Auctioneer may alter these Terms and Conditions, and, unless signed by a principal of Auctioneer, any such alteration is null and void.
41. Auctioneer shall not be liable for breakage of glass or damage to frames (patent or latent); such defects, in any event, shall not be a basis for return or reduction in purchase price.

Release:

42. In consideration of participation in Auction and the placing of a bid, Bidder expressly releases Auctioneer, its officers, directors and employees, its affiliates, and its outside experts that provide second opinions, from any and all claims, cause of action, chose of action, whether at law or equity or any arbitration or mediation rights existing under the rules of any professional society or affiliation based upon the assigned description, or a derivative theory, breach of warranty express or implied, representation or other matter set forth within these Terms and Conditions of Auction or otherwise. In the event of a claim, Bidder agrees that such rights and privileges conferred therein are strictly construed as specifically declared herein, and are the exclusive remedy. Bidder, by non-compliance to these express terms of a granted remedy, shall waive any claim against Auctioneer.
43. Notice: Some merchandise sold by Auctioneer is inherently dangerous e.g. firearms, cannons, and small items that may be swallowed or ingested or may have latent defects all of which may cause harm to a person. Buyer accepts all risk of loss or damage from its purchase of these items and Auctioneer disclaims any liability whether under contract or tort for damages and losses, direct or consequential, and expressly disclaims any warranty as to safety or usage of any lot sold.

Dispute Resolution, Arbitration, and Remedies:

By placing a bid or otherwise participating in Auction, Bidder accepts these Terms and Conditions of Auction, and specifically agrees to the dispute resolution provided herein.

44. **Exclusive Dispute Resolution Process:** All claims, disputes, or controversies in connection with, relating to, and/or arising out of Bidder's participation in Auction or purchase of any lot, any interpretation of the Terms and Conditions of Sale or any amendments thereto, any description of any lot or condition report, any damage to any lot, any alleged verbal modification of any term of sale or condition report or description, and/or any purported settlement whether asserted in contract, tort, under Federal or State statute or regulation, or any claim made by Bidder of a lot or Bidder's participation in Auction involving the auction or a specific lot involving a warranty or representation of a consignor or other person or entity including Auctioneer (which claim Bidder consents to be made a party) (collectively, "Claim") shall be exclusively heard by, and the claimant (or respondent) and Auctioneer each consent to the Claim being presented in a confidential binding arbitration before a single arbitrator administered by and conducted under the rules of, the American Arbitration Association. The locale for all such arbitrations shall be Dallas, Texas. The arbitrator's award may be enforced in any court of competent jurisdiction. In the event that any Claim needs to be litigated, including actions to compel arbitration, construe the agreement, actions in aid of arbitration, or otherwise, such litigation shall be exclusively in the Courts of the State of Texas, in Dallas County, Texas, and if necessary the corresponding appellate courts. If a Claim involves a consumer, exclusive subject matter jurisdiction for the Claim is in the State District Courts of Dallas County, Texas and the consumer consents to subject matter and in personam jurisdiction; further CONSUMER EXPRESSLY WAIVES ANY RIGHT TO TRIAL BY JURY. A consumer may elect arbitration as specified above. Any claim involving the purchase or sale of numismatic or related items may be submitted through binding PNG arbitration. A Claim is not subject to class certification.
45. **Choice of Law:** Agreement and any Claim shall be determined and construed under Texas law.
46. **Fees and Costs:** The prevailing party (a party that is awarded substantial and material relief on its damage claim based on damages sought versus awarded or the successful defense of a Claim based on damages sought versus awarded) may be awarded reasonable attorneys' fees and costs.
47. **Remedies:** Any Claim must be brought within two (2) years of the alleged breach, default or misrepresentation or the Claim is waived. After one (1) year has elapsed, Auctioneer's maximum liability shall be limited to any commissions and fees Auctioneer earned on that lot. Auctioneer in no event shall be responsible for consequential damages, incidental damages, compensatory damages, or any other damages arising or claimed to be arising from the auction of any lot. Exemplary or punitive damages are not permitted and are waived. In the event that Auctioneer cannot deliver the lot or subsequently it is established that the lot lacks title, or other transfer or condition issue is claimed, in such cases the sole remedy shall be limited to rescission of sale and refund of the amount paid by Buyer; in no case shall Auctioneer's maximum liability exceed the high bid on that lot, which bid shall be deemed for all purposes the value of the lot. In the event of an attribution error, Auctioneer may at its sole discretion, correct the error on the Internet, or, if discovered at a later date, refund Buyer's purchase price without further obligation. Nothing herein shall be construed to extend the time of return or conditions and restrictions for return.
48. These Terms & Conditions provide specific remedies for occurrences in the auction and delivery process. Where such remedies are afforded, they shall be interpreted strictly. Bidder agrees that any claim shall utilize such remedies; Bidder making a claim in excess of those remedies provided in these Terms and Conditions agrees that in no case whatsoever shall Auctioneer's maximum liability exceed the high bid on that lot, which bid shall be deemed for all purposes the value of the lot.

Miscellaneous:

49. Agreements between Bidders and consignors to effectuate a non-sale of an item at Auction, inhibit bidding on a consigned item to enter into a private sale agreement for said item, or to utilize Auctioneer's Auction to obtain sales for non-selling consigned items subsequent to Auction, are strictly prohibited. If a subsequent sale of a previously consigned item occurs in violation of this provision, Auctioneer reserves the right to charge Bidder the applicable Buyer's Premium and consignor a Seller's Commission as determined for each auction venue and by the terms of the seller's agreement.
50. Acceptance of these Terms and Conditions qualifies Bidder as a client who has consented to be contacted by Heritage in the future. In conformity with "do-not-call" regulations promulgated by the Federal or State regulatory agencies, participation by Bidder is affirmative consent to being contacted at the phone number shown in his application and this consent shall remain in effect until it is revoked in writing. Heritage may from time to time contact Bidder concerning sale, purchase, and auction opportunities available through Heritage and its affiliates and subsidiaries.
51. **Rules of Construction:** Auctioneer presents properties in a number of collectible fields, and as such, specific venues have promulgated supplemental Terms and Conditions. Nothing herein shall be construed to waive the general Terms and Conditions of Auction by these additional rules and shall be construed to give force and effect to the rules in their entirety.

State Notices:

Notice as to an Auction in California. Auctioneer has in compliance with Title 2.95 of the California Civil Code as amended October 11, 1993 Sec. 1812.600, posted with the California Secretary of State its bonds for it and its employees, and the auction is being conducted in compliance with Sec. 2338 of the Commercial Code and Sec. 535 of the Penal Code.

Notice as to an Auction in New York City: This Auction is conducted in accord with the applicable sections of the New York City Department of Consumer Affairs Rules and Regulations as Amended. This a Public Auction Sale conducted by Auctioneer. The New York City Auctioneers conducting the sale of behalf of Heritage Auctions No. 1364738-DCA ("Auctioneer") are licensed Auctioneers including Daves, Nicholas 1304724, Guzman, Kathleen 0762165, Luray, Elyse 2015375, or as listed at HA.com/Licenses and as posted at the venue site. All lots are subject to: the consignor's right to bid thereon and consignor's option to receive advances on their consignments. Auction may offer, in its sole discretion, advances on consignments and extended financing to registered bidders, in accord with Auctioneer's internal credit standards. Auctioneer will disclose to bidders, upon request, a list of lots subject to an advance, reserve, guarantee, or Auctioneer's financial interests of any kind. All Terms and Conditions of Sale are available at HA.com and in the printed catalog, including term #21 which states: Consignor, auctioneer's affiliates and, its employees may bid on their lots or other lots for their own account in accordance with the laws of New York and they may have information as to the lots not available to the public. On lots bearing an estimate, the term refers to a value range placed on an item by the Auctioneer in its sole opinion but the final price is determined by the bidders.

Notice as to an Auction in Texas. Notice is hereby given that the auctioneer is licensed by the Texas Department of Professional Licensing and Regulation, and any concerns may be addressed to Department at P. O. Box 12157, Austin, TX 78711, (512) 463-6599, or <https://www.tdlr.texas.gov/>.

Additional Terms & Conditions: COINS & CURRENCY

COINS and CURRENCY TERM A: Signature* Auctions are not on approval. No certified material may be returned because of possible differences of opinion with respect to the grade offered by any third-party organization, dealer, or service. No guarantee of grade is offered for uncertified Property sold and subsequently submitted to a third-party grading service. There are absolutely no exceptions to this policy. Under extremely limited circumstances, (e.g. gross cataloging error) a purchaser, who did not bid from the floor, may request Auctioneer to evaluate voiding a sale: such request must be made in writing detailing the alleged gross error; submission of the lot to the Auctioneer must be pre-approved by the Auctioneer; and bidder must notify Ron Brackemyre (1-800-872-6467 Ext. 1312) in writing of such request within three (3) days of the non-floor bidder's receipt of the lot. Any lot that is to be evaluated must be in our offices within 30 days after Auction. Grading or method of manufacture do not qualify for this evaluation process nor do such complaints constitute a basis to challenge the authenticity of a lot. AFTER THAT 30-DAY PERIOD, NO LOTS MAY BE RETURNED FOR REASONS OTHER THAN AUTHENTICITY. Lots returned must be housed intact in their original holder. No lots purchased by floor Bidders may be returned (including those Bidders acting as agents for others) except for authenticity. Late remittance for purchases may be considered just cause to revoke all return privileges.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM B: Auctions conducted solely on the Internet THREE (3) DAY RETURN POLICY: Certified Coin and Uncertified and Certified Currency lots paid for within seven days of the Auction closing are sold with a three (3) day return privilege unless otherwise noted in the description as "Sold As Is, No Return Lot". You may return lots under the following conditions: Within three days of receipt of the lot, you must first notify Auctioneer by contacting Client Service by phone (877-HERITAGE (437-4824)) or e-mail (Bid@HA.com), and immediately ship the lot(s) fully insured to the attention of Returns, Heritage Auctions, 2801 W. Airport Freeway, Dallas TX 75261. Lots must be housed intact in their original holder and condition. You are responsible for the insured, safe delivery of any lots. A non-negotiable return fee of 5% of the purchase price (\$10 per lot minimum) will be deducted from the refund for each returned lot or billed directly. Postage and handling fees are not refunded. After the three-day period (from receipt), no items may be returned for any reason. Late remittance for purchases revokes these Return privileges.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM C: Bidders who have inspected the lots prior to any Auction, or attended the Auction, or bid through an Agent, will not be granted any return privileges, except for reasons of authenticity.

COINS and CURRENCY TERM D: Coins sold referencing a third-party grading service are sold "as is" without any express or implied warranty, except for a guarantee by Auctioneer that they are genuine. Certain warranties may be available from the grading services and the Bidder is referred to them for further details: Numismatic Guaranty Corporation (NGC), P.O. Box 4776, Sarasota, FL 34230, <http://www.ngccoin.com/services/writtenguarantee.asp>; Professional Coin Grading Service (PCGS), PO Box 9458, Newport Beach, CA 92658, <http://www.pcgsc.com/guarantee.html>; ANACS, 6555 S. Kenton St. Ste. 303, Englewood, CO 80111; and Independent Coin Grading Co. (ICG), 7901 East Belleview Ave., Suite 50, Englewood, CO 80111.

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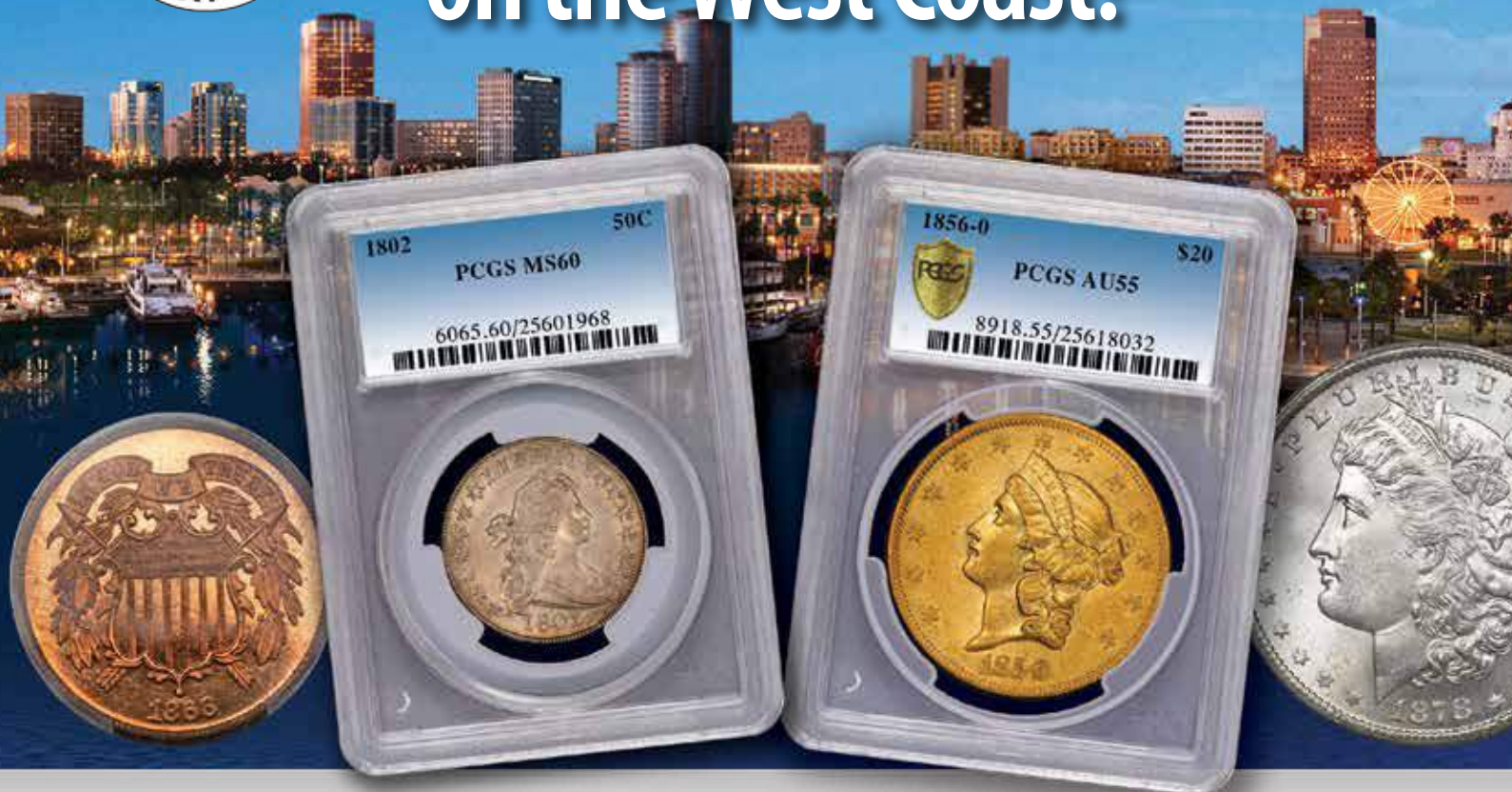
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Sarah Miller, Ext. 1597 • SarahM@HA.com¹
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Eric Bradley, Ext. 1871 • EricB@HA.com
Steve Lansdale, Ext. 1699 • SteveL@HA.com
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Special Collections

Nicholas Dawes, Ext. 1605 • NickD@HA.com¹

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San Francisco, CA 94111

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Amsterdam

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Upcoming Auctions

NUMISMATICS	LOCATION	AUCTION DATES	CONSIGNMENT DEADLINE
World Paper Money	Hong Kong	December 17 – 18, 2020	Closed
World Coins	Hong Kong	December 18 – 19, 2020	Closed
US Coins	Dallas	January 6 – 10, 2021	Closed
US Currency & World Paper Money	Dallas	January 6 – 11, 2021	Closed
World & Ancient Coins	Dallas	January 21 – 22, 2021	Closed
U.S. Coins	Long Beach	February 17 – 21, 2021	December 21, 2020
US Currency & World Paper Money	Chicago	April 21 – 27, 2021	March 1, 2021
World & Ancient Coins	Dallas	April 21 – 27, 2021	February 19, 2021
FINE & DECORATIVE ARTS	LOCATION	AUCTION DATES	CONSIGNMENT DEADLINE
Decorative Art	Dallas	December 4, 2020	Closed
European Art	Dallas	December 4, 2020	Closed
Asian Art	Dallas	December 11, 2020	Closed
Design	Dallas	January 28, 2021	Closed
Urban Art	Dallas	March 11, 2021	January 7, 2021
Asian Art	Dallas	March 16, 2021	January 4, 2021
Nature and Science	Dallas	March 19, 2021	January 22, 2021
Photographs	Dallas	April 10, 2021	February 5, 2021
Design	Dallas	April 19, 2021	February 8, 2021
Prints and Multiples	Dallas	April 20, 2021	February 16, 2021
Illustration Art	Dallas	April 23, 2021	February 18, 2021
Lalique & Art Glass	Dallas	April 29, 2021	February 17, 2021
Texas Art	Dallas	May 1, 2021	February 26, 2021
American Art	Dallas	May 7, 2021	March 5, 2021
Fine Silver & Objects of Vertu	Dallas	May 13, 2021	March 3, 2021
Modern & Contemporary Art	Dallas	May 13, 2021	March 11, 2021
Decorative Art	Dallas	May 28, 2021	March 18, 2021
European Art	Dallas	June 4, 2021	April 2, 2021
Ethnographic and Pre-Columbian Art	Dallas	June 11, 2021	April 1, 2021
MEMORABILIA & COLLECTIBLES	LOCATION	AUCTION DATES	CONSIGNMENT DEADLINE
Sports Collectibles	Dallas	December 10 – 13, 2020	Closed
Animation Art	Dallas	December 11 – 13, 2020	Closed
Comics & Comic Art	Dallas	January 14, 2021	Closed
Sports Cards	Dallas	January 28, 2021	December 7, 2020
European Comic Art	Dallas	March 13, 2021	January 14, 2021
Entertainment & Music Memorabilia	Dallas	March 20 – 21, 2021	January 20, 2021
Movie Posters	Dallas	March 27, 2021	February 2, 2021
Animation Art	Dallas	May 14, 2021	March 24, 2021
Comics & Comic Art	Dallas	April 1, 2021	February 9, 2021
HISTORICAL COLLECTIBLES	LOCATION	AUCTION DATES	CONSIGNMENT DEADLINE
Arms & Armor and Civil War & Militaria	Dallas	December 6, 2020	Closed
Americana and Political	Dallas	February 27 – 28, 2021	January 6, 2021
Historical Manuscripts	Dallas	May 19, 2021	March 29, 2021
Space Exploration	Dallas	May 21 – 22, 2021	March 30, 2021
Arms & Armor and Civil War & Militaria	Dallas	June 6, 2021	April 15, 2021
Rare Books	Dallas	June 9-10, 2021	April 19, 2021
LUXURY LIFESTYLE	LOCATION	AUCTION DATES	CONSIGNMENT DEADLINE
Luxury	Dallas	December 6, 2020	Closed
Fine Jewelry	Dallas	December 7, 2020	Closed
Timepieces	Dallas	December 8, 2020	Closed
Wine	Beverly Hills	December 11, 2020	Closed
Wine	Beverly Hills	March 12, 2021	January 19, 2021
Luxury Accessories	Dallas	May 2, 2021	February 25, 2021
Fine Jewelry	Dallas	May 3, 2021	February 16, 2021
Timepieces	Dallas	June 1, 2021	March 17, 2021

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Session 1 - BOB R. SIMPSON COLLECTION, PART III

(see separate catalog)

Wednesday, January 20 • 5:00 PM CT • Lots 3001–3277

Session 2

Thursday, January 21 • 12:00 PM CT • Lots 3278–3687

Session 3 - PARTRICK PLATINUM! (see separate catalog)

Thursday, January 21 • 5:00 PM CT • Lots 3900–3973

Session 4 - PLATINUM® NIGHT (see separate catalog)

Thursday, January 21 • 7:00 PM CT • Lots 3974–4156

Session 5

Friday, January 22 • 2:00 PM CT • Lots 4157–4525

Session 6

Friday, January 22 • 6:00 PM CT • Lots 4526–4915

ONLINE ONLY Session 7

(HERITAGELive!®, Internet, Fax, & Mail only Session)

Session 7

Sunday, January 24 • 2:00 PM CT • Lots 7001–7587

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Cataloged by: Mark Van Winkle, Chief Cataloger
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David Stone, John Sculley, Jacob Lipson, Brian Koller, Zeke Wischer

Global Locations



Worldwide Headquarters
2801 W. Airport Freeway
Dallas, Texas 75261-4127
NW Corner of Airport Freeway
& Valley View Lane
Phone
214-528-3500
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HERITAGE AUCTIONS

Dear Bidder,

Welcome to our new World Headquarters in Dallas! Although FUN cancelled January's Expo in Orlando, Heritage's full slate of auctions change only in their date and location. Heritage will go forward with the scheduled numismatic auctions here in Dallas, with the FUN auction sessions scheduled from January 20 through January 24.

Separate catalogs feature The Bob R. Simpson Collection and The Donald G. Partrick Collection, as well as the purple catalog for our traditional Platinum Night event. These three catalogs contain not only what is one of our strongest and most diverse lineups of rarities we have offered in recent memory, they include many legendary coins that have been unseen in numismatic circles for decades. **It has the potential to be one of the biggest Platinum Nights ever.**



Virtually every coin in a Heritage auction has a story to tell. To illustrate the point, we received the following comments about a Condition Census 1806 Knob 6 half eagle, certified MS65 PCGS. The consignor notes, "the coin was passed down through generations, apparently dating back to at least the late 1800s, when it was hidden away in the attic of a stately Victorian home in Ohio. The coin was tucked carefully within old paper, bearing a hand-scrawled instruction: "Only to be used for bread."

This catalog alone presents more than 1700 lots in our regular floor sessions and online offerings. While there is not room to tell the full story behind every coin, this is our opportunity to say a few words about our Featured Collections. We hope you will take a few minutes to read about them now.

Selections From The Oliver Jung Collection

A lifelong collector and entrepreneur of worldwide renown, Oliver Jung has assembled many significant collections, with a special attraction to the very finest examples of U.S. Type. The current consignment for FUN 2021 is small in number but clearly spectacular in quality – remarkably, all seven coins earn a place on our Platinum Night catalog cover:

- 1838 Liberty eagle, PR65 Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: "Colonel" Green-Farouk-Pittman.
- 1796 No Pole half cent, MS67 Red and Brown PCGS. The finest-known C-1, B-1 example.
- 1811 Wide Date half cent, C-1, B-1 MS66 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. The finest known.
- 1796 dime, JR-4, MS66+ PCGS. CAC. Finest of the variety, Ex: Stack-Price-Thomas-Morelan.
- 1811 Classic Head cent, S-287, B-1, MS65 Red PCGS. CAC. Ex: Beckwith-Pogue. Top Condition Census Coin.
- 1793 half cent, Cohen-3, MS65 Brown PCGS. CAC. Ex: Missouri Cabinet-Pogue.
- 1803 large cent, Small Date, Small Fraction, S-254, B-13, MS64 Red PCGS. Top of the Condition Census.





The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection

"The beginning of this collection was made by my father. He gave them to my mother and she gave them to me. As a boy I kept old coins and when I went away to school I left them with my mother, and after I finished college she gave them back to me ... There are two old purses or pocket books that I have placed with this collection of old coins. The larger of these purses was a purse that belonged to my father and in which

he kept his collection of old coins." Such is the detail and history of The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection, which was scrupulously documented throughout the 40 or so years when the collection was formed, primarily from the 1930s to the 1960s. Mr. McMillan was attracted to gold, both as coinage and in its raw form as nuggets and flakes. He was a type collector, too, with early copper and silver issues prominent in the collection. He liked to buy in quantity: "Double Eagles – Carson City, 25, dates range from 1874 to 1890, abt. 8 diff. dates, some duplicates @ \$67.50 ea." or "\$5 gold pieces, 60@ \$23.50 each – Dr. Jones." This consignment represents a portion of the collection, now certified by PCGS and entirely fresh to the market.



The Norman Tsacalis Collection

Colonial issues join early copper, silver, and gold type to form this all-Platinum Night collection. It includes a 1652 Pine Tree shilling certified MS65 NGC – perhaps the finest-known Noe-4, Ex: F.C.C. Boyd, Ford, and Partrick. A 1793 Sheldon-4 With Periods Chain cent grades AU53 PCGS in just its second public auction appearance. Flowing Hair and Draped Bust half dollars are all pre-1800 in collector grades, while the gold pieces include a 1796/5 BD-1 half eagle certified AU58 PCGS.

Norman Tsacalis is a retired entertainment industry CPA and Fortune 200 Global Chief Audit Executive who has traveled extensively over his 50-plus-year-career in finance. Norman's passion for collecting rare coins and currency began at an early age with input from his father who came to America from Kastoria, Macedonia, Greece (the homeland of Alexander the Great). Norman focused on collecting quality U.S. coins, Greek and Roman specimens, and US currency, all with great eye appeal, rarity, and historic significance. He also collects Qing Dynasty (1644 – 1912) Chinese snuff bottles, US stamps, Megalodon shark teeth, and William Henry knives. Norman is an avid photographer and enjoys traveling to exotic destinations while at the same time seeking rare and unique treasures to add to his collections.



The Monterey Bay Collection

This collection achieves what has proven to be a surprisingly daunting feat for silver dollar collectors – a complete date and mintmark Peace dollar set that grades exclusively Gem or better. The Monterey Bay Collection, entirely PCGS-certified, is the current seventh-finest PCGS Basic Registry Set of Peace dollars. A majority of the pieces are CAC endorsed, and nearly one half are Plus designated by PCGS. The quality represented in these coins is exceptional. The chief highlight of the collection is an important 1922 High Relief matte proof in PR64 CAC, a key subtype necessary for specialized collections. Other significant pieces in this offering include a Gem 1925-S – one of the most elusive dates at that grade level, a 1927-S in MS65+ CAC – a major conditional rarity, and a 1934-S in MS66 – one of the finest pieces certified of this date, which is the scarcest in the series in Mint State. Nearly every Peace dollar in The Monterey Bay Collection ranks among the finest collectible examples of each respective issue, or is very close to that ranking. The pieces offered here represent a prime "cherry-picking" opportunity for advanced Registry Set builders.



Selections from The Don Kutz Collection

A previous Heritage consignor and longtime client, Don Kutz writes: “Like many young collectors in the 1950s, I found filling the holes in blue Whitman albums exciting and rewarding. I liked Buffalo nickels — especially because of their toning and strike variations. As a young collector, I created a program to gather as many Buffalo nickels as I could. I announced to my friends and family that I would pay them 6 cents for every Buffalo nickel they brought me. I collected over 40 rolls of dated Buffalos. My collecting interests expanded in the summer of 1999, when I sold my Gem Buffalo set, which at the time was in the top 5 of all sets. Many of my Buffalos have migrated into today’s top-registered sets. I now enjoy the chase of coins with some pizzazz.” We are pleased to present Don’s current consignment, all gold dollars and Buffalo nickels, which include several Platinum Night coins, plus additional pieces in Sessions 2 and 6. Among them, we see a superb 1916 Buffalo nickel – PR68 PCGS, concentrically toned, tied for finest known.



The Prichard Collection

Silver dollars are the focus of The Prichard Collection, with a pair of Liberty gold pieces included for good measure. Grades are high and condition rarities are frequent within the Morgan dollar collection. We note an 1893-O dollar certified MS66 NGC (the finest at that service, Ex: Eliasberg), as well as a sharp 1884-S MS65 NGC, an ultimate condition rarity with just three examples known finer. The solitary proof Morgan in the consignment is a good one, a 1901 coin that grades PR67 NGC with rainbow toning, Ex: Jack Lee.



The Friel Collection

“Growing up in Massachusetts, I have fond memories of our frequent family trips to Cape Cod. Loading up the station wagon before one of these trips, I unearthed an interesting “rock” at the driveway edge. It looked perfectly flat on one side, just right to set a new rock-skipping record at the beach. Upon closer inspection I found it was a coin. My newfound treasure was a Great Britain quarter farthing dated 1749 – popular in Massachusetts during the colonial period, and possibly imported from a large 1750 Boston shipment on a ship named Mermaid. Researching the coin sparked my curiosity and prompted my grandfather to pull down an old tackle box from his attic with his coin collection. I was captivated upon seeing the older coin designs. Filling Whitman holders by date led to collecting by type, with my interest maturing to focus solely on early U.S. dollars by variety. I like the weightiness of the dollar coins and enjoy learning the techniques employed to make these hand engraved symbols of our infant nation. The early Mint produced dollars with interesting varieties such as the amateur die-cutter’s reverse, shooting or spidery stars, apostrophe S, crumbled I, AMERICA!, double collar, whisker chin, blundered date, off-centered bust, or – my favorite – the implausible, silver-plugged silver dollar. I hope others enjoy collecting these great symbols of our early nation as I have.”



This is quite the early dollar collection. It includes 83 silver dollars 1795-1803, all in ideal collector grades up to Choice XF. Numerous better varieties are seen, as well as pedigrees that include Miller, Reiver, Queller, Hesselgesser, and the Cardinal Collection. A quick count reveals at least five Silver Plug dollars in Session 5, while numerous early dollars appear in Sunday’s online session. Interested collectors should be sure to click on The Friel Collection link to view the entire set.



The Original 1915 Proof Set

Grading from PR65 PCGS to PR67 PCGS in sequential holders, this original 1915 proof set includes all denominations from cent to double eagle. The minor issues make up a single five-coin lot, while the gold pieces are individual lots. The 1915 quarter eagle grades PR67 PCGS, the half eagle PR66 PCGS, the rare eagle is certified PR66+ PCGS, and Saint-Gaudens double eagle grades PR65+ PCGS, a key to the series.

The Alan V. Weinberg Collection, Part IV

The Alan V. Weinberg Collection was formed over a period of 60 years, with all of Alan's coins and medals certified for the first time prior to their Heritage Auction appearances. This is our fourth installment from this exceptional, long-held collection. No aspect of the current consignment should escape the full attention of medal and token specialists, but we especially note these remarkable specimens:

- 1867 Cyrus W. Field Congressional Gold Award medal, Julian PE-10, MS62 NGC. A large, impressive gold medal weighing 27 ounces. It is the same medal originally presented to Field.
- Circa 1908 Thomas L. Elder, Coin Dealer store card. Struck in Silver. DeLorey-1. MS63 Prooflike NGC. Just six to 10 pieces were issued in silver.
- 1858-Dated Society of Colorado Pioneers Membership Badge and Ribbon, T. Payne Kennedy. Extremely Fine or better. Rare and important membership badge.



The Wabash Collection of Liberty Eagles, Part II

Scarce ten dollar gold from the 1860s and 1870s forms a second consignment from the Wabash Collection of Liberty Eagles. The 1871-CC grades XF45 ANACS, while the 1873 Closed 3 is certified XF40 NGC. Choice XF examples of the 1862-S, 1863-S, and 1866-S No Motto anchor the early-to-mid 1860s San Francisco tens. The 1870-CC grades Fine 12 NGC and is a Platinum Night representative.



The Black Horse Collection

Housed in consecutively serialized NGC holders, this seven-piece 1884 proof set from The Black Horse Collection grades PR65 or finer throughout the set except for the Morgan dollar, which is PR64 Cameo NGC. Eye appeal is excellent throughout the set, with several attractively toned coins.

Selections From The Casady Collection

California gold specialists will be drawn to this single-lot consignment from the always-popular Casady Collection. An 1851 Humbert fifty dollar gold piece with lettered edge, Kagin-2 variety, is certified MS61 NGC, and it is a challenging issue to locate in attractive Mint State. Bag marks are limited on this example, with clean edges and undamaged corners. Pleasing orange-gold toning deepens at the legends.



As has been our policy since March, 2020, all bidding will take place online and by phone. We do, however, look forward to the opportunity to schedule private viewing appointments for our friends who choose to make the trip to Dallas to view lots in person. In addition, HA.com, with more than 1.2 million members in 195 countries, provides industry-leading online capabilities for clients who wish to review material and execute bids through our HA.com website and mobile app. Additionally, our staff of over 25 expert numismatists stand ready to review and describe any coins and notes in which you have an interest.

We welcome your questions, and will do our utmost to provide candid and thoughtful advice about coins, notes, and virtually any kind of collectible. Our email addresses are below, if we can be of personal service to you.

Sincerely,



Greg Rohan
President
Greg@HA.com



Todd Imhof
Executive Vice-President
Todd@HA.com

Denomination Index

Early American Coins.....	3278-3292, 7001-7017
Half Cents	3293-3299, 7018-7020
Large Cents.....	3300-3334, 7021-7042
Small Cents.....	3335-3380, 7043-7072
Two Cent Pieces.....	3381-3386, 7073-7076
Three Cent Silver	3387-3391, 7077-7081
Three Cent Nickels	3392-3408, 7082-7085
Nickels	3409-3451, 7086-7101
Half Dimes.....	3452-3465, 7102-7109
Dimes.....	3466-3497, 7110-7129
Twenty Cent Pieces	3498-3504, 7130-7131
Quarters	3505-3565, 7132-7174
Half Dollars	3566-3685, 7175-7232
Silver Dollars.....	4157-4252, 4267-4407, 4458-4462, 7233-7277, 7295-7349, 7584
Trade Dollars	4253-4266, 7278-7294
Sacagawea Dollar.....	4408
Gold Dollars.....	4526-4555, 7350-7357
Quarter Eagles.....	4556-4612, 7358-7372
Three Dollar Pieces.....	4613-4621, 7373-7374
Half Eagles	4622-4673, 7375-7397
Eagles	4674-4733, 7398-7432
Double Eagles	4734-4866, 7433-7507
Territorial Gold	4867-4887, 7558-7568
Silver Commemoratives	4409-4417, 7508-7520
Gold Commemoratives.....	4418-4424, 7521-7525
Modern Issues.....	4425-4451, 7526-7557
Patterns.....	4888-4915, 7569-7577
Mint Sets and Proof Sets.....	3686-3687, 4468
Coins of Hawaii	4452-4457
Medals and Tokens.....	4478-4492, 7585-7587
Errors	4463-4467, 7578-7583
Ingots	4469-4477
Hobo Nickels.....	4493-4525

SESSION TWO

COLONIALS

1662 Oak Tree Twopence, MS62
Noe-34, Among Finest Known



- 3278** 1662 Oak Tree Twopence, Large 2, MS62 NGC. Noe-34, W-240, Salmon 1-B, R.5. 10.9 gn. The lengthy horizontal die crack left of the 1 in the date distinguishes Noe-34 from Noe-32 and Noe-33. All three varieties were struck from the same die pair. A well-centered example with undisturbed gunmetal-gray surfaces. The tree is intricately brought up, and all letters are crisp and complete. Mildly wavy, as made. A desirable example of the smallest Massachusetts silver denomination, which carries a date ten years later than the threepence, sixpence, and shilling introduced in 1652. Listed on page 40 of the 2021 *Guide Book*. Census: 1 in 62, 2 finer (10/20).
Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2009), lot 3532; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/2015), lot 3733.
NGC ID# 2ARE, PCGS# 45356 Base PCGS# 17

1652 Pine Tree Sixpence, VF25
Noe-33a, W-670



- 3279** 1652 Pine Tree Sixpence, Pellets at Trunk, VF25 NGC. Noe-33a, W-670, Salmon 2*-B, R.5. The Pine Tree sixpence coins from the Noe-33 dies are known with the obverse off-center, or with the obverse properly centered as on this example. Most examples of this die marriage have the obverse off-center, while those with a properly centered obverse are much rarer. Nearly all examples of Noe-33a, like this example, have the tops of the legends off the flan. The surfaces are pleasing deep gray with hints of pale blue, and lighter silver devices. Aside from a small mark in the right obverse field, the surfaces are exceptional for the grade and age of this important American colonial silver coin. Listed on page 41 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.
NGC ID# 2ARS, PCGS# 45367 Base PCGS# 22

1652 Pine Tree Shilling, VF25
Small Planchet, Rare Noe-25



- 3280** 1652 Pine Tree Shilling, Small Planchet, VF25 PCGS. Noe-25, W-890, Salmon 8-E, R.5. The usual die state with cracks through the D in AN DO, and one chip each below the 6 in the date and the X in XII. All legends are intact on this better variety example. The lavender fields are evenly microgranular, and contrast with the pearl-gray high points. Well defined for the grade save for the dentils above the E in NEW, opposite a roundish obverse area with olive-gray toning. The obverse displays a few thin marks and a small depression at 9:30. Listed on page 41 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.
NGC ID# 2ARZ, PCGS# 24

**1787 Massachusetts Cent, MS63+ Brown
Ryder 3-G, Nicely Struck**



- 3281** 1787 Massachusetts Cent, Arrows Left, R. 3-G, W-6090, R.3, MS63+ Brown NGC. Ryder 3-G can be immediately attributed by the die lump above the Indian's left (facing) elbow. The obverse is mostly medium brown with peripheral hints of golden-brown. The reverse is primarily peach-gold though blushes of deeper toning are also present. A nicely struck and virtually unabraded representative of the popular state coinage type. Listed on page 63 of the 2021 *Guide Book*. For all 1787 Massachusetts cent varieties, Census: 4 in 63 (1 in 63+) Brown, 7 finer (12/20). PCGS# 688947 Base PCGS# 302

**1788 Massachusetts Half Cent, MS63 Brown
Ryder 1-B, An Ideal Type Piece**



- 3283** 1788 Massachusetts Half Cent, R. 1-B, W-6010, R.2, MS63 Brown PCGS. Massachusetts cents and half cents were coined in 1787 and 1788. Several varieties of 1787 half cents are known, while just two varieties are identified for the 1788 half cents. One of those, Ryder 1-A, is scarce, and the other, Ryder 1-B as offered here, is plentiful. This Select Mint State piece features a bold strike, full cartwheel luster, and satiny chocolate-brown surfaces. A delightful example for the one-a-year collector. Listed on page 63 of the 2021 *Guide Book*. Population: 8 in 63 Brown, 18 finer (11/20). PCGS# 688348 Base PCGS# 308

**1787 Massachusetts Cent, MS62 Brown
Ryder 4-D, Bowed Head
Tied for Third Finest Known**



- 3282** 1787 Massachusetts Cent, Arrows Left, Bowed Head, R. 4-D, W-6110, High R.3, MS62 Brown PCGS. The head of the native American on the obverse appears to have his head bowed. With a population of 200 to 250 coins, the Ryder 4-D is scarce but not particularly rare ... unless it grades Mint State. We have located just three Mint State pieces in ours and Stack's Bowers' online archives. The present example is a fourth Mint State piece. A lovely example, this copper combined reddish-tan, chocolate-brown, and delicate steel-blue toning on both sides with a bold strike. A few trivial marks at the upper right obverse will aid in tracking this piece among past auction appearances. Population: 4 in 62 Brown, 12 finer (12/20), the data for all 1787 Massachusetts cent varieties combined. Listed on page 63 of the 2021 *Guide Book*. PCGS# 688949 Base PCGS# 302

**1786 Maris 12-G New Jersey Copper, VF30
Date Under Plow, No Coulter**



- 3284** 1786 New Jersey Copper, Date Under Plow, No Coulter, M. 12-G, W-4790, R.4, VF30 PCGS. The New Jersey copper series includes 14 die varieties of the 1786 Coulterless type, and all are scarce or rare. Maris 12-G, the variety offered here, is the most plentiful die pair of the type with a population estimated between 33 and 64 pieces, per the second edition of the *Whitman Encyclopedia of Colonial and Early American Coins*. It is thought that less than 300 pieces survive for all 14 varieties of the No Coulter type. This two-tone piece has light tan devices and deep steel fields that exhibit slight roughness. Scattered marks are evident on the devices of this nicely centered example. Listed on page 73 of the 2021 *Guide Book*. PCGS# 767871 Base PCGS# 494

1783 Nova Constellatio, MS64 Brown
Crosby 3-C, Blunt Rays
Tied for Finest at NGC



- 3285** 1783 Nova Constellatio Copper, Blunt Rays, Crosby 3-C, W-1865, R.3, MS64 Brown NGC. Crosby 3-C is the sole 1783 Blunt Rays die variety. It is moderately scarcer than its Pointed Rays counterpart. The usual die state with a break joining the ER in LIBERTAS, and a diagonal crack to the rim from the club symbol near 12 o'clock. This Choice copper exhibits a small rectangular flan flaw above the S in US, but is otherwise ideal. The rich sea-green and lavender toning cedes to golden-brown across the central reverse. The glossy and essentially unabraded surfaces are well struck. The Nova Constellatio coppers were struck in Birmingham, England. They circulated in New England, and many served as hosts for New Jersey coppers. Listed on page 56 of the 2021 *Guide Book*. Census: 2 in 64 Brown, 0 finer (12/20). PCGS# 45402 Base PCGS# 807

1787 Fugio Cent, MS64 Brown
UNITED STATES, Cinquefoils
Newman 8-B, Much Remaining Red



- 3286** 1787 Fugio Cent, UNITED STATES, 4 Cinquefoils, MS64 Brown PCGS. N. 8-B, W-6740, R.3. Substantial brick-red accompanies the legends and design elements of this unabraded and original Choice cent. The reverse exhibits bold clash marks, and each side displays narrow flan flaws, all as produced. Struck from misaligned dies, with softness on the right-side borders, though the remainder of the coin is sharp. Newman 8-B is one of the die pairings from the Bank of New York holdings, though seen less often than the 'X' reverse examples. Listed on page 89 of the 2021 *Guide Book*. Population: 33 in 64 (2 in 64+) Brown, 12 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 2B8F, PCGS# 889

(1795) Washington Penny, MS65 Red and Brown
Liberty and Security, Plain Rims, Baker-30



- 3287** (1795) Washington Liberty & Security Penny, Plain Rims, MS65 Red and Brown PCGS. Baker-30, W-11050, Musante GW-45, R.2. The well-made Liberty and Security token was struck in England as a variety for British Condor token collectors. Examples did reach America and circulated there, confirmed by pieces recovered from the ground. This is a lovely mahogany-brown Gem with steel-blue high points. Nicely struck and free from detrimental spots or marks. The lettered edge variety is presumed, since the edge is obscured by the holder. The edge ridges and depressions are as made, and usual for Baker-30. Certified in a green label holder. Listed on page 86 of the 2021 *Guide Book*. Population: 4 in 65 Red and Brown, 1 as 66 Brown, 4 as 65 Red (11/20). NGC ID# 2B7V, PCGS# 768
-

1820 North West Company Token, VF20
Rare Copper Impression
Breen-1084, W-9252



- 3288** 1820 North West, Copper, VF20 PCGS. CAC. Breen-1084, W-9252, Low R.7. Popular thought or numismatic tradition suggests that these tokens, featuring the profile of newly crowned King George IV, were coined by John Walker and Co. of Birmingham, England. The worn state of nearly all survivors suggests that they were used in the Pacific North West, trading with native Americans for beaver pelts, one token per pelt. Examples in brass are plentiful, while those in copper are rare. This piece is holed at 12 o'clock, as are nearly all surviving examples. The surfaces are rich steel-brown with myriad handling marks, none of consequence. Population: 3 in 20, 3 finer (11/20). Listed on page 80 of the 2021 *Guide Book*. PCGS# 956 Base PCGS# 662
-

**J.A. Bolen's Bar Cent Copy, MS64
Silver, W-14220, Extremely Rare**



- 3289** (Circa 1862) Bar Copper, J.A. Bolen Facsimile, Silver, MS64 NGC. Kenney-1, M. JAB-2, W-14220, R.7. Bolen's Bar cent copy in silver is much rarer than the original circa-1785 copper Bar cent. Bolen struck his copy in other alloys as well: copper examples are very scarce, while brass, white metal, and German silver pieces are extremely rare. Bolen is one of the most widely collected 19th century private mint engravers. This silver representative is evenly struck and unblemished with tan-brown centers and steel-gray margins. Struck several degrees off center toward 4:30, as seen on most pieces, likely due to a miscalibrated feeder finger.

**Libertas Americana Medal, AU Details
Copper, Betts-615**



- 3290** "1781" Libertas Americana Medal, Copper — Tooled — NGC Details. AU. Loubat-14, Betts-615. Original dies. The Libertas Americana is the most famous American medal, even though it was struck at the Paris Mint in France. Founding father Benjamin Franklin played an important role in its design and issue. This is a chocolate-brown example that shows only a trace of wear on the high points of Liberty's hair. What appears to be a diagonal die crack extends downward from the rim through the LI in LIBERTY to the bust tip. The rim break below the 4 in the date is usual for Betts-615. A subtle curved ridge is noted near LIBERTAS, but no tooling is readily evident.

**Libertas Americana Medal, AU Details
Copper, Iconic Betts-615**



- 3291** (1782) Libertas Americana Medal, Copper — Burnished — NGC Details. AU. Loubat-14, Betts-615. The famous medal variety that inspired the Liberty Cap half cent and cent designs. Struck at the Paris Mint at the behest of Benjamin Franklin. His March 1782 letter to Robert Livingston described the motifs: America as the infant Hercules strangling two snakes, while France as Minerva defends the new nation. The hostile British lion is not described in Franklin's letter, but appears in the finished design. The iconic Betts-615 is ranked #1 in Jaeger and Bowers' *100 Greatest American Medals and Tokens*. About 100 to 125 copper examples are known today, along with 20 to 30 silver examples and a single white metal impression. The present piece shows light wear on the hair above the ear, and the olive-brown surfaces are mildly bright from a long-ago wipe.

1781 Libertas Americana Medal
Betts-615, MS61 Brown
The Greatest American Medal



- 3292** (1781) Libertas Americana Medal, Copper, MS61 Brown NGC. CAC. Betts-615, Loubat-14. Conceptualized by Benjamin Franklin and designed by Augustin Dupré, the Libertas Americana medal was struck in France, yet holds the number one spot in *100 Greatest American Medals and Tokens*, by Katherine Jaeger and Q. David Bowers. The obverse depicts a head of Liberty beneath the motto LIBERTAS AMERICANA, with the July 4, 1776 date below. The reverse displays Minerva, the Roman goddess of wisdom and war, defending the infant United States from Britain. The legend, NON SINE DIIS ANIMOSUS INFANS, translates to “Not without the gods is the infant courageous.” The two dates in exergue represent the British surrendering at Saratoga on October 17, 1777, and at Yorktown on October 19, 1781. This lovely chestnut-brown example has satin luster and bold design definition, exhibiting blue and violet overtones. Trivial contact marks limit the grade.
Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2017), lot 5513.

HALF CENTS

1795 Half Cent, Near-Mint
C-1, Lettered Edge, With Pole



- 3293** 1795 Lettered Edge, C-1, B-1, R.2, AU58 PCGS. Manley Die State 1.0. An impressive Borderline Uncirculated early copper type coin. Tan-brown luster accompanies design elements. The high points and open fields are gunmetal-gray. No spots are present, and the sole mentionable contact is a thin line above the AL in HALF, and a second line near the left base of Liberty's neck. 1795 half cents are known with or without a pole, and with or without edge lettering. Cohen-1 has a pole and a lettered edge. C-5 and C-6 are the only other varieties that use a letter I punch for the 1 in the date, and since those are No Pole varieties, they are readily distinguished from C-1. C-1 receives a separate *Guide Book* listing, since the other collectible lettered edge variety, C-2a, has a punctuated date. The extremely rare C-6c has a lettered edge but lacks a pole. Our EAC grade XF45.
From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.
NGC ID# 2224, PCGS# 35067 Base PCGS# 1009

**1802/0 Half Cent, AG3
C-1, Reverse of 1800
Draped Bust Key**



- 3294** 1802/0 Reverse of 1800, C-1, B-1, R.6, AG3 PCGS. Ex: Furnace Run Collection. The 1802/0 Reverse of 1800 is, by a country mile, the key to a complete *Guide Book* variety collection of Draped Bust half cents. PCGS estimates only 25 examples are known. Manley writes, "all known specimens are in low grades, the finest grading barely Very Fine." The present About Good example has fully readable legends, with the exception of OF AM. The portrait is nicely outlined and the eye is clear. Most of the wreath is bold, save for the upper right portion. The deep walnut-brown surfaces display hints of brick-red patina near the profile, wreath knot, and STA in STATES. The surfaces are evenly microgranular. A loupe reveals one tick each on the forehead and cheekbone, and a trio of slender marks on the right obverse. The Furnace Run Collection Registry Set of half cents by Cohen variety is ranked all-time fourth-finest at PCGS. Our EAC Grade AG3.
NGC ID# 222C, PCGS# 35122 Base PCGS# 1054

**1809 C-4, B-1 Half Cent, MS63 Brown
'Circle in O' Variety**



- 3295** 1809 Small o Inside O, C-4, B-1, R.3, MS63 Brown PCGS. Popularly called the "Circle in O" variety, this 1809 half cent has the 0 in the date repunched over a smaller 0. Walter Breen considered this the first minted die marriage of 1809 and this important early die state piece is one of the first Classic Head half cents coined in Philadelphia. Stars 3, 6, and 10 show evidence of repunching that meets Walter Breen's description of Die State I that he calls "Extremely Rare." This piece has full cartwheel luster with olive-brown surfaces and a circular area of steel-brown toning on the obverse. Our EAC grade MS60. Population: 1 in 63 Brown, 2 finer (11/20).
PCGS# 35230 Base PCGS# 1129

**1809 C-6 Half Cent, AU55
Double Struck, Two Dates**



- 3296** 1809 C-6, B-6, R.1 — Double Struck — AU55 NGC. The first strike was normal, but the coin was struck a second time, 35% off center toward 1 o'clock, at 1 o'clock relative to the first strike. Both dates are fully present. UNITED STATES also appears twice. HALF CENT and LIBERTY appear once, and OF AMERICA is absent, as are the right-side stars. This dramatic mint error is primarily lavender-brown, with a blush of golden-brown on the left field of the second strike. Our EAC grade XF40.

PROOF HALF CENTS

1833 C-1, B-1 Half Cent, PR62 Brown
Breen's Die State III



- 3297** 1833 PR62 Brown PCGS. C-1, B-1, R.5. Breen Die State III. A faint die crack connects stars 4 through 6, and a single set of clash marks appears on the reverse. The 1833 half cent presents one of the great challenges in the field. Walter Breen recorded proofs from his Die States I through IV and circulation strikes from Die States IV through VII. In his *Encyclopedia of United States Half Cents*, Breen wrote: "At least fifty proofs survive, many in fiery red. These may have been made in large quantities to celebrate the opening of the new Mint, which commenced in January, 1833." PCGS Coin Facts records 20 different examples in their Condition Census and reports a mintage of 30, an arbitrary figure. In the PCGS Population Report, they state that 30 or 40 are known. This example has reflective fields and sharp design motifs. The surfaces exhibit attractive medium brown patina with icy blue overtones. The eye appeal surpasses the numerical grade that is limited due to faint hairlines. Our EAC grade PR60. Population: 3 in PR62 Brown, 19 finer with the Brown designation (12/20). NGC ID# E6TE, PCGS# 1198

1840 Half Cent, PR63+ Brown
Original B-1 Example



- 3298** 1840 Original PR63+ Brown NGC. B-1, R.5. Original 1840 B-1 half cents feature Large Berries on the reverse and, according to Walter Breen's 1988 *Complete Encyclopedia*, were struck on planchets that were "experimentally reeded on edge before insertion into the plain-edge collar (reason unknown): a condition discovered by Richard Picker." About 15 to 20 Originals exist. This high-end Select proof features glossy brown surfaces with steel-blue and reddish-violet accents. Definition is razor-sharp, save for the lower obverse and upper reverse dentils. Small contact marks are largely limited to the head side. Our EAC grade PR60. NGC ID# 26Z4, PCGS# 1248

**1844 Half Cent, PR65+ Red and Brown
B-3, Second Restrike**



- 3299** 1844 Restrike PR65+ Red and Brown PCGS. B-3, R.6. For the 1844, original proofs tend to be more available than restrikes, although PCGS estimates 15 to 20 pieces extant for each. B-3 is the second restrike, identified by small berries and die lines from the dentils near RICA. The very rare B-2 also has small berries, but shows doubling on the T in CENT. Originals have large berries. The present second restrike proof is sharply struck and nicely mirrored with unblemished surfaces. The obverse is fire-red and powder-blue with hints of lilac toning. The reverse has magenta patina with aquamarine and orange undertones. Our EAC grade PR63. NGC ID# 26ZB, PCGS# 1276

LARGE CENTS

- 3300** 1793 Chain, AMERICA, S-2, B-2, High R.4 — Heavily Corroded, Damaged, Cleaned — ANACS. VF20 Details. The Chain cent was the first type coin struck by the fledgling U.S. Mint. The design was criticized, and within months it was replaced by the Wreath cent. Most Chain cents are well worn and have problems. The present steel-gray and russet-red example is sharper than most survivors. All legends are clear, the chain is bold, and the portrait shows some inner detail. The surfaces are granular but surprisingly unmarked, save for a depression above the E in AMERICA. Our EAC grade AG3.
From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.
NGC ID# 223F, PCGS# 35435 Base PCGS# 1341

**1793 Chain Cent, VF30 Details
AMERICA, Very Scarce Sheldon-2**



- 3301** 1793 Chain, AMERICA, S-2, B-2, High R.4 — Fields Tooled, Corroded, Burnished — ANACS. VF30 Details. A well-detailed example of the Chain cent, the first and rarest large cent design type. All legends are sharp, and Liberty's hair shows inner definition. The steel-gray surfaces have been burnished to remove granularity, and the obverse field displays wispy hairlines. Still a desirable representative of the challenging first-year type. Sheldon-2 is scarcest among the four collectible Chain cent varieties, S-1 through S-4. A fifth variety, NC-1, is out of reach for most collectors, since only three survivors are known from that marriage. Our EAC grade VG8. NGC ID# 223F, PCGS# 35435 Base PCGS# 1341

**1793 Cent, XF Details
S-5, Vine and Bars Edge
Scarce Wreath Die Variety**



- 3302** 1793 Wreath, Vine and Bars Edge, S-5, B-6, R.4 — Rim Damage — NGC Details. XF. Ex: Oscar Pearl Collection. An evenly detailed chocolate-brown example with powder-blue toning in protected areas. A rim knock on the obverse at 11 o'clock corresponds to the NGC notation, and a second small rim nick is on the reverse at 3 o'clock. The obverse displays a couple of moderate mint-made flan striations, but field marks are surprisingly absent. Granularity is limited to a small area west of the L in LIBERTY. The holder pedigrees to coin to the Pearl Collection, but this coin was absent from Abe Kosoff's 1944 fixed price list. Our EAC grade Fine 12.

1793 Wreath Cent, AU Details
Vine and Bars Edge, S-6
Sharp First Year Type Coin



- 3303** 1793 Wreath, Vine and Bars Edge, S-6, B-7, R.3 — Cleaned — NGC Details. AU. An early die state of Crosby's "Sprung Die," with only a faint bulge on the left obverse field. The B in LIBERTY is entered low, and the ER in AMERICA is much too wide. The wreath ribbon is exceptionally heavy. This lightly circulated example exhibits mildly glossy chocolate-brown surfaces. Impressively free from marks, with only a small nick on the cheek and a couple of tiny ticks on the reverse periphery. Lightly granular along the obverse margin. A sharply defined candidate for an advanced early type collection. Our EAC grade VF20.

1793 Wreath Cent, XF Details
S-8, Vine and Bars Edge
Well-Defined Early Type Coin



- 3304** 1793 Wreath, Vine and Bars Edge, S-8, B-13, R.3 — Corrosion — NGC Details. XF. The Wreath cent is a first-year, single-year type, struck briefly between the Chain and Liberty Cap types. Low-grade examples are always available for a price, but nicely defined Wreath cents are very scarce. The present evenly defined representative exhibits full dentilation, and all legends are sharp aside from a somewhat faint N in ONE. The mahogany-brown and apple-green surfaces exhibit fine pitting, but marks are relatively few. Only a thin line through the upper trailing hair curls is worthy of comment. Our EAC grade Fine 15.

1793 Wreath Cent, VG10
S-9, Vine and Bars Edge



- 3305** 1793 Wreath, Vine and Bars Edge, S-9, B-12, R.2, VG10 PCGS. This widely collected variety features a horizontal twig beneath the three leaves, and a Tall 7 in the date. Liberty's three lowest hair locks are close to the border. The reverse has a large, kidney-shaped bow. While the reverse is granular, the obverse is comparatively smooth with a nearly full date and sharp LIBERTY. Substantial wear is the sole grade-determining obverse factor, since there are no distracting marks. The reverse is less-smooth, but the elements are well-defined for the grade. Olive-brown and steel color adds appeal. Our EAC grade VG8.
NGC ID# 223H, PCGS# 35459 Base PCGS# 1347

1793 Wreath Cent, XF Sharpness
S-9, Vine and Bars Edge



- 3306** 1793 Wreath, Vine and Bars Edge, S-9, B-12, R.2 — Environmental Damage — NGC Details. XF. Breen Die State VIII with heavy jagged cracks through the R and second A in AMERICA. An impressive example of this fleeting introductory year type. The legends are sharp, as are most of the dentils. The golden-brown and olive surfaces are generally pleasing, though a moderately granular area near the AM in AMERICA accounts for the NGC disclaimer. Minor build-up accompanies LIBERTY. Much nicer than the usual Wreath cent, and certain to be contested during its turn at the podium. Our EAC grade Fine 15.

1793 Wreath Cent, XF40
S-11c, Lettered Edge
Well Defined, Smooth Surfaces



- 3307** 1793 Wreath, Lettered Edge, S-11c, B-16c, Low R.3, XF40 NGC. Ex: Jerome Kern Collection. A chocolate-brown example that boasts substantial fine detail within Liberty's hair. Breen wrote concerning S-11, "often found on defective planchets," and the present lot shows narrow laminations near the first A in AMERICA, and from the rim near the D in UNITED, to the field above ONE. We also note a moderate rim knock above the Y in LIBERTY, and an area of lightly granular surface near the TES in STATES. Overall, the surfaces are surprisingly free from contact, with the obverse particularly attractive. Struck during the first year of coinage at the U.S. Mint, during the administration of our first President, George Washington, whose residence was within blocks of the fledgling facility. Our EAC grade VF20.
Ex: Jerome David Kern / Golden Jubilee Sale (B. Max Mehl, 5/1950), lot 2321.
NGC ID# 223J, PCGS# 35477 Base PCGS# 1350

1793 Liberty Cap Cent, Fair 2
S-13, Rare First-Year Type Coin



- 3308** 1793 Liberty Cap, S-13, B-20, Low R.4, Fair 2 PCGS. Early copper specialists are well aware that among the three major types of 1793 cents, the Liberty Cap is rarest. Most survivors are well worn and exhibit problems, such as corrosion or cleaning. This lavender-brown representative has a full date and a clear LIBERTY. Liberty's bust and cap are nicely outlined, save for the neck curls. The lower half of the wreath is clear, as are portions of STATES and AMERICA. The surfaces are moderately granular, and the portrait is somewhat glossy. Our EAC grade Fair 2.
NGC ID# 223L, PCGS# 35489 Base PCGS# 1359

1793 Liberty Cap Cent, Good 6
S-13, Elusive First Year Type Coin



- 3309** 1793 Liberty Cap, S-13, B-20, Low R.4, Good 6 PCGS. The 1793 Liberty Cap cent is rarer than the preceding Chain and Wreath types. It is also more difficult to find examples in better grades. The present Good 6 example provides a collectible entry into this challenging issue. All legends are readable, and only CENT is faint. The date is sharp. Dentils are present near LIBERTY and the date, which makes attribution a simple task. The devices are well outlined. Protected areas are steel-gray, while the high points and open obverse field are tan-brown. The surfaces are lightly to moderately granular, as is customary for the given grade. Marks are surprisingly minimal. We only note a minor rim knock at 4 o'clock as an identifier. Our EAC grade Good 5. NGC ID# 223L, PCGS# 35489 Base PCGS# 1359

1793 Liberty Cap Cent, VF Details
S-13, Bold Peripheral Definition



- 3310** 1793 Liberty Cap, S-13, B-20, Low R.4 — Obverse Scratched — NGC Details. VF. The Liberty Cap design is rarest among the three 1793 cent types, and is also conditionally rarest. Sharp examples are seldom encountered. The present example has XF sharpness throughout the borders, but the centers are lightly brought up. The lavender-brown surfaces are lightly granular, as often seen for the variety. Marks are surprisingly few, save for a couple of unobtrusive thin marks on Liberty's forehead. Among the six die marriages for the 1793 Liberty Cap, S-13 is seen most often. It is typically attributed by the spacing of the legends. For example, the RT in LIBERTY is much closer than TY. On the reverse, the ATE in STATES is very widely spaced. Our EAC grade VG8.

1793 Liberty Cap Cent, VG Details
S-14, Rare First-Year Type



3311 1793 Liberty Cap, S-14, B-17, Low R.5 — Plugged — PCGS Genuine. VG Details. The bold bisecting die crack between the E in LIBERTY and the 3 in the date is diagnostic for Sheldon-14, one of the few marriages of the rare 1793 Liberty Cap cent. Although designated as VG details by PCGS, the coin appears sharper than that, with complete border beading except where affected by a crudely repaired plug. The hole was above the bust tip. The hole was filled, and the bust tip was re-engraved, with evidence of smoothing on the field near the bust tip, and also on the rim above OF. The cobalt-blue surfaces are evenly granular, and the N in ONE has a white coating. Still a fairly sharp example of the rarest 1793 cent type. Our EAC grade Fair 2.

From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.

1793 Liberty Cap, Good 6
Rare Sheldon-16



3312 1793 Liberty Cap, S-16, B-19, R.6, Good 6 PCGS. Ex: Mervis. The E and T in LIBERTY are entered low, and leaf tips touch at the top of the wreath. The 1793 Liberty Cap cent is rare in all grades and varieties, but S-16 is third-rarest among the six die marriages, behind only S-15 and the non-collectible NC-6. The present cent has readable legends, with a bold fraction, LIBERTY, UNITED, and ONE CENT. The date and STATES OF AME are faint but can mostly be discerned. The bust is nicely outlined and the wreath is complete. Dentils are partly present on the obverse near 12 o'clock and the reverse near 6 o'clock. There are no mentionable marks though the coin has a slight bend. Portions of the reverse periphery are lightly granular, and the obverse displays a few blushes of ruby-red patina. Overall, a desirable representative of a highly challenging Sheldon variety. Our EAC Grade Good 4.

Ex: *Stack's* (6/1991), lot 1568; *David Palmer*; *San Diego Cookie Jar Collection*; *Chris Victor-McCawley*; *Shawn Yancey*; *Adam Mervis Large Cent Collection / FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2014)*, lot 2426. NGC ID# 223L, PCGS# 35498 Base PCGS# 1359

1794 Head of 1794 Cent, XF40
S-22, 'Mounds' Variety



- 3313** 1794 Head of 1794, S-22, B-6, R.1, XF40 NGC. Breen Die State VII. The well-known "Mounds" variety, attributable at a glance by the sizeable raised area (caused by a sinking reverse die) on the wreath above the NE in ONE. An attractive representative with only a single consequential mark, a line below the F in OF. Liberty's neck has a series of tiny flan flaws, but there are no spots. Struck a few degrees off center toward 6 o'clock. Our EAC grade Fine 15. NGC ID# 223P, PCGS# 35531 Base PCGS# 901374

1794 Cent, Choice AU
Head of 1794, Sheldon-26
Attractive Type Coin



- 3314** 1794 Head of 1794, S-26, B-16, R.2, AU55 NGC. Breen Die State IV with a die chip over the I in AMERICA. The reverse is prominently clashed, and bold radial crack passes through the E in STATES. A splendid Liberty Cap type coin. Golden-brown fields accompany medium brown high points. The curls and the tip of the nose display minor wear. The eye appeal is excellent, since there are no consequential marks or spots. Only the O in ONE is lightly brought up. The sole identifier is a slight mark on the rim between the IB in LIBERTY. An important example of David Proskey's "Severed Hairs" variety, so named because obverse die was partially lapped, removing portions of Liberty's neck curls. Our EAC grade VF35. NGC ID# 223P, PCGS# 35543 Base PCGS# 901374

1794 S-26 Cent, Near-Mint
Head of 1794, Impressive Type Coin



- 3315** 1794 Head of 1794, S-26, B-16, R.2, AU58 NGC. Ex: Williams Collection. Breen Die State VII with a clashed reverse and heavy radial cracks through the E and first S in STATES. An exemplary Borderline Uncirculated representative of the popular Liberty Cap type. Brick-red color is extensive, though high points have mellowed to light steel-gray. Remarkably devoid of contact and carbon. Sheldon-26 is not a rarity in well circulated grades, but examples of the present quality are indeed rare. The quadruple dentil on the obverse at 9 o'clock is insufficient to attribute S-26, since the obverse die had several mates. The reverse die for S-26 struck only that variety, which can almost always be identified by a vertical crack through the E in STATES. The Williams pedigree suggests that the present coin was lot #27 in Kagin's November 1950 auction of the Charles M. Williams Collection. Our EAC grade XF45.
NGC ID# 223P, PCGS# 35543 Base PCGS# 901374

1794 S-28, B-10 Cent, AU55
Sharply Struck



- 3316** 1794 Head of 1794, S-28, B-10, R.2, AU55 PCGS. This Choice AU 1794 Liberty Cap large cent is known as the since there is just one leaf outside the right branch of the wreath below the letter I in AMERICA. On all other reverse dies, there are two leaves at that location. This piece is sharply struck with pleasing chocolate-brown surfaces. Our EAC grade XF45.
NGC ID# 223P, PCGS# 35549 Base PCGS# 901374

**1794 Liberty Cap Cent, MS60 Brown
S-31, Head of 1794
Mark-Free Surfaces**



- 3317 1794 Head of 1794, S-31, B-13, R.1, MS60 Brown NGC.** A richly detailed specimen of Maris' "Marred Field" variety, named after the die lump behind Liberty's third neck curl. The reverse of S-31 has the longest fraction bar of any Liberty Cap die variety. The oversized wreath knot provides another identifier. This evenly struck coin has a predominantly mahogany-brown obverse. The reverse displays distributed freckles of gunmetal-gray toning, although golden-brown is also present. Marks are practically absent, and there are no planchet detractors. Only a small percentage of early copper collectors own a Mint State 1794 cent, but the present lot provides that opportunity at an affordable cost. Our EAC grade AU50.
NGC ID# 223P, PCGS# 35558 Base PCGS# 901374

**1794 Head of 1794 Cent, AU Details
Very Scarce Sheldon-42**



- 3318 1794 Head of 1794, S-42, B-29, R.4 — Environmental Damage — PCGS Genuine. AU Details.** Breen Die State II, clashed on the field northeast of the cap. A bold example of the scarce Sheldon-42, which has the obverse of S-41 and the reverse of S-43. Both of those marriages are more available than S-42. A sharp example that shows only light wear on Liberty's hair near the ear. A majority of the coin is mahogany-brown, though areas of slightly granular steel-gray surface accompanies design recesses. The obverse is surprisingly unmarked. The reverse has a flan flaw on the wreath near the M in AMERICA, and a minor rim bump at 2:30. Our EAC grade VF25.

**1794 Head of 1794 Cent, Good 4
Very Rare Sheldon-53**



- 3319 1794 Head of 1794, S-53, B-45, R.6, Good 4 PCGS.** Those who attempt to complete a collection of 1794 cents by Sheldon variety, S-17 through S-72, soon learn that S-53 is a stopper. Only S-37 is clearly rarer, if the 11 NC (non-collectible) marriages are excluded. The present lot provides an important opportunity to the variety specialist. The Liberty bust and is well outlined. LIBERTY and the date are sharp. ONE CENT, UNITED, and the fraction are clear. STATES OF AMERICA is faint. The mauve surfaces are evenly microgranular. Only lightly abraded, with a slight reverse rim bump at 4 o'clock noted as an identifier. Our EAC grade AG3.
NGC ID# 223P, PCGS# 35621 Base PCGS# 901374

1794 Cent, AU Sharpness
Head of 1794, Sheldon-61
Ex: Oscar Pearl



- 3320** 1794 Head of 1794, S-61, B-53, R.4 — Environmental Damage — NGC Details. AU. Ex: Oscar Pearl Collection. Breen Die State III with prominent clash marks. A boldly defined example that displays consistent deep brown toning and generally pleasing surfaces. Lightly granular, and more attractive than implied by the NGC notation. Marks are mostly inconsequential, though we note a moderate edge knock at 12 o'clock. Our EAC grade VF25.
Ex: Oscar Pearl Collection; Numismatic Gallery Fixed Price List, 1944, lot 53 for \$40.

1794 Cent, Choice XF
S-71, Head of 1795
Ex: Pearl Collection



- 3321** 1794 Head of 1795, S-71, B-63, R.2, XF45 NGC. Ex: Oscar Pearl Collection. A distinctive die marriage, due to the clash marks near Liberty's chin and the parallel die lines near her eye. A light crack connects the tops of LIBE. A sharp example with abundant mahogany-brown color. The high points are olive-brown. Inoffensively abraded overall, though we note a tick between the NE in ONE, and an obverse rim knock above the I in LIBERTY. Our EAC grade VF30.
Ex: Oscar J. Pearl Collection; Numismatic Gallery Fixed Price List, 1944, lot 83, for \$22.
NGC ID# 223R, PCGS# 35696 Base PCGS# 1365

1795 Cent, Choice XF
Plain Edge, S-76b
Liberty Cap Type Coin



- 3322** 1795 Plain Edge, S-76b, B-4b, R.1, XF45 PCGS. Breen Die State V with the field swelling on the obverse near 2 o'clock. ONE CENT is entered high within the wreath, characteristic of Sheldon-76. This is the usual Plain Edge subvariety. A very scarce lettered edge variant (S-76a) is also known. A well-defined Liberty Cap type coin with glossy, unblemished lavender-brown surfaces. Each side displays scattered tiny cobalt-blue pits. Our EAC grade VF25.
NGC ID# 223T, PCGS# 35723 Base PCGS# 1380

1796 Cent, Near-Mint
S-92, Reverse of 1795
Ex: Oscar J. Pearl



- 3323** 1796 Reverse of 1795, S-92, B-28, R.3, AU58 NGC. Ex: Oscar Pearl Collection. Breen Die State III with prominent clash marks and a straight die crack from the base of the Y in LIBERTY. Luster fills Liberty's curls, and accompanies the wreath and legends. A splendid golden brown Borderline Uncirculated cent. No marks or spots are readily apparent. ONE CENT exhibits minor build-up, a confirmation of the coin's originality. The eye appeal is exceptional. S-92 is a scarcer variety, and can be identified by a pair of leaf tips below the upright of the R in AMERICA. Our EAC grade AU50. Ex: Oscar J. Pearl Collection; *Numismatic Gallery Fixed Price List*, 1944, lot 99. NGC ID# 223W, PCGS# 35813 Base PCGS# 1401

1797 Cent, Mint State Details
S-123, Stems, Reverse of 1797
Nichols Find Representative



- 3324** 1797 Reverse of 1797, Stems, S-123, B-12, R.4 — Altered Surfaces — PCGS Genuine. Unc. Details. Likely from the "Nichols Find," named after its circa-1859 distributor, David Nichols. Nichols was a descendant of Benjamin Goodwin, a Massachusetts senator during 1797 and most likely to have originally possessed the holding. The hoard contained many Mint State cents dated 1796 and 1797, including a number of S-123 examples. This is a well-struck example with brick-red and lilac-brown toning. Marks are limited to a narrow line on Liberty's cheekbone. The surfaces are slightly glossy, but the eye appeal is nonetheless imposing. Our EAC grade VF30.

1798 Cent, Choice AU
S-166, Second Hair Style
Bold Draped Bust Type Coin



- 3325** 1798 Second Hair Style, S-166, B-32, R.1, AU55 NGC. Ex: Oscar Pearl Collection. Breen Die State III. The long, bold reverse die crack between 5:30 and 9 o'clock is the primary identifier for S-166, though scarce "perfect" examples exist without that crack. This is a desirable type representative with ample golden-brown color. The high points display light gunmetal-gray toning. An area of subtle lavender toning accompanies a portion of the denominator. The strike is consistent save for minor softness on LIBERTY. No marks are noticeable. Our EAC grade XF40. Ex: Oscar Pearl Collection; *Numismatic Gallery Fixed Price List*, 1944, lot 125. NGC ID# 2244, PCGS# 36068 Base PCGS# 1434

1799/8 Cent, VF Sharpness
S-188, Coveted *Guide Book* Key



- 3326** 1799/8 S-188, B-2, R.4 — Reverse Scratched — NGC Details. VF. Ex: Dr. Hall Collection. The 1799 is the rarest large cent date. Most 1799 cents are the normal narrow date variety, S-189, but this lot is the 1799/8 overdate, with a widely spaced 99. A nicely defined medium brown example. The central reverse exhibits a series of parallel thin marks, and protected areas of the reverse display debris, which could be removed by a preservation expert. An early die state, without any sign of the prominent reverse crack and cud seen on the final output from the dies. It is unknown whether the NGC pedigree refers to Dr. Thomas Hall, the noted researcher of Connecticut coppers. Virgil Brand purchased the Hall collection intact in September 1909. Our EAC grade Good 6.

1799 S-189 Cent, AG3
Collectible Example of Rare Date



- 3327** 1799 S-189, B-3, R.2, AG3 NGC. The 1799 provides the greatest challenge to a large cent date collector. Purportedly, famous early collector Joseph J. Mickley became a numismatist when he was unable to find a cent dated 1799, the year he was born. NGC and PCGS have each certified one S-189 example as Mint State, but most survivors are heavily circulated, and a specimen in any grade is desirable. This lavender-brown representative has fully readable legends. UNITED, AMERICA, and LIBERTY are bold. The tails of the 9s in the date are faded, but the wreath and portrait are well outlined. Lightly to moderately granular. No marks are noticeable for the grade. Our EAC grade AG3.
NGC ID# 2246, PCGS# 36140 Base PCGS# 1443

1804 Cent, AU Details
S-266a, Without Cuds
Key Draped Bust Date



- 3328** 1804 S-266a, B-1, R.2 — Environmental Damage — NGC Details. AU. Those who collect large cents by date know that the 1804 is a stopper. Only the 1799 is rarer. Although the 1804 half cent was struck in considerable quantity, but its large cent counterpart has a reported mintage of just 96,500 pieces. Those coins went into commerce and remained there, with only a couple of Mint State examples known. Despite its rarity, some collect three 1804 cents, one for each of the three major die states. The present lot is a Sheldon-266a, without the eventual breaks over RTY and MERI. It is a well-defined representative that shows on light wear on Liberty's face and shoulder. The die misalignment and rotation is usual for the 1804. The obverse has a couple of small field depressions, and verdigris is evident on the border near the bust tip. Our EAC grade VF20.

1808 S-277 Cent, Near-Mint
Ex: Oscar Pearl Collection
Exemplary Classic Type Coin



- 3329** 1808 S-277, B-1, R.2, AU58 NGC. Ex: Oscar Pearl Collection. Breen Die State VII. The Classic Head cent is noted for its conditional rarity. The appearance of Borderline Uncirculated example is significant, given that most survivors are dark and well worn. This example has golden-brown borders and medium brown interiors. Blushes of deeper color are near the N in ONE and the leaf pair below the C in AMERICA. Marks are limited to a solitary tick on the cheekbone. Both sides appear slightly off center; the obverse toward 8 o'clock and the reverse toward 7 o'clock. The die misalignment causes star 1 to be lightly brought up. Our EAC grade XF40.
Ex: Oscar Pearl Collection; Numismatic Gallery Fixed Price List, 1944, lot 213 for \$125.
NGC ID# 224P, PCGS# 36457 Base PCGS# 1543

1812 Small Date Cent, AU55
S-290 Late Die State
Smooth Surfaces, Minimal Wear



- 3330** 1812 Small Date, S-290, B-2, R.1, AU55 NGC. Breen Die State IV. The flat rim above TES OF is characteristic of the late die state for S-290. The diagonal die line below the obverse center dot provides another identifier. Most 1812 cents are well circulated, but the present Choice AU example shows only light wear on the curls. Rose and olive overtones accompany brown surfaces. Uncommonly unabraded, with only a narrow mark noted southwest of the first 1 in the date. An impressive Classic type coin. Our EAC grade VF35.
 NGC ID# 224W, PCGS# 36499 Base PCGS# 1561

1814 Crosslet 4 Cent, AU53
Satiny Sheldon-294 Example



- 3331** 1814 Crosslet 4, S-294, B-1, R.1, AU53 NGC. Breen Die State I, showing a slight peripheral bulge in the reverse die but no clash marks. This About Uncirculated piece displays satiny walnut-brown surfaces and little wear. Light golden coronas appear around the relief elements. A few tiny ticks in the obverse field do not detract. The 1814 large cent is only known with two varieties, differentiated by the date logotype. Sheldon-294 is the Crosslet 4 variety. Our EAC grade XF40.
 NGC ID# 224Y, PCGS# 36520 Base PCGS# 1573

1817 13 Stars Cent, Choice XF
Early Die State N-7
Very Rare 'No Mouse' Variety



- 3332** 1817 13 Stars, N-7, R.3, XF45 NGC. A significant early die state without the die break or "mouse" atop Liberty's hair below star 8. The "No Mouse" die state is very rare. Approximately six to ten examples sans mouse are known. Most of those examples are well worn or exhibit problems, but here is a moderately circulated representative with minimally marked gunmetal and lavender surfaces. The few small ticks are too trivial to mention. A small rim depression near 12 o'clock serves as an identifier. Our EAC grade VF25.
 NGC ID# 2252, PCGS# 36568 Base PCGS# 1594

1819 N-8 Cent, MS65 Brown
Small Date, Smooth Surfaces



- 3333** 1819 Small Date, N-8, R.1, MS65 Brown NGC. Noyes Die State B/B with the dentils mostly absent. A mahogany-brown Gem with orange-red lingering about design elements. Contact is limited to a tick between stars 4 and 5. The centers are well struck, though several stars show softness. Newcomb-8 appeared in the Randall Hoard, but in much smaller numbers than the 1820 N-13. NGC has not certified any MS65 Brown examples as N-8. Two MS65 Red and Brown examples have been certified as N-8 by NGC (11/20). Our EAC grade MS63.
Ex: Dallas Signature (Heritage, 12/2005), lot 60.
 NGC ID# 2254, PCGS# 36649 Base PCGS# 1606

1853 N-25 Cent, MS65 Red
Gem Mature Head Type Coin



- 3334** 1853 N-25, R.1, MS65 Red NGC. Grellman Die State b. A desirable fire-red Gem. Void of visible contact, and only a few small gray obverse flecks limit the grade. Crisply struck at the centers, though the stars show moderate incompleteness. Certified in a prior generation holder. Specialists can spot N-25 at a glance, by the small horizontal die line from the dentils between stars 1 and 2. Many Uncirculated N-25 cents exist, but few among those pieces can claim full Red status, and Gems are also elusive. Our EAC grade MS65.
NGC ID# 226K, PCGS# 403925 Base PCGS# 1903

FLYING EAGLE CENTS

1857 Flying Eagle Cent, Sharp MS65



- 3335** 1857 MS65 PCGS. CAC. Hub Type of 1857. In an effort to replace the old large cents as quickly as possible, the 1857 Flying Eagle cents were coined in substantial quantity for the period (more than 17 million pieces). The nickel alloy, however, proved difficult to strike up fully, and many of the Mint State survivors exhibit weakness on the eagle's head and tailfeathers. This Gem representative exhibits above-average definition overall, with satiny mint luster shining through soft golden-tan patina. PCGS has certified 26 numerically finer examples (11/20).
Ex: *Summer FUN Signature* (Heritage, 7/2014), lot 3049.
NGC ID# 2276, PCGS# 2016

1858 Small Letters Cent, MS65
Scarce Low Leaves Subtype



- 3336** 1858 Small Letters MS65 PCGS. CAC. Low Leaves Reverse. Open E in ONE. This walnut-brown Gem is lustrous and shows only minimal contact, relegated to the reverse field above the eagle. The strike is good with slight incompleteness at the left borders though the right borders and centers are fully brought up.
Ex: *Central States Signature* (Heritage, 4/2013), lot 1140.
NGC ID# 2279, PCGS# 2020

PROOF FLYING EAGLE CENTS

1856 Flying Eagle Cent, PR20
Snow-3, Original Striking



- 3337** 1856 Snow-3 PR20 PCGS. The 1856 Flying Eagle cent is one of the most famous issues in American numismatics. It is the first small cent date, and remains the rarest date, far more elusive than the 1877 or 1909-S VDB. It is technically a pattern (Judd-180), but has always been collected as part of the regular series, similar to the transitional 1859 half dimes and dimes. A majority of 1856 Flying Eagle cents are actually Snow-13 proof restrikes made circa 1859. But approximately 20% of the issue are Snow-3 business strikes, produced in 1856 to demonstrate the new smaller diameter of the cent. Those pieces were distributed to officials, and since they were non-numismatists, many entered circulation, such as the present lot. It is a tan-brown specimen with glimpses of russet-red in protected areas, and a streak of light silver-gray patina across the central obverse. Marks are limited to a small reverse rim nick at 3 o'clock.
From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.
PCGS# 47058 Base PCGS# 2037

1856 Snow-9 Flying Eagle Cent, PR62
Rare CAC-Approved Example



3338 1856 Snow-9 PR62 PCGS. CAC. The Snow-9 reverse is shared by Snow-5 and -6, and is readily identified by the tine that extends off the left wreath stem. Snow-5 and -6 are very rare varieties of the 1856 Flying Eagle cent, while Snow-9 is perhaps the most plentiful. Snow-9 is easily differentiated from -5 and -6 by studying the date, which shows the 1 centered over a dentil rather than centered over two dentils.

Rick Snow considers Snow-9 to have a survivorship of at least 1,000 pieces, including a number of circulated pieces. This PR62 coin is in an expected grade for the Snow-9 die pair, but the CAC endorsement sets it apart from its peers. CAC has approved only 11 proof 1856 Flying Eagle cents in this grade (11/20). The present coin is sharp and satiny, showing olive, amber, russet, and golden toning. A few freckles are seen on the reverse.
PCGS# 147890 Base PCGS# 2037

INDIAN CENTS

1860 Indian Head Cent, MS66
Scarcer Pointed Bust Variant



3339 1860 Pointed Bust MS66 PCGS. This is the scarcer variety for the first-year Oak Wreath Reverse issue. Both sides of this brilliant Premium Gem showcase swirling mint luster and bright pumpkin-gold color. Accents of violet and peach-orange appear throughout. Population: 16 in 66 (4 in 66+), 2 finer (11/20).
NGC ID# 227F, PCGS# 2056

1861 Cent, CAC-Approved MS67
Eye-Catching Condition Rarity



3340 1861 MS67 PCGS. CAC. The 1861 Indian cent is a rarity in MS67, and only one coin is reported finer at PCGS. This piece is one of three in this grade with CAC endorsement, a distinction that ranks it among the few finest pieces known. Luster is satiny and vibrant, untouched and unabraded. The strike lacks nothing, as every design element is fully rendered. Rather than the typical tan-gold color of so many copper-nickel cents, this piece displays rich orange-gold and rose border hues that add considerably to the eye appeal of this piece compared to other high-end examples. Population: 16 in 67, 1 finer. CAC: 3 in 67, 0 finer (11/20).
NGC ID# 227G, PCGS# 2061

**1863 Cent, MS67
Single Finest at PCGS**



- 3341 1863 MS67 PCGS.** The Civil War led to hoarding on both sides of the Mason-Dixon line. In the North, gold and silver coins left commerce during 1862. Not long after, even the bronze Indian cent was hoarded. The U.S. Mint responded by increasing cent production, to nearly 50 million pieces in 1863. Today, examples are plentiful in most Mint State grades, but only the present lot has been certified by PCGS as MS67, with none finer. The lustrous rose-gold surfaces are fully struck and exhibit pristine fields. Contact is limited to a trio of hair-thin lines on the portrait. A major opportunity for the competitive Registry Set numismatist. Population: 1 in 67, 0 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 227J, PCGS# 2067

**1864-L Indian Cent, MS65+ Red and Brown
Sharply Struck, CAC-Endorsed**



- 3342 1864 L On Ribbon MS65+ Red and Brown PCGS. CAC.** This Plus-graded Gem is sharply struck throughout both sides, with the important L on the ribbon clearly visible to confirm the popular *Guide Book* variety. An intense peppering of blue-gray toning over fire-orange surfaces earns the Red and Brown designation, while the coin is free from carbon spots or other significant marks. The strike is razor-sharp on each of the feather tips and throughout the wreath. Minor repunching is visible at 864 of the date, with a small lump above the dentils beneath 1, suggesting Snow-8 (a minor variety). NGC ID# 227M, PCGS# 2080

**1867/67 Cent, MS64 Red and Brown
Snow-1, FS-301, Repunched Date**



- 3343 1867/67 Snow-1, FS-301, MS64 Red and Brown PCGS.** The 67 in the date are boldly repunched north on this popular *Cherry-pickers'* variety. The present coin displays a sharp strike and satin luster with minimal surface abrasions. Tinges of original copper-orange luster reside in the protected peripheral fields, while the interiors exhibit burgundy-brown and chestnut toning. NGC ID# 227R, PCGS# 37460 Base PCGS# 92089

**1873 Doubled LIBERTY Cent, XF40
Snow-1 Variety**



- 3344 1873 Doubled LIBERTY, Snow-1, FS-101, XF40 PCGS.** The doubled LIBERTY 1873 cent is one of the great absolute as well as condition rarities in the Indian cent series. All the letters of LIBERTY are notably doubled. The surfaces are even chocolate-brown, and there are the expected number of small abrasions scattered about, only one larger mark is noted behind the mouth of the Indian. NGC ID# 227X, PCGS# 37504 Base PCGS# 2115

1877 Cent, MS63 Brown
Pleasing for the Grade



- 3345 1877 MS63 Brown PCGS. CAC.** A sharp Select example of this key date, showing satiny olive-gold, chestnut-brown, and amber-orange toning on each side. CAC endorsed, the coin is eye-appealing for the grade with no carbon spotting. The shallow N in ONE confirms its as a business strike, whereas proofs are distinguished by having a bold N. CAC: 12 in 63, 11 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 2284, PCGS# 2127

1895 Cent, Luminous MS66+ Red
Seldom Encountered Finer



- 3346 1895 MS66+ Red PCGS. CAC.** Glowing copper-orange luster illuminates each side of this high-end Premium Gem Red 1895 Indian cent. The strike is sharp, and no bothersome carbon is observed. This issue is an available date through MS65 but becomes scarce in this grade. Finer coins are rarely seen. Population: 74 in 66 (14 in 66+) Red, 5 finer. CAC: 15 in 66, 3 finer (11/20). Ex: *Summer FUN Signature* (Heritage, 7/2016), lot 3066. NGC ID# 228P, PCGS# 2192

1897 Indian Cent, MS67 Red
Condition Census Registry Coin



- 3347 1897 MS67 Red PCGS. Eagle Eye Photo Seal.** PCGS and NGC combined list only seven 1897 Indian cents in MS67 and finer condition. We have previously handled three of these pieces, the last being in our February 2016 Long Beach Signature sale. This example is frosty and notably well struck. Luminous pumpkin-orange surfaces exhibit no distracting abrasions, and only a tiny pepper speck is discernible — on the reverse near the wreath bow above the ribbon end. Delicate rose-red accents appear in localized areas of the obverse portrait. Registry collectors may have to wait years for another top-grade example of this issue to come on the market. Population: 5 in 67 (2 in 67+) Red, 1 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 228S, PCGS# 2198
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1900 Cent, MS67 Red
Among the Finest Certified



- 3348 1900 MS67 Red PCGS.** The 1900 Indian cent is rarely seen in MS67 Red, and no numerically finer examples are known. Top-grade examples seldom appear at auction, making every opportunity important for the Registry collector. This piece displays frosty, carbon-free copper-orange mint luster. The strike is sharp, and no distracting abrasions are seen. A single, tiny strike-through (mint made) is visible on Liberty's jaw. Population: 26 in 67 (1 in 67+) Red, 0 finer (11/20).
NGC ID# 228V, PCGS# 2207

1904 Indian Cent, MS67 Red
Fewer Than a Dozen Pieces This Fine



- 3349 1904 MS67 Red PCGS.** The 1904 is among the most plentiful dates in the Indian cent series, although even this issue becomes conditionally rare in the top grade. In MS67, PCGS lists only 11 submissions with none finer, and none are reported in this grade at NGC (12/20). This piece is sharply struck and frosted, showing copper-orange luster and no distracting carbon spots. An important rarity for the Registry collector. Population: 11 in 67 (1 in 67+) Red, 0 finer (11/20).
NGC ID# 228Z, PCGS# 2219

1905 Indian Cent, MS67 Red
Tied for Finest Known
Important Registry Set Rarity



- 3350 1905 MS67 Red PCGS.** The 1905 is another Indian cent that is common in low grades but a major rarity in Superb Gem condition. This is one of just four pieces at PCGS in MS67 Red with none finer; NGC also lists four coins in this grade and none finer (12/20). Pleasing sharpness characterizes the devices, and the softly frosted copper-orange surfaces yield no carbon spots or abrasions. This is only the second MS67 Red example of this issue that we have handled in the last few years, and it is only the third piece in this grade within the last decade. Such is the rarity of the 1905 Indian cent in this condition. Registry collectors should not let this opportunity pass by. Population: 4 in 67 Red, 0 finer (11/20).
NGC ID# 2292, PCGS# 2222

1908-S Cent, MS66 Red
First Mintmarked Issue in the Series



- 3351 1908-S MS66 Red PCGS.** The sought-after 1908-S represents the inaugural branch mint copper issue in this country. A relatively small mintage of 1.1 million pieces was struck, of which few survive in this high grade. Finer coins are rare. Gleaming copper-orange surfaces exhibit slightly deeper accents around the devices. Brilliant luster shines from impressively preserved surfaces, and the strike is well-detailed. A bit of softness is limited to the feather tips. Population: 81 in 66 (20 in 66+) Red, 6 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 2296, PCGS# 2234

1908-S Indian Cent, MS66 Red
Registry Set Candidate



- 3352 1908-S MS66 Red PCGS.** A spectacular Premium Gem Indian cent from the penultimate year of the series, this coin exhibits sharp definition on all design elements, and the original red surfaces are impeccably preserved. Vibrant mint luster radiates from both sides, enhancing the terrific eye appeal. Population: 81 in 66 (20 in 66+) Red, 6 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 2296, PCGS# 2234

1908-S Cent, MS66+ Red
Significant Branch Mint Issue



- 3353 1908-S MS66+ Red PCGS.** The 1908-S cent was the first minor coin struck at a branch mint. This Premium Gem example is well struck and displays satiny tan-gold luster. The exceptional preservation earns the Plus designation from PCGS, setting this piece apart from most of its peers. Finer 1908-S cents are rare. Population: 81 in 66 (20 in 66+) Red, 6 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 2296, PCGS# 2234

1909 Indian Cent, MS67 Red
Among the Finest Certified



- 3354 1909 MS67 Red PCGS.** Eagle Eye Photo Seal. The 1909 is the final Philadelphia issue in the Indian cent series. The mintage of a little more than 14.3 million pieces was small for the series, but this date is generally plentiful in most grades. Where it becomes rare is in MS67 Red. PCGS and NGC combined list only 28 grading events at this level, with none finer. We have only seen such a coin on 14 occasions since our Auction Archives began in 1993. This piece is frosty and luminous, and the copper-orange surfaces lack any carbon spotting. Slight strike softness is noted on wreath bow. Population: 23 in 67 (5 in 67+) Red, 0 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 2297, PCGS# 2237

1909-S Indian Cent, MS65 Red
Popular Final-Year Semikey



- 3355 1909-S MS65 Red PCGS. CAC.** This is always a popular issue. It is just the second minor coinage emission from the San Francisco Mint, the final issue in the Indian Head series, and a low-mintage product with only 309,000 coins struck. A slight woodgrain pattern appears on the obverse, while both sides exhibit luminous copper-gold color and vibrant mint luster. Clean with a touch of softness on the feathertips. PCGS lists 38 numerically finer submissions. CAC: 26 in 65, 10 finer (12/20). NGC ID# 2298, PCGS# 2240

PROOF INDIAN CENTS

1868 Indian Cent, PR65 Red Registry Grade Example



- 3356** 1868 PR65 Red PCGS. Ex: Heathgate. Eagle Eye Photo Seal. A razor-sharp Gem with vibrant orange-red and olive color. A pair of tiny toning flecks to the left of the 1 in the date do not distract. The dies are rotated 170 degrees clockwise (essentially medallion alignment). The *Guide Book* mintage of 750-1,000 pieces is likely close to correct, given the low certified populations. Of course, most surviving proofs no longer qualify as full Red. Population: 10 in 65 (1 in 65+) Red, 1 finer (11/20).
Ex: Benson Collection, Part One (Larry & Ira Goldberg, 2/2001), lot 1102; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/2005), lot 5287.
NGC ID# 229L, PCGS# 2293

1870 Indian Cent, PR66 Red Among the Finest at PCGS and NGC



- 3357** 1870 PR66 Red PCGS. Snow-PR1. Shallow N in ONE. All proofs are from this die pair. An estimated 1,000+ pieces were struck. While contrast is typically moderate, this Premium Gem maintains its copper-red color and features strong definition. A contact mark left of Liberty's eye is the only obvious flaw. Population: 5 in 66 Red, 0 finer (11/20).
NGC ID# 229N, PCGS# 2299

LINCOLN CENTS

1909-S VDB Lincoln Cent MS65 Red and Brown



- 3358** 1909-S VDB MS65 Red and Brown PCGS. The 1909-S VDB has long been the outstanding series key in the Lincoln cent set, boasting a mintage of only 484,000 coins, by far the lowest in the series. This Gem Red and Brown example displays deep burnt-orange patina with glimpses of golden luster shining through. The details are well defined, and a lack of carbon spotting increases the visual appeal.
NGC ID# 22B2, PCGS# 2427

1909-S VDB Lincoln Cent, MS65 Red Series Key



- 3359** 1909-S VDB MS65 Red PCGS. Gem Red examples of the S-VDB Lincoln cent are highly sought after. This piece displays traditional golden-orange luster with wisps of deeper red hues over each side. A few chestnut flecks appear near the borders, but no distracting abrasions are seen. The strike is weak on the O in ONE, as usual, while the remainder of the design is well brought up.
NGC ID# 22B2, PCGS# 2428

1909-S VDB Cent, MS65 Red Fully Struck, Glowing Mint Luster



- 3360** 1909-S VDB MS65 Red PCGS. A beautiful orange-red Gem that boasts a full strike and exemplary luster. The VDB initials are sharp. The overall preservation is superior, though a small spot is seen beneath the first U in PLURIBUS and the sole mark is near the T in CENT. Encased in a green label holder.
Ex: Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2013), lot 1244.
NGC ID# 22B2, PCGS# 2428

**1914-D Lincoln Cent, MS62 Red and Brown
Low-Mintage Key Issue**



- 3361 1914-D MS62 Red and Brown NGC.** From a mintage of 1.1 million pieces, the 1914-D Lincoln cent is an elusive issue and an acknowledged key to the series. This impressive MS62 specimen exhibits sharply detailed design elements throughout. The lightly marked original red surfaces have mellowed to light brown in some areas, but retain much original mint luster. The overall presentation is most attractive. NGC ID# 22BH, PCGS# 2472

**1914-D Cent, MS64 Red and Brown
Important Denver Key**



- 3362 1914-D MS64 Red and Brown PCGS.** The 1914-D is widely recognized as "the other key date" in the Lincoln cent series, taking a second place position in terms of value to the 1909-S VDB. This Choice Red and Brown example displays uniform chestnut-brown surfaces with glimpses of golden underlying luster. A well-struck piece with no distracting blemishes. NGC ID# 22BH, PCGS# 2472

**1914-D Cent, MS64 Red
Sharply Struck and Satiny**



- 3363 1914-D MS64 Red PCGS.** The 1914-D is the most challenging Denver issue in the Lincoln cent series. In Mint State, it is actually scarcer than the more highly heralded 1909-S VDB. This piece is notably sharp and displays satiny copper-orange luster with a few faint reddish accents. A partial print is visible beneath UNUM on the reverse but is not distracting. Finer Red examples are scarce. NGC ID# 22BH, PCGS# 2473

**1914-D Cent, MS65 Red
Seldom Encountered With Full Mint Luster**



- 3364 1914-D MS65 Red PCGS.** The 1914-D boasts an original mintage of only 1.19 million pieces, which plays a major part in its place among the elite Lincoln cent issues. Although the 1909-S V.D.B. and the 1931-S have even smaller productions, both issues were hoarded to some degree, while the 1914-D was not. Surviving Mint State examples, of which there are predictably few, tend to be more mellowed red rather than blazing red. This Gem example, however, has bright, even cherry-red color that glistens as the coin is rotated beneath a light. Well struck with no obvious abrasions and just the slightest flecks of carbon present. PCGS has graded just seven finer Red examples (11/20).
Ex: Joshua and Ally Walsh (Heritage, 1/2006), lot 3083; The Jack Lee Estate (Heritage, 2/2009), lot 422; The Carter Family Collection (Heritage, 4/2010), lot 2029; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2010), lot 3307.
NGC ID# 22BH, PCGS# 2473

**1922 No D Cent, AU53
Strong Reverse, FS-401
Guide Book Key**



- 3365** 1922 No D, Strong Reverse, FS-401, AU53 NGC. In 1922, Philadelphia struck a record amount of silver dollars, needed to back silver certificates. No cents were struck except at Denver. Thus it was conspicuous when 1922 cents began to appear in the marketplace sans mintmark. There are two Weak Reverse varieties, but only the desirable Strong Reverse variety, FS-401, never shows a trace of a Denver mintmark. The present lightly circulated example is toned chocolate-brown save for a narrow streak of sun-gold on the central reverse. Only a few tiny ticks are scattered.
PCGS# 37676 Base PCGS# 3285

**1922 No D Cent, MS61 Brown
Strong Reverse, FS-401**



- 3366** 1922 No D, Strong Reverse, FS-401, MS61 Brown NGC. The 1922 No D cents with the Strong Reverse struck from Die Pair 2 are the coins collectors are always looking for. No trace of the mintmark is present on this Uncirculated representative, and reverse design definition is razor-sharp. Glossy brown surfaces exhibit pleasing steel accents.
PCGS# 37676 Base PCGS# 3285

**1931-S Cent, MS66 Red
CAC-Approved Registry Candidate**



- 3367** 1931-S MS66 Red PCGS. CAC. An elusive issue in Premium Gem Red condition and unknown finer. This is one of just 20 pieces in this grade with CAC endorsement (12/20). Softly frosted copper-orange luster adorns the carbon-free surfaces, and no abrasions distract from the eye appeal. Slight strike softness is seen on the O in ONE as usual, and there is a minor die bulge in the lower reverse margin. CAC: 20 in 66, 0 finer (12/20).
NGC ID# 22D4, PCGS# 2620

**1934-D Cent, MS67+ Red
Among the Finest at Both Services**



- 3368** 1934-D MS67+ Red PCGS. This top-graded Registry coin exhibits areas of pale blue and green color, complementing the coppery-orange hue overall. Both sides are satiny and fully struck. A bit of chatter on the shoulder and on the O in ONE, and a single hit on the lower-right corner of the E in CENT are the only visible, albeit minor, imperfections. Population: 63 in 67 (7 in 67+) Red, 0 finer (10/20).
NGC ID# 22DA, PCGS# 2638

**1944-D/S Cent, MS66 Red
Important FS-511 Overmintmark Variety**



- 3369** 1944-D/S FS-511 MS66 Red PCGS. The upper serif of the errant S is visible above the primary D mintmark, even though a small nick on the D may challenge attribution for the beginner. A few faint die lines are visible that confirm the FS-511 die pair. This piece is lustrous with copper-orange surfaces and a sharp strike. The D/S variety is rare in this grade, and only a handful of finer pieces are reported at PCGS. Population (D/S variety): 16 in 66 (3 in 66+) Red, 4 finer (11/20).
NGC ID# 2734, PCGS# 37834 Base PCGS# 2728

**1946-S/D Lincoln Cent, MS66+ Red
Popular FS-511**



- 3370** 1946-S/D FS-511 MS66+ Red PCGS. CAC. This popular overmintmark variety was only discovered in the 1990s and always commands a considerable premium. The upright of the undertype D is visible at the lower opening of the S. This high-end Premium Gem displays sharply detailed design elements and original red surfaces, with vibrant mint luster. Population: 10 in 66 (1 in 66+) Red, 1 finer. CAC: 3 in 66, 0 finer (11/20).
Ex: Dallas Signature (Heritage, 10/2012), lot 3291, where it brought \$3,055.
NGC ID# 22EM, PCGS# 37843 Base PCGS# 2749

1955 Lincoln Cent, MS63 Red and Brown
Popular *Guide Book* Doubled Die Obverse



- 3371 1955 Doubled Die Obverse, FS-101, MS63 Red and Brown ANACS. The 1955 Doubled Die Obverse Lincoln cent is an amazingly popular *Guide Book* and *Cherry-pickers'* variety that revolutionized modern variety collecting. This attractive Select example shows the strong doubling on the date and all obverse lettering the issue is famous for. The lightly marked surfaces show a mix of original red and light brown patina with strong overall eye appeal.
NGC ID# 22FG, PCGS# 37911 Base PCGS# 2826

1955 Doubled Die Obverse Cent, MS64 Red and Brown
Impressively Preserved and Conditionally Scarce



- 3372 1955 Doubled Die Obverse, FS-101, MS64 Red and Brown PCGS. The most famous and dramatic of all Lincoln cent doubled dies, this variety displays remarkable doubling on all of the obverse lettering, as well as the date. The current example is impressively preserved and shows just one small mark in the right obverse field, along with a tiny lintmark inside the C in AMERICA. The variegated red and brown toning pattern includes a sizeable portion of vibrant red-orange mint luster.
NGC ID# 22FG, PCGS# 37911 Base PCGS# 2826

1955 Cent, MS64 Red
Doubled Die Obverse, Old Holder



- 3373 1955 Doubled Die Obverse, FS-101, MS64 Red PCGS. Satiny, surprisingly attractive copper-red luster adorns the virtually carbon-free surfaces of this near-Gem doubled die cent. The strike is bold, and eye appeal surpasses that of many similarly graded pieces that we have seen. Perhaps that is not surprising considering this coin is housed in an old "rattler" holder, and is obviously a survivor of the early third party grading era. A fresh example of this popular *Guide Book* variety.
NGC ID# 22FG, PCGS# 37912 Base PCGS# 2827

1955 Cent, MS64 Red
Doubled Die Obverse



- 3374 1955 Doubled Die Obverse, FS-101, MS64 Red PCGS. Dramatic die doubling on the motto, date, and bowtie earn the 1955 Doubled Die Obverse cent status as one of the most recognizable and sought-after doubled die varieties in all of U.S. numismatics. This Choice Red example is well defined and displays satiny copper-red luster with no distracting carbon spots. Finer Red examples of this issue are rare.
NGC ID# 22FG, PCGS# 37912 Base PCGS# 2827

1969-S Doubled Die Obverse Cent, AU53
FS-101, Key to the Memorial Series



- 3375** 1969-S Doubled Die Obverse, FS-101, AU53 PCGS. While the 1955 Doubled Die Obverse has the most press among Lincoln cent doubled dies, it is the 1969-S Doubled Die Obverse that combines prominence and rarity such that it has emerged as the key to the variety series. This lightly worn example is largely mahogany in color with variations into oak-brown and gold at parts of the margins. The strike is a trifle soft in the date area, but the doubling on the lettering is as crisp as a collector could want. Dedicated Lincoln cent enthusiasts will want to pay close attention to this infrequent opportunity. Population: 7 in 53, 28 finer (11/20).
Ex: *Central States Signature* (Heritage, 4/2011), lot 5032; *Chicago Signature* (Heritage, 8/2011), lot 7034.
PCGS# 37994 Base PCGS# 2921

1972 FS-101 Lincoln Cent, MS67 Red
Doubled Die Obverse



- 3376** 1972 Doubled Die Obverse, FS-101, MS67 Red PCGS. Only the 1955 and 1969-S Doubled Die cents are more obvious than the 1972. This amazing Superb Gem exhibits fiery orange mint luster with reflective surfaces and eye appeal galore. The cataloger was a young numismatist when these were discovered, and clearly remembers the excitement of discovery. Population: 86 in 67 (5 in 67+) Red, 1 finer (11/20).
Ex: *PNG New York Invitational* (Heritage, 10/2014), lot 4637.
PCGS# 38013 Base PCGS# 2950

1995 FS-101 Cent, MS69 Red
Doubled Die Obverse



- 3377** 1995 Doubled Die Obverse, FS-101, MS69 Red PCGS. Strong die doubling appears on LIBERTY and IN GOD. It is less apparent, though still noticeable, on the date and WE TRUST. This popular *Guide Book* and *Cherry-pickers' Guide* variety is unknown above the MS69 Red grade level, not surprising considering the grade is about as close to technically perfect as one could expect of a circulation strike. Fully struck copper-orange surfaces are essentially pristine. Moderate flow lines appear in the fields. Population: 16 in 69 Red, 0 finer (11/20).
PCGS# 38105 Base PCGS# 3127

PROOF LINCOLN CENTS

1909 'Plain' Lincoln Cent, PR67 Red Bright, Original Mint Luster



- 3378 1909 PR67 Red PCGS. CAC.** After the VDB initials were removed from the lower reverse, another 2,618 proofs were delivered from the Medal Room to the Coin on August 17, 1909. As one would expect from a much higher-mintage issue (than the VDB), there are significantly more proof "Plain" cents that exist in all grades. This is especially noticeable in PR66 and better condition. The collector who assembled this set definitely set the bar as high as possible before calling his set complete. As expected, the rims are high and squared off around each side. Much of the obverse retains bright orange-red color, especially on the left side with deeper, not-quite-cherry red on the right side. The reverse has a light overlay of deeper red color with orange glowing just beneath. Remarkably struck and just as remarkably preserved. Population: 11 in 67 (3 in 67+) Red, 1 finer. CAC: 4 in 67, 1 finer (11/20). Ex: ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2016), lot 3971. NGC ID# 22KS, PCGS# 3305

1915 Cent, PR67 Red and Brown Rose and Mint-Green Accents



- 3379 1915 PR67 Red and Brown NGC.** Rose and mint-green accents complement the beautifully textured orange-gold surfaces of this matte proof Lincoln cent, one of 1,150 pieces struck. The fields are flawless and design detail is predictably complete. Terrific eye appeal. Far more Red than Brown. Census: 5 in 67 (1 in 67 ★) Red and Brown, 0 finer (12/20). NGC ID# 22KY, PCGS# 3322

1936 Type Two Cent, PR66 Red Brilliant Finish, Great Eye Appeal



- 3380 1936 Type Two — Brilliant Finish PR66 Red PCGS. CAC.** The Brilliant Finish was introduced partway through 1936 to mollify disgruntled collectors after the release of Satin Finish proofs. This Premium Gem example retains its deep coppery color and flashy surfaces with liquidlike fields. Eye appeal is tremendous. Population: 74 in 66 (5 in 66+) Red, 2 finer. CAC: 25 in 66, 2 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 22L3, PCGS# 3335

TWO CENT PIECE

1867 Two Cent, MS65+ Red Smooth Copper-Gold Surfaces



- 3381 1867 MS65+ Red PCGS.** The 1867 is a moderately collectible two cent issue with a mintage approaching 3 million coins. The present coin is a copper-gold Gem with few marks for the grade that are mainly hidden within the shield lines. Well-detailed with impressively smooth fields. Population: 29 in 65 (3 in 65+) Red, 5 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 22NB, PCGS# 3593

PROOF TWO CENT PIECES

1866 Two Cent Piece, PR66 Red and Brown Rich Patina, Bold Strike



- 3382 1866 PR66 Red and Brown PCGS.** Faint splashes of orange-brown, lavender, and olive-gold accent the highly reflective fields of this razor-sharp Premium Gem. Close examination finds the surfaces free of marks and carbon spots, with no hairlines readily apparent. This is one of just 29 Premium Gems awarded the Red and Brown designation at PCGS, with none numerically finer (11/20). *Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/2014), lot 3287.* NGC ID# 274V, PCGS# 3631

1872 Two Cent, PR66 Red One Proof Certified Finer



- 3383 1872 PR66 Red PCGS. CAC.** This is a glowing Red Premium Gem example of the key-date 1872 two cent piece, but in the more collectible proof format. It is one of an estimated 950+ coins struck and ranks high among certified survivors. Radiant copper-orange surfaces show expectedly pinpoint-sharp strike definition. Eye appeal is terrific. Population: 16 in 66 Red, 1 finer. CAC: 5 in 66, 0 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 2752, PCGS# 3650

1873 Two Cent, PR64 Red Original Closed 3 Example



- 3384 1873 Closed 3 PR64 Red PCGS.** Closed 3 examples of the 1873 two cent proof are regarded as originals produced early in the year. An estimated 600 specimens were struck (no circulation strikes exist for the 1873), of which this is one. Coppery surfaces are flashy with orange and rose accents. A few small contact marks prove undistracting. NGC ID# 2753, PCGS# 3653

1873 Two Cent, PR66 Red Closed 3, Proof-Only Issue



- 3385 1873 Closed 3 PR66 Red NGC.** An estimated 600 Closed 3 two cent proofs were struck during the series' final year, when no coins were produced for circulation. Closed 3 proofs are believed to be originals, while Open 3 representatives are supposedly restrikes. This Red Premium Gem features flashy copper-orange surfaces. The fields are partly reflective, while the devices are expectedly full. Census: 6 in 66 Red, 0 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 2753, PCGS# 3653

1873 Two Cent, PR65 Brown Scarcer Open 3 Variety



- 3386 1873 Open 3 PR65 Brown PCGS.** Open 3 two cent proofs are regarded as restrikes, while Closed 3 specimens struck early in 1873 are believed to be originals. These Open 3 representatives are demonstrably scarcer across all grades. Chestnut-brown surfaces display slight steel accents. Exceptionally smooth and expectedly pinpoint-sharp. Population: 12 in 65 (1 in 65+) Brown, 7 finer in this category (11/20). *From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.* NGC ID# 2754, PCGS# 3654

THREE CENT SILVER

1851-O Three Cent Silver, MS66 Lustrous and Originally Toned



- 3387 1851-O MS66 PCGS. CAC.** 1851 was the first year of the three cent silver denomination, and the only year with a branch mint issue. The 1851-O has a respectable mintage, and a number were set aside as novelties, but Southern type collectors ensure steady demand for high-grade examples. This lustrous Premium Gem displays dappled russet-brown peripheral toning, in addition to myriad minute tan freckles, and blushes of powder-blue, orange-gold, and lilac. Population: 36 in 66 (4 in 66+), 0 finer. CAC: 20 in 66, 0 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 22YY, PCGS# 3665

**1865 Three Cent Silver, MS65
Only 8,000 Circulation Strikes**



- 3388 1865 MS65 PCGS.** Only 8,000 circulation-strike three cent silver coins were manufactured in 1865. They were produced to pay off odd amounts to depositors, and possibly to curb speculation in proofs. This all-brilliant Gem is strongly defined with just a hint of softness on the shield stripes, columns, and olive leaves. Heavy clash marks are typical, while abrasions are scant. Population: 13 in 65, 18 finer (11/20).
NGC ID# 22ZF, PCGS# 3685

**1865 Three Cent Silver, MS67+
Lavishly Toned**



- 3389 1865 MS67+ NGC. CAC.** Fractional currency dominated commerce during the Civil War, resulting in a scant production of 8,000 business-strike three cent pieces in 1865. The issue was presumably coined to prevent the 500 proofs from becoming instant rarities, and to have on hand to pay off odd amounts to depositors at the Mint. This Premium Gem is lavishly toned in aquamarine, orange, and mauve-red. The obverse is prooflike while the reverse showcases satin luster. Population: 12 in 66 (3 in 66+), 6 finer (6/20).
Ex: Dallas Signature (Heritage, 10/2008), lot 286.
NGC ID# 22ZF, PCGS# 3685

**1866 Three Cent Silver, MS64
Sharply Struck, Multicolor Toning**



- 3390 1866 MS64 NGC.** Only 22,000 three cent silver pieces were struck in 1866, and Mint State examples are scarce today. This Choice representative displays impressively sharp central detail on the shield lines, olive branch, and arrows. The recesses of the Roman numeral C show die lapping, as often seen. The hallmark of this piece is the vivid multicolor toning that covers each side, with satiny luster shining through. Census: 21 in 64, 28 finer (11/20).
NGC ID# 22ZG, PCGS# 3686

**1867 Three Cent Silver, MS65
Low-Mintage Issue**



- 3391 1867 MS65 PCGS. CAC.** The 1867 has a tiny business mintage of only 4,000 pieces, and since collectors of the day set aside proofs, it is unsurprising that PCGS (as of 11/20) has certified just 74 examples in all grades. This is one of only six Gems certified by PCGS, with only five finer. The present semiprooflike Gem displays lavender-red, apple-green, peach-gold, and cream-gray toning. The strike is sharp and the surfaces are carefully preserved. CAC endorsement adds even more to the rarity of this piece as only two other Gems have been certified with seven finer.
NGC ID# 22ZH, PCGS# 3687

THREE CENT NICKELS

1865 Three Cent Nickel, MS67 Among the Finest First-Year Survivors



- 3392 1865 MS67 NGC.** The inaugural issue in the three cent nickel series claims the set's highest mintage with 11.3 million coins. Of those, this Superb Gem ranks among the finest survivors at both services combined. Golden patina accents highly lustrous surfaces showing extensive clashing on each side. Preservation is practically flawless. Census: 4 in 67, 0 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 22NJ, PCGS# 3731

1873 Three Cent Nickel, MS66 Open 3, Among the Finest



- 3393 1873 Open 3 MS66 PCGS.** The higher-mintage Open 3 variation of the 1873 three cent nickel is marginally scarcer in high grades than its Closed 3 counterpart. This top-certified representative is nickel-gray and boldly struck with thin golden accents. Population: 17 in 66 (2 in 66+), 0 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 22NR, PCGS# 3740

1882 Three Cent Nickel, MS66 Conditionally Scarce, CAC Approved



- 3394 1882 MS66 PCGS. CAC.** Coming from a mintage of only 22,200 coins, the 1882 three cent nickel is a better date in all grades. Premium Gem examples such as the present are rarely seen, and just a handful of pieces are known finer. This coin is one of only six pieces in this grade with CAC approval. The strike is sharp, and the softly frosted luster yields delicate iridescence. Population: 23 in 66, 4 finer. CAC: 6 in 66, 1 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 275D, PCGS# 3750

1883 Three Cent Nickel, MS63+ Scarce Low-Mintage Issue



- 3395 1883 MS63+ NGC.** With a mintage of only 4,000 pieces, the 1883 three cent nickel is inherently scarce compared to earlier issues in this series. Although the three cent denomination hardly circulated by the 1880s, few examples of this minor coin were preserved for numismatic purposes. In Mint State, examples are especially challenging to locate. This Select example is the sole plus-graded piece at NGC in this grade. The strike is sharp, and satiny mint luster yields the faintest hint of light golden toning. Census: 4 in 63 (1 in 63+), 18 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 275E, PCGS# 3751

1885 Three Cent Nickel, MS63 Only 1,000 Strikes for Circulation



- 3396 1885 MS63 NGC.** The 1885 is the undisputed key to the set of circulation strike three cent nickels. An even 1,000 pieces were struck, and examples are worth well over \$1,000 in VG-Fine grades. This is an unquestionable business strike that shows no reflectivity in the fields. Curiously, while the reverse is fully struck, there is lack of high point definition on the hair of Liberty on the obverse. Lightly toned over each side with strong mint luster. Census: 2 in 63, 21 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 275G, PCGS# 3753

PROOF THREE CENT NICKELS

1865 Three Cent Nickel, PR65 Cameo Scarce, First-Year Issue



- 3397 1865 PR65 Cameo PCGS.** One of two candidates for the lowest-mintage proof three cent nickel issue, alongside the proof-only 1877, both of which have estimated mintages of slightly over 500 pieces. Strongly reflective with pleasing detail and distinct contrast evident on each side, particularly the gold-tinged reverse. A large area of the portrait exhibits vibrant sunset-orange color as well. Population: 37 in 65 (2 in 65+) Cameo, 38 finer (11/20).
Ex: Summer FUN Signature (Heritage, 7/2007), lot 260.
NGC ID# 275K, PCGS# 83761

1868 Three Cent Nickel, PR67 Ultra Cameo Dramatic Contrast, None Finer



- 3398 1868 PR67 Ultra Cameo NGC.** The reported mintage for this three cent nickel issue stands at an estimated 600+ proofs, plus more than 3.2 million circulation strikes. Among the former, none are finer than this Superb Gem at either service. Dramatically contrasted Ultra Cameo surfaces maintain blushes of golden color that do not diminish the effect. Essentially perfectly preserved. Census: 6 in 67 Ultra Cameo, 0 finer (11/20).
NGC ID# 275N, PCGS# 93764

1878 Three Cent Nickel, PR68 Cameo Key Proof-Only Issue



- 3399 1878 PR68 Cameo NGC.** Collectors will recognize the 1878 three cent nickel as a key proof-only issue in the series with a mintage of 2,350 coins. This gorgeous example features deeply reflective fields and frosty devices with scattered areas of pale golden toning. The surfaces are otherwise brilliant. Census: 3 in 68 Cameo, 0 finer (12/20).
NGC ID# 275Y, PCGS# 83774

1880 Three Cent Nickel, PR67+ Cameo Low-Mintage Issue



- 3400 1880 PR67+ Cameo PCGS. CAC.** Thickly frosted devices and reflective fields deliver eye-catching Cameo contrast. A few blushes of golden color occur centrally on each side, though this Superb Gem proof is largely brilliant. A challenging date with only 21,000 circulation strikes and 3,955 proofs. Population: 14 in 67 (5 in 67+) Cameo, 0 finer. CAC: 15 in 67, 0 finer (11/20).
NGC ID# 2762, PCGS# 83776

1881 Three Cent Nickel, PR68 Cameo Brightly Reflective Fields



- 3401 1881 PR68 Cameo NGC.** This specimen rates highly for both technical factors and eye appeal. Minimally toned fields are broadly reflective around well-defined and considerably frosted devices. Only a handful of PR68 Cameo pieces appear in the combined certified population, and none are numerically finer (11/20).
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2011), lot 3252.
NGC ID# 2763, PCGS# 83777

1881 Three Cent Nickel, PR67 Ultra Cameo Tied for Finest With CAC, Conditionally Rare



- 3402 1881 PR67 Ultra Cameo NGC. CAC.** NGC has certified only five 1881 three cent nickels in the Ultra Cameo category, and PCGS lists only 10 pieces in the comparable Deep Cameo classification. Just two Ultra or Deep Cameos in PR67 have been awarded CAC recognition, including the present piece (11/20). This coin is brilliant and starkly contrasted. Full definition characterizes all central design elements, and the preservation is nearly flawless. Census: 3 in 67 Ultra Cameo (1 in 67+), 1 finer. CAC: 2 in 67, 0 finer (11/20).
NGC ID# 2763, PCGS# 93777

1882 Three Cent Nickel, PR68+
CAC Endorsement, None Finer



- 3403 1882 PR68+ PCGS. CAC.** The grade on this coin pretty well speaks for itself — the sole finest 1882 proof three cent nickel certified at PCGS. Of the 10 non-Cameo coins in this numeric grade, this is the only one with a Plus designation. This piece ranks among just three non-Cameos so fine with CAC endorsement, which sets it apart as perhaps one of the most important Registry coins in the proof series. Full design elements yield frosty, untouched mint luster and incredible eye appeal, laid against mirrorlike fields that boast shades of lilac and golden toning. Eye appeal is superb. Population: 10 in 68 (1 in 68+), 0 finer. CAC: 3 in 68, 0 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 2764, PCGS# 3778

1882 Three Cent Nickel, PR68 Cameo
Among Finest Certified



- 3404 1882 PR68 Cameo NGC.** Unlike 1881, 1882 was a low-mintage date for the three cent nickel. Only 3,100 proofs and 22,200 commercial pieces were struck. In typical proof condition, the 1882 can be obtained readily, but PR68 specimens that demonstrate pleasing white-on-black contrast are undeniably rare. The pristine surfaces show only a whisper of golden toning, along with a horizontal die crack on the reverse at 9 o'clock. Census: 5 in 68 Cameo (1 in 68+), 0 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 2764, PCGS# 83778

1887/6 Three Cent Nickel, PR67+
Strong Obverse, FS-302



- 3405 1887/6 Strong Obverse, FS-302 PR67+ PCGS. CAC.** This is the single finest 1887/6 proof three cent nickel at PCGS in the non-Cameo category. Delicate shades of ice-blue and golden patina grace each side of this Superb Gem. The surfaces are flashy and beautifully preserved. The underdigit 6 is readily apparent. A key date and eminently desirable in this format and grade. Population: 9 in 67 (1 in 67+), 0 finer. CAC: 7 in 67, 0 finer (11/20). PCGS# 416356 Base PCGS# 3784

1887/6 Three Cent Nickel, PR67 Cameo
Guide Book and Cherrypickers' Variety



- 3406 1887/6 FS-302 PR67 Cameo NGC.** The overdate is strong, with obvious repunching on the 8s and the clear loop of an underdigit 6 beneath the 7, and misplaced digits are clearly present in the dentils. This is a brilliant, nicely mirrored Superb Gem proof with designated Cameo contrast and flashy ivory-nickel color. A sharp strike fully defines the date anomalies as well as the primary motifs. The majority of 1887 proofs show overdating to one extent or another, yet they are rare with Cameo contrast and three sharp underdigits. Census: 10 in 67 Cameo (1 in 67+), 3 finer (11/20). Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2017), lot 3160. PCGS# 416357 Base PCGS# 83784

1887/6 Three Cent Nickel, PR67+ Cameo
Strong Overdate



- 3407 1887/6 FS-302 PR67+ Cameo PCGS. CAC.** The *Cherrypickers' Guide* lists two overdate varieties, FS-301 with a weak overdate and FS-302 with a strong overdate. Nearly all of the 6 is visible beneath the 7 on the strong overdate variety that is the more popular variety with collectors. This Superb Gem Cameo proof has brilliant nickel-gray surfaces with mirrored fields and lustrous devices. Population: 16 in 67 (4 in 67+) Cameo, 0 finer. CAC: 11 in 67, 0 finer (11/20). PCGS# 416357 Base PCGS# 83784

1889 Three Cent Nickel, PR68
Tied for the Finest Certified



- 3408 1889 PR68 PCGS. CAC.** This impressive Superb Gem proof is tied for the finest that PCGS or NGC have certified. The essentially flawless light gray surfaces host delicate gold and pale blue toning. The strike is sharp as expected on this amazing piece that is destined for a high-end Registry set. Population: 3 in 68, 0 finer. CAC: 2 in 68, 0 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 22NW, PCGS# 3786

SHIELD NICKEL

1882 Shield Nickel, Pastel-Toned MS67+
Tied for Finest at Both Services



- 3409** 1882 MS67+ NGC. The present lot is the single finest NGC-certified business strike 1882 nickel. Although six examples have been graded MS67 by the service, only this semiprooflike Superb Gem boasts a Plus designation (11/20). Sharply struck surfaces are unabraded and display delicate golden toning near the rims. The PCGS certified population is also one in MS67+ with none finer, which makes this lot tied with one other for finest known. NGC ID# 22PC, PCGS# 3812

PROOF SHIELD NICKEL

1877 Nickel, PR66
Iconic Proof-Only Key



- 3410** 1877 PR66 PCGS. The 1877 is immediately recognizable as a proof-only key to the Shield nickel series. Merely 900 pieces were struck, significantly fewer than the 1878. This example in Premium Gem condition exhibits partial, though undesignated, field-device contrast and contact-free nickel-gray surfaces. PCGS reports three finer non-Cameo submissions (11/20).
From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.
NGC ID# 276U, PCGS# 3831

LIBERTY NICKEL

1901 Nickel, Colorful MS67
Gorgeous Top-Graded Registry Coin



- 3411** 1901 MS67 NGC. Pale multicolor toning graces both sides, occurring in shades of orange, yellow, gold, green, blue, and violet. Scintillating mint luster completes the eye-appealing effect, and there are virtually no marks to detract. Well-struck with just a few weak star radials and typical incompleteness on the left ear of corn. Census: 3 in 67, 0 finer (12/20).
NGC ID# 277C, PCGS# 3862

PROOF LIBERTY NICKELS

1902 Liberty Nickel, PR67+
Sole NGC Plus-Graded Coin in This Grade



- 3412** 1902 PR67+ NGC. Brilliant and fully struck, this high-end Superb Gem proof displays deeply mirrored fields and satiny luster across the devices. The 1902 proof Liberty nickel is scarce in PR67, and just two pieces are reported numerically finer. This is the only Plus-graded piece at NGC. Census: 18 in 67 (1 in 67+, 1 in 67★), 2 finer (12/20).
NGC ID# 278C, PCGS# 3900

1909 Nickel, PR67+ Cameo
Partial Golden Patina



- 3413** 1909 PR67+ Cameo PCGS. CAC. Dramatic Cameo contrast persists on each side despite partial golden patina. The portrait and stars are particularly well-frosted. Pristine, reflective fields heighten the CAC-approved eye appeal for this proof, one of 4,763 pieces struck. Population: 49 in 67 (13 in 67+) Cameo, 5 finer. CAC: 38 in 67, 3 finer (11/20).
NGC ID# 278K, PCGS# 83907

1909 Liberty Nickel, PR68 Cameo
Attractive Contrast and Color



- 3414** 1909 PR68 Cameo NGC. From a mintage of 4,763 proofs, this PR68 Cameo specimen is beautifully contrasted with lovely violet, blue, and golden patina. Perfectly preserved without a single notable contact mark. Among the finest at both services in the Cameo contrast category. Census: 11 in 68 Cameo (3 in 68 ★), 0 finer (12/20).
NGC ID# 278K, PCGS# 83907

1913 Type Two Nickel, MS67
High-End First-Year Issue



- 3417** 1913 Type Two MS67 PCGS. CAC. Radiant mint luster and near-total brilliance are the hallmarks of this pinpoint-sharp Superb Gem Type Two nickel. Heavy clash marks are most prominent under the Indian's chin. Well-deserving of the CAC approval sticker for quality within the grade. Population: 46 in 67 (11 in 67+), 0 finer. CAC: 14 in 67, 0 finer (11/20).
NGC ID# 22PZ, PCGS# 3921

BUFFALO NICKELS

1913 Buffalo Nickel, MS65
Type One, 3 1/2 Legs, FS-901



- 3415** 1913 Type One, 3-1/2 Legs, FS-901, MS65 PCGS. CAC. This attractive first-year Buffalo nickel exhibits the denomination in an exposed, raised position on the exergue, identifying the short-lived Type One design. A pleasing Gem, it shows incomplete detail on the bison's leading leg, probably caused by excessive die polishing to remove clash marks. The design elements are well-detailed, with a touch of the typical softness on the letters in LIBERTY. The well-preserved surfaces display slightly subdued satiny mint luster, with subtle hints of ice-blue toning. This rare and valuable variety was discovered by Joseph Ambrulevitch about 1988. Population: 2 in 65, 1 finer (11/20).
NGC ID# 22PW, PCGS# 38428 Base PCGS# 3915

1916 Buffalo Nickel, MS67
Tied for the Finest at PCGS



- 3418** 1916 MS67 PCGS. A small number of similarly graded examples have been certified at PCGS, and these top grade pieces are candidates for the finest Registry sets of the series. This piece would upgrade four of the 10 finest set in the PCGS Set Registry. A lovely Superb Gem, this example exhibits a bold strike and nearly flawless surfaces. Frosty mint luster shines through the delicate gold toning. Population: 48 in 67 (4 in 67+), 0 finer (11/20).
NGC ID# 22RA, PCGS# 3930

1913-D Type One Buffalo Nickel, MS67+
Lustrous and Sharply Detailed



- 3416** 1913-D Type One MS67+ PCGS. CAC. With an original mintage of 5.3 million pieces, there is no shortage of 1913-D Type One nickels. However, as one might expect, there are very few examples known in Superb condition. This is a sharply struck coin that exhibits thick mint luster and lovely golden-rose toning over each side.
NGC ID# 22PX, PCGS# 3916

1916 Buffalo Nickel, XF40
Doubled Die Obverse
Popular Guide Book Variety



3419 1916 Doubled Die Obverse, FS-101, XF40 PCGS. Despite the strong doubling on the design elements, especially noticeable on the date, the 1916 Doubled Die Obverse Buffalo nickel was not discovered until 1962. By then, most examples were well-worn and abraded. This popular *Guide Book* and *Cherrypickers'* variety is quite elusive in all grades today.

This impressive XF example shows only light wear on the devices and most interior detail remains intact. The lightly abraded surfaces are toned in pleasing shades of sea-green and pale gray. The overall presentation is most attractive. Population: 13 in 40, 66 finer (11/20).
 PCGS# 145628 Base PCGS# 3931

1917 Buffalo Nickel, MS67
Among the Finest at PCGS



3420 1917 MS67 PCGS. CAC. The 1917 Buffalo nickel was a well-produced issue, and this spectacular Superb Gem is one of the finest surviving examples. The design elements are sharply detailed throughout, and both sides radiate vibrant satiny mint luster. Attractive highlights of champagne-gold and ice-blue toning accent the pristine surfaces. Population: 30 in 67 (6 in 67+), 4 finer. CAC: 8 in 67, 0 finer (11/20).

From The Teich Family Collection / FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2013), lot 3469.

NGC ID# 22RD, PCGS# 3934

1919-S Buffalo Nickel, MS65
Extremely Rare Any Finer



3421 1919-S MS65 PCGS. Despite a mintage of more than 7.5 million pieces, the 1919-S Buffalo nickel is a challenging issue in the series. Examples in MS65 condition are rare and finer coins are virtually unobtainable. This impressive Gem exhibits well-detailed design elements, with just a touch of softness on the bison's shoulder. The well-preserved, lustrous surfaces are blanketed in attractive shades of sea-green and ice-blue toning. Population: 37 in 65 (4 in 65+), 3 finer (11/20).

NGC ID# 22RN, PCGS# 3943

1920-S Nickel, MS65
Scarce This Fine



3422 1920-S MS65 NGC. Softly frosted nickel-gray surfaces exhibit blushes of golden patina along with iridescent accents on each side. Definition is stronger on the reverse than it is on the obverse. Small abrasions are well-hidden and undistracting. The 1920-S claims a mintage of 9.6 million coins, but few qualify for the Gem grade level. Census: 17 in 65 (2 in 65 ★), 5 finer (12/20).

NGC ID# 22RS, PCGS# 3946

**1924-D Buffalo Nickel, MS65
Rarely Seen Finer**



- 3423 1924-D MS65 PCGS.** A number of 1924-D Buffalo nickels have been certified in Gem condition, although there are certainly duplications in the data. This issue is very rare in finer grades, and upgrade attempts run rampant among dealers. This MS65 coin is satiny with delicate pearl-white surfaces. The typical strike weakness is seen in the centers and on the bison's head and the tip of the Indian's feathers. However, there are no distracting abrasions, and eye appeal is pleasing for the grade. PCGS lists 15 finer submissions, NGC just one (12/20). NGC ID# 22RY, PCGS# 3952

**1924-D Nickel, MS65+
Iridescent Toning, CAC-Approved**



- 3424 1924-D MS65+ PCGS. CAC.** Iridescent toning covers each side of this satiny Gem from the Denver Mint. Shades include electric-blue, neon-green, pink, violet, and gold. Definition is typically soft for the issue, but the surfaces are marvelously preserved and far above-average. There are only 15 higher grading events at PCGS. CAC: 32 in 65, 2 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 22RY, PCGS# 3952

**1924-S Five Cent, MS65
Strong Strike for the Issue**



- 3425 1924-S MS65 PCGS.** The 1924-S is a typical branch mint issue of the period in that examples were generally struck from badly eroded dies spaced widely apart in the press. This Gem is exceptional for its strong strike. Although by no means complete, the hair braid and bison's head exhibit relatively bold detail. Frosty surfaces are clean with just a hint of golden color. Population: 54 in 65 (5 in 65+), 5 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 22RZ, PCGS# 3953

**1925 Nickel, Toned MS67
Splendid Multicolor Patina**



- 3426 1925 MS67 NGC.** Dusky tan-gold toning graces both sides of this Superb Gem, but there is no concealing the exceptional surface quality. Neither side has a single notable abrasion, and satin luster is vibrant throughout. Slight strike weakness at the centers is not bothersome. The 1925 Buffalo nickel is rarely seen this fine, and no numerically finer examples are known. Census: 12 in 67 (3 in 67+), 0 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 22S2, PCGS# 3954

**1926-D Nickel, MS65
Terrific Quality and Strike**



- 3427 1926-D MS65 PCGS. CAC.** The 1926-D has the unenviable reputation for being one of the worst-defined issues in the Buffalo nickel series. While roughness appears on the highest points of the hair braid and bison's shoulder, the rest of this Gem is incredibly strong for the issue. Wisps of golden color and satiny mint luster account for the CAC-approved eye appeal. PCGS reports 35 numerically higher submissions. CAC: 12 in 65, 7 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 22S6, PCGS# 3958

**1926-S Nickel, MS64
Difficult to Find Finer**



- 3428 1926-S MS64 PCGS.** Although the braid and LIBERTY are undeniably soft, definition is better on the bison's head and horn. What this near-Gem lacks in strike detail it makes up for in color with pastel shades of orange, rose, violet, blue and green around the borders and olive-gold over the centers. A couple of scattered ticks barely limit the grade. This high-end 1926-S nickel will prove extremely difficult to upgrade. Only 18 numerically finer submissions are reported at PCGS (11/20). NGC ID# 22S7, PCGS# 3959

**1927 Nickel, Exceptional MS67
Beautiful Preservation, Early Die State**



- 3429 1927 MS67 PCGS. CAC.** A common date in most grades, the 1927 Buffalo nickel becomes conditionally rare at the MS67 level, and no numerically finer pieces are known. This Superb Gem exhibits an exceptional early die state, with smooth, satiny fields and luminous devices. The faintest pearl-blue color tints each side. Slight strike softness on the hair above the Indian's braid is typical of the issue. Population: 35 in 67 (4 in 67+), 0 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 22S8, PCGS# 3960

**1935 Nickel, Lustrous MS62
FS-801, Doubled Die Reverse**



- 3430 1935 Doubled Die Reverse, FS-801, MS62 PCGS.** Reverse die doubling is unmistakable on this *Cherrypickers'* and *Guide Book* variety, being most prominent on FIVE CENTS, UNITED, and the bison's horn, but also discernible on E PLURIBUS UNUM. This Mint State coin has a dusting of slate-gray toning over soft, luminous mint luster. Slight strike softness in the centermost areas is not bothersome. Population: 5 in 62, 18 finer (11/20). PCGS# 38465 Base PCGS# 93974

**1936-D 3 1/2 Legs Nickel, XF40
Rare Guide Book Variety**



- 3431 1936-D 3 1/2 Legs, FS-901, XF40 PCGS. CAC.** Though less famous and less dramatic than the 1937-D Three Legged nickel, the present variety is many times rarer, and is also listed in the *Guide Book*. This stone-gray example has moderate wear but the horn is complete and there are no reportable marks. Population: 16 in 40, 14 finer. CAC: 6 in 40, 8 finer (11/20). Ex: National Money Show Signature (Heritage, 2-3/2014), lot 4466. PCGS# 38471 Base PCGS# 93978

**1937-D Three-Legged Nickel, MS63
Legendary FS-901 Variety**



- 3432 1937-D Three-Legged, FS-901, MS63 PCGS.** The famous 1937-D Three-Legged nickel is a legend not just in the series, but among all 20th century varieties. This is a well-preserved Select Uncirculated example with golden patina over satiny nickel-gray surfaces. Well-struck from badly eroded dies. Abrasions are minor for the grade. NGC ID# 22SX, PCGS# 38475 Base PCGS# 3982

**1937-D Three-Legged Buffalo Nickel, MS64
FS-901**



- 3433 1937-D Three-Legged, FS-901, MS64 NGC.** Rainbow toning encircles the obverse periphery of this high-end example, as amber and steel-blue coloration is seen over the reverse. Well struck except for the bison's head and shoulder, with carefully preserved surfaces that only show two or three minor nicks on the reverse. One of the most attractive near-Gem examples of this famous variety that we have ever seen. Ex: Denver Signature (Heritage, 8/2006), lot 5095. NGC ID# 22SX, PCGS# 38475 Base PCGS# 3982

1937-D Three-Legged Nickel, MS65
An Attractive Gem



- 3434** 1937-D Three-Legged, FS-901, MS65 NGC. This Gem example of the collector classic “Three-Legged” 1937-D Buffalo nickel was certified several years ago, as demonstrated by the use of the old Fivaz-Stanton number, FS-020.2, on the label. The grade, however, is far from dated, as the coin shows all the necessary vibrancy and surface preservation for an MS65 example. Green-to-gold outer toning gives way to nickel-silver interiors that show elements of frostiness to the luster. The reverse is in an earlier die state, with the rust lumps under the bison visible but faint.
Ex: New York Signature (Heritage, 7/2004), lot 5660; New York Signature (Heritage, 3/2012), lot 3210.
NGC ID# 22SX, PCGS# 38475 Base PCGS# 3982

1938-D/S Nickel, MS67+
FS-511, *Guide Book* Variety



- 3435** 1938-D/S FS-511 MS67+ PCGS. CAC. This is the most desirable of the five 1938-D/S Buffalo nickel varieties. It is the one listed the *Guide Book*. Faint golden accents reside over smooth, satiny surfaces that remain largely brilliant. Strongly struck throughout. Two finer examples are reported at PCGS (12/20).
NGC ID# 22T3, PCGS# 38476 Base PCGS# 3985

1938-D/S Buffalo Nickel, MS67+
Popular *Guide Book* Overmintmark
Desirable FS-511 Variant



- 3436** 1938-D/S FS-511 MS67+ PCGS. CAC. A combination of peach-gold, ice-blue, and pale-yellow toning create a subtle-but-attractive display of color, while vibrant mint luster adds an exclamation point to the sharp strike that defines both sides. A loupe reveals the unmistakable D/S *Cherrypickers'* variety, with multiple D punches used to partially obscure an underlying S mintmark. The CAC-endorsed surfaces are entirely free of any marks of consequence, while eye appeal is exceptional.
Selections from The Don Kutz Collection.
NGC ID# 22T3, PCGS# 38476 Base PCGS# 3985

PROOF BUFFALO NICKELS

1913 Type One Nickel, PR66
Fraser's Initial Design Concept



- 3437** 1913 Type One PR66 NGC. The Type One Buffalo nickel illustrates James Earle Fraser's initial design concept before the reverse was modified to set the denomination FIVE CENTS into a crevice as opposed to a mound. The fields are rugged and uneven on the Type One issue, complementing the nature of the Indian Head and bison design. This Premium Gem matte proof shows every detail as the artist intended. Both sides have lustrous surfaces beneath intense gold and iridescent toning.
Ex: Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2011), lot 3179.
NGC ID# 278R, PCGS# 3988

1913 Type One Nickel, PR67+
Single-Issue Type



3438 1913 Type One PR67+ PCGS. CAC. The original Fraser design for the Buffalo nickel with the eponymous animal atop a mound rather than a plain is represented in proof by only this single-year issue. Only 1,520 pieces were struck, nowhere near enough to satisfy the demand for this one-year type. Type Two proofs were also struck, but collectors have proved the Type One to be the collector favorite. This sharply struck Superb Gem proof has marvelous texture and occasional pink-and-gold tints across each side. Population: 78 in 67 (17 in 67+), 6 finer. CAC: 30 in 67, 1 finer (11/20).

Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2015), lot 3669.

Selections from The Don Kutz Collection.

NGC ID# 278R, PCGS# 3988

1913 Type Two Buffalo Nickel, PR68
Tied for Finest Known
One of Five So Fine With CAC



3439 1913 Type Two PR68 PCGS. CAC. The 1913 is the second scarcest Type Two matte proof Buffalo nickel, with only the 1916 being slightly more elusive overall. The scarcity of the date, particularly in high grade, belies the mintage 1,514 pieces, which is the highest of any Type Two matte proof. Examples are occasionally available in PR67, but in PR68 — the finest grade achieved by any known example — the 1913 Type Two proof is a distinguished rarity. PCGS and NGC combined list only 18 submissions in this grade, with only one coin — an NGC piece — being awarded a Plus designation.

This PCGS coin is further distinguished among its peers with the CAC green label. CAC has approved only five 1913 Type Two proofs in this grade, and many collectors would consider these five pieces to comprise the Condition Census for the issue. In that light, this representative is as high quality as the issue is known. Razor-sharp detail characterizes the luminous matte surfaces, complementing gold, lilac, mint-green, and powder-blue hues that spread over each side. The preservation and eye appeal are exceptional. Population: 12 in 68, 0 finer. CAC: 5 in 68, 0 finer (11/20).

Selections from The Don Kutz Collection.

NGC ID# 278S, PCGS# 3990

**1914 Nickel, PR67+
Bold Design Definition**



- 3440** 1914 PR67+ PCGS. CAC. A beautifully preserved, needle-sharp proof, this Superb Gem showcases rich satiny luster beneath a blanket of warm champagne and pale lavender toning. The 1914 proof Buffalo nickel had a limited mintage of 1,275 pieces, and is scarce at the Superb Gem grade level.
Ex: Beverly Hills Signature (Heritage, 11/2014), lot 3633.
Selections from The Don Kutz Collection.
NGC ID# 278T, PCGS# 3991

**1915 Buffalo Nickel, PR67+
Golden Patina, Nearly Pristine**



- 3441** 1915 PR67+ PCGS. CAC. This matte proof issue claims a mintage of 1,050 pieces, the second lowest total in the series behind the final-year 1916. Each side is largely toned in golden patina with accents of lavender-rose and pale powder-blue heightening the coin's appeal. Finely textured and nearly pristine. Population: 84 in 67 (18 in 67+), 8 finer. CAC: 36 in 67, 3 finer (11/20).
NGC ID# 278U, PCGS# 3992

**1916 Nickel, PR66
Lowest-Mintage Matte Proof Issue**



- 3442** 1916 PR66 PCGS. The 1916 is an ever-popular matte proof issue with the lowest mintage in the Buffalo nickel series (600 specimens). Golden patina resides over beautifully textured and gorgeously preserved surfaces. Practically free of contact and expectedly fully struck. A challenge to upgrade.
NGC ID# 278V, PCGS# 3993

**1936 Buffalo Nickel, PR68
Satin Finish**



- 3443** 1936 Type One — Satin Finish PR68 NGC. When proof set coinage resumed in 1936 after a two decade hiatus, the Buffalo nickel was first struck with a satin finish before reverting to the brilliant finish so much desired by collectors. Satin Finish coins are scarce in PR68 and unknown finer at NGC. This piece is boldly struck and toned a light golden hue. Census: 34 in 68 (2 in 68+, 2 in 68★, 1 in 68+★), 0 finer (12/20).
NGC ID# 278X, PCGS# 3994

**1936 Buffalo Nickel, PR67
Brilliant Finish**



- 3444** 1936 Type Two — Brilliant Finish PR67 PCGS. An essentially as-struck Brilliant Finish proof, showing fully rendered, satiny devices set against mirrored fields. The lightest touch of golden toning graces each side, while the surfaces overall enjoy near perfection. The Type Two 1936 proof is occasionally available in PR67, but PCGS reports only 15 finer examples (11/20).
NGC ID# 278Y, PCGS# 3995

**1936 Buffalo Nickel, PR67+ Brilliant Finish
Few Certified Finer**



- 3445** 1936 Type Two — Brilliant Finish PR67+ PCGS. CAC. The brilliant and flashy surfaces on both sides of this example provide this Superb Gem with tremendous visual appeal. Beautifully preserved, the sharply struck surfaces display exceptional detail. After a hiatus of two decades, the Philadelphia Mint struck 4,420 proof Buffalo nickels in 1936, the first of which had a satin finish, with the second type featuring a brilliant finish.
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/2014), lot 3487.
Selections from The Don Kutz Collection.
NGC ID# 278Y, PCGS# 3995

1937 Buffalo Nickel, PR68
Exemplary CAC Registry Coin



3446 1937 PR68 PCGS. CAC. The final proof issue in the Buffalo nickel series was produced in its entirety with the traditional brilliant finish that was only used for the second half of the 1936 proofs. The 1937 is a readily collectible date in most grades, but examples in the Registry grade of PR68 are scarce, and finer coins are prohibitively rare. This piece is one of just 18 in this grade with CAC endorsement. The strike is sharp throughout, and the fields display incredible depth of mirroring. Satiny luster characterizes the devices. Population: 52 in 68 (3 in 68+), 2 finer. CAC: 18 in 68, 0 finer (11/20).

Selections from The Don Kutz Collection.
NGC ID# 278Z, PCGS# 3996

JEFFERSON NICKELS

1939 Jefferson Nickel, MS68 Full Steps
Reverse of 1940



3447 1939 Reverse of 1940 MS68 Full Steps PCGS. The strongly impressed straight steps on Monticello identify the popular Reverse of 1940, with sharper detail on the hub and master die than the reverse of 1938. This magnificent MS68 specimen is tied with four other coins at PCGS and eight examples at NGC for finest certified honors (11/20). The design elements exhibit sharp definition throughout, with fine detail on Jefferson's hair. The impeccably preserved surfaces radiate vibrant mint luster from both sides, and a few subtle hints of pale gold and lavender toning add to the terrific overall eye appeal. This coin should find a home in the finest collection or Registry Set.
NGC ID# 22T8, PCGS# 894003

**1939 Nickel, MS66 Five Full Steps
FS-801, Doubled MONTICELLO**



- 3448** 1939 Doubled Monticello, FS-801, MS66 Five Full Steps NGC. MONTICELLO and FIVE CENTS exhibit remarkable die doubling in a clockwise direction. The variety has long been recognized by the *Guide Book*, and is arguably the best known die variety of the series. This lustrous Premium Gem exhibits splendid sea-green and golden-brown toning. A loupe reveals only minor imperfections. Census: 2 in 66 Five Full Steps, 2 finer (11/20). PCGS# 38482 Base PCGS# 84004

**1947-S Nickel, MS67 Full Steps
Destined for a Top Registry Set**



- 3449** 1947-S MS67 Full Steps NGC. Golden patina colors this frosty Superb Gem nickel. Each side is strongly struck, and five Full Steps appear on the reverse. A tick under the E in FIVE is likely the only flaw preventing an even higher grade. Destined for a top Registry Set. Census: 13 in 67 (1 in 67+ Full Steps, 1 in 67 ★), 0 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 22U7, PCGS# 84033

**1953-D Nickel, MS67 Five Full Steps
None Graded Finer**



- 3450** 1953-D MS67 Five Full Steps NGC. Seldom does the 1953-D nickel come with Full Steps, and only a handful of examples are graded at this unsurpassed level. Lustrous nickel-gray surfaces present blushes of light rose-gold and lilac toning over each side. A crisp strike further attests to the quality. Registry collectors should bid accordingly. A subtle orange-peel texture is as made, from long-in-use dies. Census: 8 in 67 Five Full Steps, 0 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 22UP, PCGS# 84050

**1954-S Jefferson Nickel, MS65 Full Steps
Strike Rarity in Gem Condition**



- 3451** 1954-S MS65 Full Steps PCGS. The 1954-S is a challenging date for the Registry collector. Many examples are struck from worn dies, and Full Steps definition is rare at the Gem grade level. This piece is satiny with light golden toning. Central strike sharpness is excellent despite the metal flow in the fields from the eroded dies. No major abrasions are seen. Population: 13 in 65 (1 in 65+) Full Steps, 3 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 22UU, PCGS# 84054

EARLY HALF DIMES

- 3452** 1794 V-2, LM-2, R.5 — Cleaned — PCGS Genuine. XF Details. The first-year Flowing Hair half dime is significantly rarer than its 1795 type alternative. Examples are challenging in all grades. This steel-gray example is much sharper than most of its peers, and displays luster throughout the wings and curls. The surfaces are mildly bright from a wipe, and we note a few thin marks on the right (facing) wing and upper reverse border. *From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.*

**1795 Half Dime, Choice VF
V-5, LM-8, Colorfully Toned**



- 3453** 1795 V-5, LM-8, R.3, VF35 PCGS. A radial crack through the Y in LIBERTY to Liberty's nose is a pick-up point for LM-8. LM-9 shares the same obverse die, but has a berry below the first S in STATES. This moderately circulated early silver type coin displays vibrant toning. Lavender, cobalt-blue, aquamarine, and peach-gold shades invigorate the borders of both sides. The portrait and eagle are mostly cream-gray. The central strike shows incompleteness, but marks are confined to the obverse, and are minor for the grade. *From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.* NGC ID# 22ZV, PCGS# 38592 Base PCGS# 4251

1795 Half Dime, Choice AU
V-5, LM-8, Partial Luster



- 3454 1795 V-5, LM-8, R.3, AU55 NGC. The radial die crack from Liberty's nose to the Y in LIBERTY helps attribute LM-8, along with the lengthy die line west of the A in STATES. Also of note, the IB in LIBERTY is very widely spaced, and a jagged die crack crosses Liberty's neck. This briefly circulated Choice AU half dime has lightly marked pearl-gray surfaces. The centers show moderate inexactness of strike, though most stars and dentils are bold. NGC ID# 22ZV, PCGS# 38592 Base PCGS# 4251

1797 Half Dime, XF45
V-4, LM-2, 16 Stars Obverse



- 3455 1797 16 Stars, V-4, LM-2, R.4, XF45 NGC. LM-2 is one of two 16 Stars varieties of the 1797 half dime. It is slightly scarcer than the other, LM-3, making it more popular as a type coin. This Choice XF example exhibits almost no obvious wear. The centers are poorly struck as usual, leaving Liberty's neck and hair curls and the eagle weakly defined, but the margins exhibit strong detail. Lilac-gray patina graces the satiny surfaces. Struck from heavily clashed dies. NGC ID# 22ZZ, PCGS# 38598 Base PCGS# 4259

1800 V-1, LM-1 Half Dime, XF40
Well Defined, Problem Free



- 3456 1800 V-1, LM-1, R.3, XF40 NGC. A richly detailed gunmetal-gray example. The strike is above average, though a few reverse stars and cloud 7 are not fully brought up. Marks are few and of no importance. 1800 was the first year of the of the Draped Bust, Large Eagle design, since no half dimes were struck in 1798 or 1799. The mintage of 40,000 pieces was distributed among four die marriages. LM-1 can be attributed at a glance by the close proximity of star 1 to the shoulder curl. NGC ID# 2326, PCGS# 38601 Base PCGS# 4264

BUST HALF DIME

1832 V-3, LM-2 Half Dime, MS66
Lavishly Toned Premium Gem



- 3457 1832 V-3, LM-2, R.3, MS66 PCGS. CAC. A high-grade example of the moderately scarce LM-2. Rich navy-blue, ruby-red, and golden-brown toning encompasses well-preserved surfaces. The strike shows incompleteness on the wing near the left border of the shield. LM-2 is a "Scarface" variety with a bold horizontal die crack across Liberty's cheek. The variety is also noted for repunching on the O in OF For all 1832 die marriages, Population: 54 in 66 (3 in 66+), 16 finer. CAC: 21 in 66, 11 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 232E, PCGS# 38664 Base PCGS# 4279

SEATED HALF DIMES

1839-O Half Dime, MS66
No Drapery, Medium O
Single Finest at CAC



- 3458** 1839-O No Drapery MS66 PCGS. CAC. Medium O. Ocean-blue, orange-gold, and lilac-gray toning alternates across this lustrous and magnificently preserved Premium Gem. The strike shows slight blending on the ribbon and Liberty's hair. The 1839-O is the second New Orleans half dime issue, and the first with stars. The 1839-O is common in well-circulated grades, but Mint State examples are rare despite a reported mintage of one million pieces. Among those Uncirculated coins, most are in MS62 through MS64 grades. At the MS66 level, PCGS has certified two pieces with none finer, and the present lot is the sole MS66 example at CAC with none finer (11/20).
NGC ID# 232T, PCGS# 4320

1855 Arrows Half Dime, MS66+
Conditionally Rare, CAC



- 3459** 1855 Arrows MS66+ PCGS. CAC. The half dime was subject to the weight reduction of subsidiary silver coinage in 1853, being reduced from 1.34 grams to 1.24 grams. The weight reduction was denoted by the placement of arrows on either side of the date. The Arrows type was produced from 1853 through 1855. In 1856, the arrows were removed from the dies but the weight remained at the lighter 1.24-gram level. Arrows coins struck from 1853 to 1855 are popular with type collectors today. The 1855 is generally plentiful in low grades, but this Premium Gem is a rarity, and PCGS lists only a single coin finer. This piece is one of the top four 1855 half dimes with CAC approval. Luster glistens in satiny lilac and champagne hues, complementing the well-struck design elements. Neither side has significant abrasions. Population: 23 in 66 (3 in 66+), 1 finer. CAC: 3 in 66, 1 finer (11/20).
NGC ID# 2344, PCGS# 4360

1860 Transitional Half Dime, MS64+
Judd-267, Guide Book Listing



- 3460** 1860 Transitional, Judd-267, Pollock-315, R.4, MS64+ PCGS. The obverse features the design similar to that of 1859 with stars around the border, while the reverse is that of 1860 with the agricultural wreath around the denomination. No mention of the country of origin is present. It is believed about 100 of these patterns were struck, all in circulation-strike format. This piece is mostly brilliant with blushes of violet toning. Pinpoint-sharp detail on Liberty's head and the ear of corn, though the right-side stars and lower left portion of the wreath are incomplete. Listed in the *Guide Book*. Population: 24 in 64 (2 in 64+), 27 finer (11/20).
From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.
NGC ID# 2346, PCGS# 4373

**1861/0 Half Dime, MS67+
Cherrypickers' Overdate
Condition Census**



- 3461 1861/0 FS-301 MS67+ PCGS. CAC.** Remnants of a 0 are visible at the base of the second 1 in the date. PCGS reports only a half dozen Superb Gem examples of the 1861 half dime, including three normal date pieces and three overdates. This is the sole finest FS-301 overdate listed at PCGS. Luster glistens throughout the luminous, untouched surfaces, revealing concentric pine-green, gold, crimson, and violet peripheral toning. The interiors show warm golden color. Localized areas of strike softness are seen on Liberty's head and foot support, as well as on the reverse wreath bow. However, the toning and preservation provide outstanding visual appeal for this Condition Census 1861 half dime. Population: 3 in 67 (1 in 67+), 0 finer. CAC: 3 in 67, 0 finer (11/20). PCGS# 145479 Base PCGS# 4380

**1863-S Half Dime, MS65
Among the Finest Known**



- 3462 1863-S MS65 PCGS. CAC.** The 1863 Philadelphia half dimes are a series key given their low mintage of 14,000 business strikes, but the 1863-S half dimes were only struck to the extent of 100,000 pieces, and today they are elusive as well in higher grade. This Gem is close to a full strike for this well-produced issue, with mottled gold, purplish-gray, and silver patina heavier on the obverse. Population: 9 in 65, 5 finer. CAC: 4 in 65, 3 finer (11/20). Ex: *Pittsburgh Signature* (Heritage, 10/2011), lot 3453. NGC ID# 234D, PCGS# 4383

**1865 Half Dime, MS66+
Conditionally Rare**



- 3463 1865 MS66+ PCGS.** Few 1865 half dimes survive this fine, and only a handful of higher-grade pieces are reported at PCGS. This piece is well struck and satiny with modest reflectivity in the fields. The faintest tint of champagne warmth is seen on each side. A single mark on Liberty's left (facing) arm is the only pedigree marker. Population: 9 in 66 (2 in 66+), 4 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 234G, PCGS# 4386

**1866 Half Dime, MS66
Exquisite Low-Mintage Semikey**



- 3464 1866 MS66 NGC.** Ocean-blue and violet patina around the borders transitions to lighter shades of gold and ultimately to brilliant centers. This exquisite Premium Gem half dime is fully struck, and eye appeal is fantastic. From a low mintage of 10,000 circulation strikes. Census: 13 in 66, 2 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 234J, PCGS# 4388

PROOF SEATED HALF DIME

1867 Half Dime, PR67+ Cameo
Among the Finest at PCGS



3465 1867 PR67+ Cameo PCGS. With only 8,000 circulation strikes for the year, collectors often opt for a high-grade proof 1867 half dime instead (625 pieces struck). This is a fantastic Plus-designated Superb Gem with wonderful multicolor patina. Shades include orange, rose, violet, and cobalt-blue. Impressively contrasted considering the rich toning. Population: 4 in 67 (1 in 67+) Cameo, 0 finer (11/20).

From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.
NGC ID# 2364, PCGS# 84450

EARLY DIMES

1796 JR-1 Draped Bust Dime
Mint State Sharpness



3466 1796 JR-1, R.3 — Cleaned — NGC Details. Unc. The late die state with a cud below star 1, a vertical crack below the eagle's head, a horizontal crack through the eagle's right (facing) wingtip, and prominent clashes on the obverse field. JR-1 is an historic variety, the first dime die pair struck by the U.S. Mint. The *Guide Book* mintage for all seven 1796 die marriages combined is only 22,135 pieces, and most survivors are in circulated grades. This nicely struck representative displays russet-brown and gunmetal-gray toning. A few ebony specks are noted east of the eagle's tail. Impressively free from marks, though close inspection reveals minor hairlines. An important opportunity for the early silver type collector.

1798 Dime, AU Details
JR-4, Large 8
Well Defined, Few Marks



3467 1798 Large 8, JR-4, R.3 — Cleaned — PCGS Genuine. AU Details. There are only four die marriages of 1798 dimes, and each are individually listed in the *Guide Book* due to distinctive qualities. JR-4 is the only variety with a Large 8, and is also notable for a lengthy obverse crack from Liberty's nose to the rim. Additionally, there are rim die breaks on the reverse between 12 o'clock and 1:30, and a bold "beard" clash mark from Liberty's chin. This slate-gray example displays luster throughout the wings and curls. The surfaces are slightly subdued, but marks are unimportant given its short stint in early American commerce.
From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.

1805 JR-2 Dime, MS64
Four Berries Reverse



3468 1805 4 Berries, JR-2, R.2, MS64 PCGS. The two die varieties of 1805 dimes are quickly distinguished by counting the berries in the olive branch on the reverse. JR-1, the scarcer variety, has five berries, and JR-2, the more plentiful variety, has four berries. This Four Berries variety is more plentiful, especially in Mint State grades, and is therefore the best choice for date collectors. This Choice Mint State piece exhibits pale gold toning with hints of blue and violet. Full underlying luster is evident on the satiny surfaces. A lovely Draped Bust dime. Population: 28 in 64 (2 in 64+), 19 finer (11/20).
NGC ID# 236S, PCGS# 38769 Base PCGS# 4477

BUST DIMES

1821 Capped Bust Dime, MS64 Small Date, JR-9 Variety



- 3469** 1821 Small Date, JR-9, R.2, MS64 PCGS. The 1821 Capped Bust dime claims a substantial mintage of 1.1 million pieces, with 10 die varieties known for the date. This impressive Choice example shows a Small Date obverse, with the final A in AMERICA close to the top arrow on the reverse, identifying the JR-9 variety. The design elements are well-detailed and the well-preserved, satiny surfaces show highlights of forest-green and autumn-brown toning. Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 7/2017), lot 3055. NGC ID# 236Y, PCGS# 38799 Base PCGS# 94496

1822 Dime, Colorful VG10 Very Scarce Year, JR-1



- 3470** 1822 JR-1, R.4, VG10 PCGS. The 1822 date is the last single-variety year known among Capped Bust dimes, meaning that only a single die pair is recognized for the entire mintage of 100,000 pieces. The date is always on collectors' want lists as such, given the great popularity of the series today. This VG10 example shows concentric bands of pink and blue toning on the obverse, while the reverse is silver-gray with golden rims. Aside from the expected wear, the only singular mark is a scrape near the top of U(NITED). An attractive example for the grade. Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2014), lot 3960. NGC ID# 236Z, PCGS# 38801 Base PCGS# 4497

1822 Dime, AU Sharpness Challenging Low Mintage Date, JR-1



- 3471** 1822 JR-1, R.4 — Cleaned — PCGS Genuine. AU Details. The 1822 is a very scarce date with a reported mintage of only 100,000 pieces. Just one die pair is known, and most survivors are well worn, with more than two-thirds of PCGS-certified examples in Fine or lower grades. This is a sharp stone-gray representative with evenly microgranular surfaces. Marks are relatively few, noticeable only near OF and below the first S in STATES. From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.

1824/2 Dime, Very Fine JR-2, Pointed Top 1 Rare Guide Book Variety



- 3472** 1824/2 Pointed Top 1, JR-2, R.5, VF20 PCGS. All 1824-dated dimes are overdates, with the 2 underdigit obvious within the 4. All were struck with the same obverse die, but two reverse dies were used, resulting in Flat Top 1 (JR-1) and Pointed Top 1 (JR-2) Guide Book varieties. JR-1 is very scarce, and JR-2 is rare. The present Very Fine example displays gunmetal-gray toning. Originality is confirmed by charcoal patina in design crevices. All legends are bold, and the eagle exhibits substantial feather detail. Marks are limited to a slight reverse rim nick at 2:30. NGC ID# 2373, PCGS# 38806 Base PCGS# 4502

1829 JR-9 Dime, MS64
Small Over Large 10C, FS-901
Scarce Mint Blunder



- 3473** 1829 Small Over Large 10C, JR-9, FS-901, R.4, MS64 NGC. Cherry-red and apricot-gold toning adorns this lustrous and lightly abraded Choice dime. The strike is good, though shy of complete on the eagle's claws and fletchings. JR-9 is the sole die pairing that shows a Small 10C over a Large 10C. The repunching is most evident above the 1, though the C also shows recutting north, and east of the opening. Although the variety is absent from the *Guide Book*, it is recognized by *Cherrypickers'*, which states that "interest in it has increased since 1997." NGC has certified only five coins as JR-9; one in Good, three as Very Fine, and a solitary MS62 example (11/20). NGC has of course certified other JR-9 dimes without an attribution, such as the present lot.
NGC ID# 2378, PCGS# 396250 Base PCGS# 396249

1834 Small 4 Dime, MS66
JR-7, Razor-Sharp and Brilliant
Only One Coin Finer



- 3474** 1834 Small 4, JR-7, R.2, MS66 PCGS. The 1834 Small 4 die variety (JR-7) is the only one of its kind for the year, identified by the long crossbar or serif on the 4. The total mintage of 1834 dimes was 635,000 coins, of which several thousand pieces are estimated to survive. This is one of the more accessible varieties in high grades, though few have reached this impressive level. Virtually fully struck from freshly polished dies, this Premium Gem remains highly lustrous and entirely brilliant with just a hint of softness on the fletchings. A couple of spindly cracks occur from the left wing tip to the rim, and above the D in UNITED. Additional cracks join the bases of the letters in AMERICA. An exemplary, near-faultless Registry candidate. Population: 4 in 66, 1 finer (11/20).
NGC ID# 237E, PCGS# 38872 Base PCGS# 4525

1835 JR-3 Dime, MS65
Attractively Toned, Well Struck



- 3475** 1835 JR-3, R.2, MS65 NGC. Despite its reputation as an available date, most certified 1835 dimes are in circulated grades, and most Mint State pieces grade between MS62 and MS64. Gems are rare. NGC has certified nine examples as JR-3, and the sole Uncirculated coin grades MS64. Iridescent golden-brown, magenta, and aquamarine toning embraces this crisply struck and unblemished Gem. Given the great cost of the few MS66 pieces, the MS65 grade is ideal for the advanced Capped Bust collector. Census: 24 in 65, 8 finer (12/20). NGC ID# 237F, PCGS# 38881 Base PCGS# 4527

1835 Dime, MS65 Prooflike
JR-4, Colorfully Toned



- 3476** 1835 JR-4, R.2, MS65 Prooflike NGC. A charming Gem that boasts iridescent cherry-red, sun-gold, and ice-blue toning. The strike is sharp except on the eagle's claws. No marks are of any consequence. As of (11/20), NGC has certified only three 1835 dimes as Prooflike, on each in the MS63, MS64, and MS65 grades. Additionally, NGC has certified five 1835 dimes as JR-4, with none graded finer than MS62. Our online auction archives, which date to 1993, do not show any prior appearances above the MS65 grade, though we have auctioned a few proof 1835 JR-4 dimes over the years. NGC ID# 237F, PCGS# 38882 Base PCGS# 4527

SEATED DIMES

1837 Seated Liberty Dime, MS65+
No Stars, Large Date



- 3477** 1837 No Stars, Large Date, F-101b, R.2, MS65+ PCGS. Pie-shaped die cracks on the lower obverse and a lack of clash marks on either side confirm the variety. The 7 in the date is also recut at its base. This high-end Gem is conditionally scarce for the date overall, let alone the variety. The strike is sharp, and each side yields frosty silver luster with a hint of light golden toning around the borders. We find no mentionable abrasions. Population of No Stars, Large Date dimes: 31 in 65 (2 in 65+), 9 finer (11/20). Ex: Dallas Signature (Heritage, 4/2017), lot 15689. PCGS# 537636 Base PCGS# 4561

1874-CC Arrows Dime, Fair 2
Low Mintage, Low Survival Rate



- 3478** 1874-CC Arrows, F-101, R.4, Fair 2 PCGS. If the unique 1873-CC No Arrows is excluded, the 1874-CC has the lowest mintage of any Carson City dime issue. Just 10,817 pieces were struck, and since there were no coin collectors in the Old West, few if any were set aside for many years. Most collections of Seated dimes lack an example. The present piece has a clear date and mintmark. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA is faint, but most letters are evident. Silver-gray centers are bounded by deep autumn-brown, plum-red, and sea-green toning. There are no relevant abrasions. A collectible example of a coveted Carson City key. **From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.** PCGS# 538347 Base PCGS# 4669

**1882 Dime, Strong MS67
Spectacular Color and Preservation**



- 3479** 1882 F-104, R.2, MS67 NGC. CAC. The date slopes downward and the top of the 2 is clearly broken. This Superb Gem dime is spectacularly toned and preserved. The patina the covers each side includes shades of electric-blue, neon-green, violet, magenta, and golden-orange. Mint luster shines through the toning. Essentially fully struck. Census (all varieties): 26 in 67, 2 finer. CAC: 12 in 67, 0 finer (12/20).
PCGS# 538650 Base PCGS# 4690

PROOF SEATED DIMES

**1859 Dime, PR65+
Golden Toning**



- 3480** 1859 F-101, R.4, PR65+ PCGS. CAC. This is the most plentiful proof die marriage for the issue, with the date showing an upward slope and the date positioned further left. Sharply struck from perfect dies, this high-end Gem proof displays golden toning with blue overtones and exceptional eye appeal. CAC endorsed for its high overall quality. Population: 34 in 65 (1 in 65+), 17 finer. CAC: 11 in 65, 5 finer (11/20).
PCGS# 538999 Base PCGS# 4748

**1883 Seated Dime, PR67
Superior Eye Appeal**



- 3481** 1883 F-103, R.3, PR67 NGC. CAC. Two varieties have been identified for the proof 1883 dime. The present variety is attributed by a level date punch that is positioned more to the right, along with a partially broken S at the top in the first S in STATES. A melange of cobalt-blue, lavender, violet, and gold-orange resides on this Superb Gem. Sharply struck design elements and well-preserved surfaces round out the coin's superior eye appeal, aptly affirmed by CAC. Census: 18 in 67, 2 finer. CAC: 8 in 67, 2 finer (11/20).
Ex: Eugene Gardner Collection, Part I (Heritage, 6/2014), lot 30300.
PCGS# 539053 Base PCGS# 4780

**1885 Dime, PR67+
Gorgeous Multicolor Toning**



- 3482** 1885 F-101, R.3, PR67+ PCGS. CAC. Colorful toning includes variegated shades of ocean-blue, violet, magenta, peach-orange, and sea-green that transition seamlessly from one to the other across each side. This Superb Gem, one of 930 proof dimes struck in 1885, is exceptionally preserved and attractive. Population: 13 in 67 (5 in 67+), 2 finer in non-Cameo. CAC: 13 in 67, 1 finer (11/20).
PCGS# 539056 Base PCGS# 4782

PROOF BARBER DIME

**1893 Barber Dime, PR68 Cameo
None Finer**



- 3483** 1893 PR68 Cameo NGC. Light silver and magenta in the centers is framed by intense blue peripheral toning. Both sides of this Superb Gem Cameo proof exhibit obvious field-to-device contrast. A highly attractive piece suitable for an advanced date, type, or proof set. Census: 8 in 68 Cameo (2 in 68★, 1 in 68+★), 0 finer (11/20).
NGC ID# 23G4, PCGS# 84877

MERCURY DIMES

**1916 Mercury Dime, MS68 Full Bands
Remarkable Multicolor Toning**



- 3484** 1916 MS68 Full Bands NGC. CAC. Extraordinary multicolor toning illuminates this first-year Mercury dime. Rose-red, apple-green, and peach-gold shades alternate across lustrous and immaculate surfaces. The strike is good, and the eye appeal is outstanding. No examples have been certified as MS69 by either leading service. Census: 21 in 68 (1 in 68+ Full Bands, 2 in 68★), 0 finer. CAC: 8 in 68
NGC ID# 23GX, PCGS# 4905

1916-D Mercury Dime, AU Details
Well-Detailed Denver Key



- 3485** 1916-D — Corroded, Cleaned — ANACS. AU Details, Net XF40. A collectible example of the Denver key, showing little wear. The horizontal fasces bands are mostly delineated, and the peripheral legends are well brought up. The mintmark is clear. Mottled lavender, gold, and russet toning covers each side over muted luster, the product of the impairments noted by ANACS. NGC ID# 23GY, PCGS# 4906

1916-S Mercury Dime, MS67 Full Bands
First-Year Branch Mint Type Coin



- 3486** 1916-S MS67 Full Bands PCGS. This conditionally rare Superb Gem ranks among the finest Full Bands 1916-S Mercury dimes known. The lower diagonal band and the bottom of the E in ONE show the only mentionable strike weakness. Frosty luster is mostly untuned but tinges of russet and gold appear near the borders. Population: 35 in 67 (2 in 67+) Full Bands, 0 finer (10/20). NGC ID# 23GZ, PCGS# 4909

1917-D Dime, MS65 Full Bands
Seldom Seen Finer



- 3487** 1917-D MS65 Full Bands PCGS. The sharpness of this Gem Full Bands example encompasses the centers as well as the peripheral areas, where the border legends are sharp and defined. Little die erosion is seen, providing luminous, softly frosted luster and original pearl-white color. The 1917-D is elusive in Gem condition with Full Bands, and finer pieces are rarely seen. Population: 46 in 65 (2 in 65+) Full Bands, 18 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 23H3, PCGS# 4913

1918-D Dime, MS64 Full Bands
An Elusive Sharp Strike



- 3488** 1918-D MS64 Full Bands PCGS. CAC. Perusal of the population report will reveal the elusive nature a sharply struck 1918-D dimes with full bands on the reverse. Less than 20% of all PCGS submissions of 1918-D dimes have received the Full Bands designation. That may seem to be a significant percentage until one considers that the submission emphasis is always on higher valued coins. This amazing Choice Mint State piece has fully brilliant and frosty silver luster with no toning on either side. NGC ID# 23H6, PCGS# 4919

1918-D Mercury Dime, MS65 Full Bands
Conditionally Elusive With Full Bands



- 3489** 1918-D MS65 Full Bands PCGS. The 1918-D Mercury dime is significantly scarcer with Full Bands than without, especially in Gem and better condition. Gem Full Bands examples are decidedly rare, and just a handful of pieces are known finer. This representative displays softly frosted luster and ivory-white surfaces. The strike is sharp, especially in the centers, and the peripheral legends are only slightly weakened by die erosion and metal flow lines. No significant abrasions are seen. NGC ID# 23H6, PCGS# 4919

1919-D Dime, MS64 Full Bands
Elusive With Sharp Definition



- 3490** 1919-D MS64 Full Bands PCGS. The 1919-D is a challenging issue to locate with sharp central definition. This Choice Full Bands example displays separation of the horizontal fasces bands and also has strong definition throughout the border legends. Champagne-tinted luster yields small daubs of amber and russet toning, while abrasions are minimal. NGC ID# 23H9, PCGS# 4925

**1926-S Dime, MS64 Full Bands
High-End, First Generation Holder**



- 3491 1926-S MS64 Full Bands PCGS. CAC.** Natural dusky golden-gray patina gently covers this frosty San Francisco dime. The central bands of the fasces exhibit complete separation, and the rest of the design is equally sharp. Obviously clean for the grade and encapsulated in a first generation holder. Population: 52 in 64 Full Bands, 44 finer. CAC: 5 in 64, 5 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 23HT, PCGS# 4959

**1940 Dime, MS68 Full Bands
Brilliant Top-Grade Registry Coin**



- 3492 1940 MS68 Full Bands PCGS.** A conditionally scarce, incredibly high-end example of this otherwise plentiful Philadelphia issue, among the finest pieces certified. An essential acquisition for the Registry collector, this 1940 Mercury dime displays full definition throughout the centers, with well rounded horizontal fasces bands. Luster is frosty and brilliant, and the preservation is nearly flawless. Population: 43 in 68 (8 in 68+) Full Bands, 0 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 23JU, PCGS# 5023

**1942/1 Mercury Dime, MS62
Popular Overdate Issue**



- 3493 1942/1 FS-101 MS62 NGC.** This popular overdate is also a doubled die obverse, with the doubling most apparent on the date and slightly evident on the motto IN GOD WE TRUST. This attractive MS62 example offers well-detailed design elements and lustrous lightly marked surfaces. Census: 37 in 62, 38 finer (11/20). Ex: Dallas Signature (Heritage, 2-3/2015), lot 3614. NGC ID# 23K4, PCGS# 145473 Base PCGS# 5036

PROOF MERCURY DIMES

**1941 Mercury Dime, Unimprovable PR69
Immaculate Preservation**



- 3494 1941 PR69 NGC.** A remarkable display of iridescent rainbow toning embraces the smoothly brilliant silver center on the obverse, while the reverse is less dramatically toned but equally pristine and attractive.

As expected, the surfaces are fully struck and essentially flawless, befitting the MS69 grade that makes this one of the two finest 1941 proof dimes at either service. NGC reports just seven other PR69 dimes for all dates in the short proof series 1936-1942, while PCGS lists just three PR69s, all 1942 coins. The current coin is seemingly unsurpassable for Registry Set purposes. Census: 2 in 69, 0 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 27DM, PCGS# 5076

1942 Dime, PR68+
Near-Flawless Preservation



- 3495** 1942 PR68+ PCGS. CAC. The centers remain brilliant, while the outer areas showcase variegated iridescence in shades of blue, green, magenta, and golden-orange. Eye appeal is tremendous, matching the near-flawless preservation of this proof dime. PCGS reports just three finer submissions. CAC: 51 in 68, 3 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 27DN, PCGS# 5077

ROOSEVELT DIMES

1953-S Roosevelt Dime, MS68 Full Torch
Top-Grade Condition Rarity



- 3496** 1953-S MS68 Full Torch NGC. A Condition Census example of this San Francisco issue, essential for a high-ranking Registry Set of Roosevelt dimes. The centers are pearl-white, while daubs of amber toning appear in the margins. Around the borders minor die erosion can be seen, but the central strike sharpness is excellent. Census: 4 in 68 (1 in 68★) Full Bands, 0 finer (12/20). NGC ID# 37G6, PCGS# 85105

1954 Roosevelt Dime, MS68 Full Torch
High Condition Census Registry Coin



- 3497** 1954 MS68 Full Torch NGC. This is one of the three finest 1954 Roosevelt dimes certified with Full Torch detail (including two NGC coins and one PCGS coin). Olive, russet, and amber toning covers much of each side, although frosty mint luster shines through. A sharp, beautifully preserved example of this Philadelphia issue. Census: 2 in 68 (1 in 68★) Full Bands, 0 finer (12/20). NGC ID# 3TLD, PCGS# 85106

TWENTY CENT PIECES

1875 Twenty Cent Piece, MS65
Fully Struck, First-Year Issue



- 3498** 1875 MS65 PCGS. Business strike production at the Philadelphia Mint in 1875 for the twenty cent piece was limited to 36,910 coins. A full strike renders finely detailed design elements, adding to the eye appeal of this Gem. The reverse in particular displays attractive luster. Population: 24 in 65 (2 in 65+), 10 finer (11/20). Ex: *Central States Signature* (Heritage, 4/2013), lot 1898. NGC ID# 23R5, PCGS# 5296

1875-S/S Twenty Cent, MS66
FS-302, Misplaced Date



- 3499** 1875-S/S Misplaced Date, FS-302, BF-16, R.1, MS66 PCGS. One of two die pairs of the 1875-S twenty cent piece that earn a place in the *Cherrypickers'* reference, BF-16 shows the top of a misplaced 7 in the dentils below the primary numeral. On the reverse, the mintmark is boldly repunched. This Premium Gem example is one of the two finest BF-16 coins attributed at PCGS (11/20), and it is conditionally scarce in this grade as a date representative. Only a handful of finer 1875-S twenty cent pieces are reported, all varieties included. This piece is beautifully lustrous and tinted a warm golden hue. Minor strike softness on the obverse stars and Liberty's lap is not bothersome. No major abrasions are seen. PCGS# 145009 Base PCGS# 5298

PROOF TWENTY CENT PIECES

1876 Twenty Cent, PR64 Lovely Toning



- 3500** 1876 PR64 PCGS. BF-4, R.4. The downward-sloping date and voids in the eagle's wings are diagnostic. The 1876 twenty cent piece claims a mintage of 1,150 proofs and just 14,750 circulation strikes. This near-Gem specimen is strongly defined, but its hallmark is the elegant toning that graces each side. Rings of magenta, orange, yellow, green, blue, and violet color surround the rims, while the centers feature dusky antique patina. NGC ID# 27H3, PCGS# 5304

1877 Twenty Cent, PR62 One of 510 Pieces



- 3501** 1877 PR62 PCGS. BF-1, R.3. Twenty cent circulation-strike output was halted in 1876 after just two years, but proof production continued in 1877 (510 coins) and 1878 (600 coins). This example is a bright silver proof with just a hint of contrast between the fields and devices. Scattered hairlines explain the grade.
From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.
NGC ID# 27H4, PCGS# 5305

1877 Twenty Cent Piece, PR64 Richly Toned Surfaces



- 3502** 1877 PR64 NGC. BF-1, R.3. Pale gray surfaces and golden accents subdue the mirrored surfaces of this proof-only date, the first of two similar issues. After a brief two-year span of circulation strikes, two additional years of the twenty cent denomination were struck only in proof format, and then the denomination was discontinued. Census: 47 in 64, 46 finer (11/20).
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2006), lot 1487.
NGC ID# 27H4, PCGS# 5305

1877 Twenty Cent, PR64 Cameo Elusive With Field-Device Contrast



- 3503** 1877 PR64 Cameo PCGS. CAC. BF-1, R.3. The strike is sharp throughout the satiny devices of this Choice Cameo proof, and the peripheral stars are similarly well brought up. Deep reflectivity in the fields complements the amber toning that appears in the margins. Cameo examples of this proof-only issue are scarce in high grade. This piece is a rarity with CAC endorsement. Population: 33 in 64 (1 in 64+) Cameo, 15 finer. CAC: 12 in 64, 9 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 27H4, PCGS# 85305

1878 Twenty Cent, PR64 Cameo Final Year of Issue



- 3504** 1878 PR64 Cameo PCGS. BF-1, R.3. The 1878 famously serves as the final twenty cent issue in the short-lived series. It is available in proof format only, with a mere 600 pieces struck. This near-Gem offering enjoys Cameo contrast with thickly frosted central devices and flashy fields. Natural toning in shades of gold, blue, and magenta frames each side.
From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.
NGC ID# 27H5, PCGS# 85306

EARLY QUARTER

1806 B-9 Quarter, MS62
Late Die State, Original Toning



- 3505 1806 B-9, R.1, MS62 NGC.** Tompkins Die State 6/5. The late die state with dramatic cracks, cuds, and clashes. Lilac-red and forest-green toning embraces this satiny and minimally marked Draped Bust type coin. Russet freckles accompany the reverse margin. The strike is above average for Browning-9, which invariably shows some degree of softness at the centers. All reverse stars are outlined, and E PLURIBUS UNUM is sharp save for the right half of the fourth U. The horizontal shield lines are mostly merged. As of (11/20), NGC has certified 31 1806 quarters as B-9, with the single finest as AU55. The service has certified several 1806 B-9 quarters as Mint State in unattributed holders.
NGC ID# 23RD, PCGS# 38935 Base PCGS# 5314

BUST QUARTERS

1818/5 B-1 Quarter Dollar, MS62
Strong Overdate Feature



- 3506 1818/5 B-1, R.2, MS62 NGC.** Tompkins Die State 1/1, unclashed and uncracked. B-1 is one of two 1818 Bust quarter varieties that employ the overdated obverse, but the other variety is in a lapped die state and shows little evidence of the underlying 5. This B-1 coin exhibits a strong 5 underdigit. The surfaces are satiny and brilliant, complementing the sharp strike. Light handling marks limit the grade.
NGC ID# 23RJ, PCGS# 38953 Base PCGS# 5323

1822 B-1 Capped Bust Quarter, AU53
Old-Time Patina



- 3507 1822 B-1, R.2, AU53 NGC.** Tompkins Die State 1/1. B-1 is the only 1822 quarter variety that is readily available. The Blundered Denomination variety, B-2, is scarce, and the other Normal Reverse variety, B-3, is prohibitively rare. This About Uncirculated B-1 coin displays uniform amber-gray patina with light wear. Tinges of olive appear in the peripheral fields.
NGC ID# 23RN, PCGS# 38969 Base PCGS# 5332

SEATED QUARTERS

1838 Seated Liberty Quarter, MS64
Introductory No Drapery Type Coin



- 3508 1838 No Drapery MS64 NGC. Briggs 1-A.** The Seated Liberty design was introduced for the quarter dollar denomination in 1838. This first-year No Drapery coin features an Open Claw Reverse, as usual. Burgundy-red and golden toning is more pronounced on the obverse. Liberty's head and the upper stars are softly struck, but the rest of this near-Gem is well-defined. Census: 26 in 64, 6 finer (11/20).
NGC ID# 23SE, PCGS# 5391

1853/53 No Arrows Quarter, MS63
Popular Repunched Date Variety



- 3509** 1853/53 No Arrows, Briggs 1-A, FS-301, MS63 NGC. All 1853 No Arrows quarters correspond to this variety. According to Larry Briggs, 20,800 coins were struck on February 7 and another 23,400 pieces were minted on February 19. Most were melted as the value of silver rose above face value. Smooth surfaces are softly frosted and largely brilliant with microscopic specks of golden toning. Both sides are fully struck. A small rim nick occurs just left of 12 o'clock on the obverse.
 PCGS# 395930 Base PCGS# 5421

1857 Seated Quarter, MS66★
Attractively Toned and Original



- 3510** 1857 MS66★ NGC. The 1857 Seated Liberty quarter dollar is plentiful in most grades, but examples are conditionally scarce at the MS66 level and rare finer. This piece is Star designated by NGC, calling attention to the original toning and frosty mint luster that characterize the eye appeal. Sun-gold, sea-green, and autumn-red hues appear on each side, complementing the sharp strike and excellent preservation. A partial print is faintly visible in the left reverse field. Census: 45 in 66 (1 in 66+, 3 in 66★, 4 in 66+★), 20 finer (12/20).
 NGC ID# 23TE, PCGS# 5442

1857-O Seated Liberty Quarter, MS65
Sole Finest at NGC



- 3511** 1857-O MS65 NGC. Briggs 3-B. Despite a mintage of 1.18 million coins, the 1857-O Seated Liberty quarter is a rarity in Mint State. The present coin is the sole finest example at NGC, tied with an equally graded piece at PCGS for finest overall. Semireflective fields complement rich rose and golden toning across beautifully preserved surfaces. Strike sharpness is outstanding save for on the lower portion of the date, an area that is often weak on this variety. Eye appeal is exceptional. Census: 1 in 65, 0 finer (11/20).
 NGC ID# 23TE, PCGS# 5443

1859-S Seated Quarter, XF40
From a Single Die Pair



- 3512** 1859-S XF40 NGC. Briggs 1-A. The full mintage of 80,000 quarter dollars was struck using a single die pair that is naturally designated Briggs 1-A. This nicely detailed example has pleasing silver surfaces beneath natural and attractive gray-brown toning. This is an extremely important opportunity for the advanced Seated quarter dollar collector. Census: 3 in 40, 6 finer (11/20).
 NGC ID# 23TN, PCGS# 5450

1870-CC Quarter, Good 4
First-Year Key Date



- 3513** 1870-CC Good 4 PCGS. Briggs 1-A. A die scratch through the F in OF is diagnostic for all 1870-CC quarters. This first-year Carson City issue is the rarest in the series, claiming a small mintage of 8,340 coins. Probably a few hundred pieces survive, mostly in well-worn grades. This is a problem-free example with smooth stone-gray surfaces and splashes of gunmetal and golden-russet toning around the borders. BER in LIBERTY is strong.
From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.
 NGC ID# 23UL, PCGS# 5477

1872-S Seated Quarter, Fine 12
Few Coins Survive



- 3514** 1872-S Fine 12 PCGS. Briggs 1-A. PCGS CoinFacts estimates 225 pieces extant for the 1872-S quarter, which claims a mintage of 83,000 coins. These quarters circulated heavily in Western commerce, and the certification totals are significantly skewed toward lower grade levels. This solidly problem-free representative in Fine 12 condition is toned around the borders, leaving most of the coin battleship-gray. LIBERTY is still strong, as are the date and mintmark. Population: 6 in 12, 34 finer (11/20).
From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.
 NGC ID# 23UT, PCGS# 5483

1873 Arrows Quarter, MS65
Popular Type Coin, Scarce This Fine



- 3515 1873 Arrows MS65 PCGS. Briggs 3-B.** The 1873 Arrows quarter is an ever-popular type coin issue. These coins were struck after an insignificant weight increase was authorized, bringing the statutory weight from 6.22 to 6.25 grams. This is a brilliant Gem with strong detail overall, though the upper stars are flat. Smooth, frosty surfaces exhibit clash marks on each side. Population: 16 in 65 (2 in 65+), 6 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 23VU, PCGS# 5491

1877 Quarter, MS67
Frosty and Lightly Toned



- 3516 1877 MS67 PCGS. Briggs 5-F.** From a large mintage of 10.9 million pieces, the 1877 Seated Liberty quarter becomes scarce in MS67 condition. Finer coins are rare. This attractive Superb Gem exhibits well-detailed design elements with the general softness typically seen on this variety. As always with Briggs 5-F, the stars show little to no centrils, and a couple of spidery die cracks travel through the letters in AMERICA and QUAR. DOL. Incompletely struck up around the motto and eagle's head, but the impeccably preserved surfaces radiate vibrant mint luster. Population: 50 in 67 (8 in 67+), 4 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 23V5, PCGS# 5504

1879 Quarter, MS66+
Low Mintage Issue
Colorfully Patinated



- 3517 1879 MS66+ PCGS.** Mintages of quarters plunged with the advent of the Morgan dollar. The 1879 commercial mintage was only 13,600 pieces. Philadelphia coin dealers apparently had their pick of newly struck examples, since approximately 400 pieces have been certified as Mint State. At the MS66+ level, though, the issue is undeniably rare. As of (11/20), PCGS has certified just six pieces in that grade, with only 30 coins finer. And few are as aesthetically attractive as the present Premium Gem, which displays comprehensive and exquisite cherry-red, orange, powder-blue, and lemon-gold toning. The strike is bold and there are no perceptible detractors.
From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.
 NGC ID# 23VB, PCGS# 5511

PROOF SEATED QUARTERS

1859 Seated Liberty Quarter, PR65
Original Toning, Conditionally Scarce



- 3518 1859 PR65 PCGS.** The 1859 proof is a popular issue from the early years of mass proof set production at the Mint. A mintage of 800 pieces was produced, although survivors are scarce in Gem condition today. This piece displays gold, amber, and sea-green toning over each side. The strike is sharp, and there are no obtrusive abrasions. Population: 13 in 65 (2 in 65+), 7 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 23WL, PCGS# 5555

1863 Quarter, Toned PR66
Sharp and Beautifully Preserved



- 3519** 1863 PR66 PCGS. The strike sharpness on this piece is superb, accented by satiny luminance across the relief elements. Deeply reflective fields display profoundly attractive, original toning in shades of ocean-blue, lavender, gold, and mint-green — reminiscent of old-time proof set toning. Neither side has bothersome marks, and the eye appeal is simply stunning. Population: 12 in 66 (3 in 66+), 0 finer (11/20).
NGC ID# 23WR, PCGS# 5559

1867 Seated Quarter, Richly Toned PR66+
Only One Other Plus-Graded Coin at This Level



- 3520** 1867 PR66+ PCGS. CAC. The importance of proofs from this year (just 625 pieces struck) is magnified by the absolute rarity of circulation strikes, of which only 16,000 pieces were produced. This lovely example features beautiful cobalt-blue toning, interspersed with small splashes of pale-purple, over both the obverse and reverse. The fields offer a high degree of reflectivity, highlighting the superbly struck design elements. No significant blemishes are apparent on the relatively pristine surfaces. Population: 4 in 66 (2 in 66+), 3 finer (11/20). CAC: 4 in 66, 2 finer (11/20).
NGC ID# 23WY, PCGS# 5566

1867 Quarter, PR66 Cameo
Marvelous Rainbow Toning



- 3521** 1867 PR66 Cameo PCGS. Briggs 2-B. Marvelous rainbow toning is clearly the hallmark of this Premium Gem Seated quarter. Yellow, blue, and green at the borders meld with shades of violet, crimson, and golden-orange at the centers, delivering impeccable eye appeal. Stark Cameo contrast persists in spite of the colorful patina. The eagle, in particular, is richly frosted. Population: 7 in 66 (2 in 66+) Cameo, 1 finer in this category (11/20).
From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.
NGC ID# 23WY, PCGS# 85566

1884 Quarter, PR67 Cameo
Multicolor Toning



- 3522** 1884 PR67 Cameo PCGS. Briggs 2-B. This is an ideal representation of the Seated quarter type, gorgeously preserved with eye-catching Cameo contrast. The obverse features ocean-blue, crimson, magenta, and golden-orange patina around a brilliant center. Reverse toning is far less conspicuous, though similar hues are present. The 1884 claims a paltry mintage of 8,000 circulation strikes and 875 proofs. Population: 11 in 67 (2 in 67+) Cameo, 2 finer in this category (11/20).
From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.
NGC ID# 23XG, PCGS# 85585

1885 Quarter, PR67 Cameo
Beautifully Toned and Preserved



- 3523** 1885 PR67 Cameo PCGS. Briggs 3-B. The 1885 is a famous low total-mintage issue with 13,600 business strikes and 930 proofs. Although the former can sometimes be mistaken for the latter, proofs lack the lump on the top arrowhead seen on circulation strikes. This Superb Gem proof is beautifully preserved with rings of blue, violet, magenta, and gold on the obverse. The reverse features golden-orange color around the borders, framing fully frosted interiors. Amazing Cameo contrast. Population: 13 in 67 (1 in 67+) Cameo, 2 finer in this category (11/20).
From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.
NGC ID# 23XH, PCGS# 85586

1886 Quarter, PR67 Deep Cameo
Stunning Black-and-White Proof Type Coin



- 3524** 1886 PR67 Deep Cameo PCGS. This is a stunning Superb Gem proof, appearing virtually flawless and as struck in 1886. The surfaces are entirely brilliant, yielding liquidlike mirroring in the fields and frosty, snow-white luster across the devices. Detail is razor sharp. The 1886 proof is a rarity this fine. PCGS and NGC combined list only 14 Deep or Ultra Cameo pieces in PR67, with a total of two coins numerically finer. Population: 8 in 67 Deep Cameo, 1 finer (11/20).
NGC ID# 23XJ, PCGS# 95587

1891 Quarter, PR66 Cameo
Beautifully Contrasted



- 3525 1891 PR66 Cameo PCGS.** This Premium Gem Cameo offers profound contrast and eye appeal, coming very close to a Deep Cameo designation. Sharp devices glisten with frosty luster, seemingly afloat upon the liquidlike fields. Traces of amber-gold toning grace each side. The 1891 proof is scarce this fine, and among Cameo specimens this coin stands out when viewed in-hand. Population: 17 in 66 Cameo, 8 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 23XP, PCGS# 85592

BARBER QUARTERS

1901-S Quarter, AG3
Rare Low Mintage Issue



- 3526 1901-S AG3 PCGS.** The 1901-S is the rarest Barber quarter regular issue, even though the 1913-S has a lower mintage. One possible explanation is the 1906 San Francisco earthquake and subsequent fire. What is known is that most 1901-S survivors are heavily circulated. More than one-third of the PCGS population for the issue is AG3, and almost 90% of the population is in grades below Fine 12. The present example has a clear date and mintmark. A few letters in E PLURIBUS UNUM are visible, and every letter in the reverse peripheral legend is present, though partial. The cream-gray surfaces are unmarked save for a trio of pinscratches below Liberty's chin, and a slender diagonal mark on her jaw. *From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.* NGC ID# 23YR, PCGS# 5630

1907-S Quarter Dollar, MS65
Early NGC Holder



- 3527 1907-S MS65 NGC.** An elusive Gem example of this otherwise plentiful San Francisco issue. The usual touch of strike softness is seen on the eagle's left (facing) wing junction and talons, but the remainder elements are well defined. Original satin luster is brilliant in the centers, ceding to lilac and blue-green peripheral toning. A few light marks on Liberty's cheek are not bothersome. The mintmark is set low, between the (QUARTE)R D(OLLAR). Housed in a prior generation holder. Census: 8 in 65, 8 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 23ZB, PCGS# 5648

1913-S Barber Quarter, Unc Details
Low-Mintage Key



- 3528 1913-S — Cleaned — NGC Details. Unc.** From a minuscule mintage of 40,000 pieces, the 1913-S Barber quarter is one of the three acknowledged keys to the series, along with the 1896-S and the 1901-S. This impressive specimen shows no wear on the design elements, with just a touch of the usual softness on the shield point and eagle's claw. The lightly marked surfaces show hints of sea-green and lavender-gray toning and the luster is slightly subdued by the noted cleaning.

1916-D Quarter Dollar, MS67+
Tied For Second Finest Certified



- 3529 1916-D MS67+ NGC. CAC.** Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green/Eric P. Newman Collection. This variety shows the mintmark centered between R and D and slightly high. Lustrous surfaces display splashes of yellow-gold and violet. Well-struck, nicely preserved, and with great overall eye appeal. Census: 13 in 67 (2 in 67+, 2 in 67★), 1 finer. CAC: 13 in 67, 0 finer (11/20). Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$2.50; Eric P. Newman Collection, Part II (Heritage, 11/2013), lot 33231; ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2017), lot 3661. NGC ID# 2426, PCGS# 5674

PROOF BARBER QUARTERS

1893 Barber Quarter, PR67
Impressive Cameo Example



- 3530 1893 PR67 Cameo PCGS.** The 1893 proof Barber quarter claims a modest mintage of 792 pieces, produced during the second year of the series, after the novelty value of the design had worn off. This spectacular Superb Gem exhibits razor-sharp definition on all design elements and the deeply mirrored fields contrast boldly with the frosty devices. The brilliant surfaces are impeccably preserved. Population: 17 in 67 (1 in 67+) Cameo, 8 finer (11/20). NGC ID# BYMM, PCGS# 85679

1896 Quarter, PR67 Cameo
Frosty Silver Surfaces



- 3531 1896 PR67 Cameo NGC.** A hint of duskiness over the reflective fields does not limit the stark Cameo contrast generated against the thickly frosted devices. Both sides of this lovely Superb Gem proof survive in entirely brilliant and beautifully preserved condition. Top-notch production quality typical of late-19th century proofs. Census: 25 in 67 Cameo (2 in 67+, 1 in 67 ★, 2 in 67+ ★), 10 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 242B, PCGS# 85682

1896 Quarter, PR68 ★ Cameo
Excellent Production Quality



- 3532 1896 PR68 ★ Cameo NGC.** The silver proofs of 1896 are noted by collectors for their high overall production quality, and while the Morgan dollar receives most of the praise, the Barber proofs are similarly well-produced, as exemplified by this PR68 ★ Cameo specimen. Both sides are extraordinarily well-preserved with stark contrast and a hint of dusky color on the reverse. Census: 8 in 68 Cameo (2 in 68 ★), 2 finer (11/20). Ex: ANA Signature (Heritage, 3/2008), lot 543; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2011), lot 5526; Pittsburgh Signature (Heritage, 10/2011), lot 3650; ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2018), lot 3528. NGC ID# 242B, PCGS# 85682

1898 Quarter, Toned PR68
Conditionally Elusive



- 3533 1898 PR68 NGC.** Deep shades of sea-green, olive, and lemon-gold blanket each side of this high-end Superb Gem 1898 Barber quarter. The strike is full, and the preservation is excellent. The obverse shows modest cameo contrast, although the reverse is a little too deeply toned to deserve such a description. Census: 18 in 68, 1 finer (11/20). Ex: ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2016), lot 3809. NGC ID# 242D, PCGS# 5684

1900 Barber Quarter, PR67
Registry Set Contender



- 3534 1900 PR67 PCGS. CAC.** From a typical proof mintage of 912 pieces, this delightful Superb Gem is near the top of the list of survivors. The design elements are sharply detailed, as expected, and the fields are deeply mirrored. Impeccably preserved surfaces exhibit attractive highlights of lavender-gray and cerulean-blue toning. Population: 10 in 67 (1 in 67+), 1 finer. CAC: 2 in 67, 3 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 242E, PCGS# 5686

1906 Barber Quarter, PR68
Vivid Multicolor Toning



- 3535 1906 PR68 NGC.** Only 675 proof Barber quarters were struck in 1906 and few survivors can match the quality and eye appeal of this magnificent PR68 example. Vivid highlights of sea-green and powder-blue toning blanket the virtually flawless surfaces, which showcase the Mint's post-1902 all-brilliant finish. The design elements display razor-sharp definition throughout and the deeply mirrored fields shine through the toning. Census: 12 in 68 (1 in 68+, 2 in 68★), 0 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 242M, PCGS# 5692

1913 Quarter, PR66+
Rainbow Toning



- 3536** 1913 PR66+ PCGS. CAC. At the Premium Gem level even non-Cameo pieces such as this are scarce. Boasting a seldom seen CAC green label, this Plus-graded coin displays attractive sea-green, yellow-gold, fire-orange, and forest-green toning over each side, with sharp, satiny design elements underneath. The glimmering fields complement the patina. Population: 29 in 66 (1 in 66+), 18 finer in this category. CAC: 8 in 66, 10 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 242V, PCGS# 5699

1915 Quarter, PR67 Cameo
Purchased From the Mint by C.F. Childs



- 3537** 1915 PR67 Cameo PCGS. CAC. Ex: The Childs Collection. This is one of the incomparable pedigrees in American numismatics, one that allows us to trace the coin right back to the Mint in 1915. A hint of natural golden color with blue and violet accents at the upper reverse complements beautifully preserved and attractively contrasted surfaces. Difficult to improve on the history, quality, and eye appeal of this 1915 proof quarter, one of only 450 pieces struck. Population: 2 in 67 (1 in 67+) Cameo, 0 finer. CAC: 2 in 67, 0 finer (11/20).

Ex: Believed to have purchased from the Mint by C.F. Childs; Walter H. Childs Collection (Bowers and Merena, 8/1999), lot 310.
NGC ID# 242X, PCGS# 85701

STANDING LIBERTY QUARTERS

1916 Standing Liberty Quarter, Good 6 Accessible First-Year Key



3538 1916 Good 6 PCGS. This is one of the 52,000 Standing Liberty quarters that slipped into circulation in early 1917, where it clearly remained for some time. This famous first-year key is well-worn, though the lower half of the all-important date is legible. The motto and other legends are similarly readable. However, the high points exhibit considerable blending. Bright silver-gray with small abrasions throughout.

From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.
NGC ID# 242Y, PCGS# 5704

1916 Standing Liberty Quarter, Unc Details Sharp Head, Gown, and Date Definition



3539 1916 — Cleaned — NGC Details. Unc. This is an impressively well-struck example of the 1916 Standing Liberty quarter. Strong definition is seen on the gown folds at Liberty's thigh, and the detailing on the head would have certainly qualified for the Full Head designation were this piece numerically graded. The surfaces are glossy, blanketed in amber-gray toning with evidence of light cleaning. The date numerals are sharp.

1917 Type One Quarter, MS67 Full Head Magnificent Eye Appeal Ex: Green-Newman



3540 1917 Type One MS67 Full Head NGC. CAC. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. Lustrous surfaces display blushes of greenish-gold and rose-red patination on the obverse while the reverse shows softer yellow-gold and bluish-violet hues. The strike is complete, transcending Liberty's Full Head to include boldness on the shield, gown lines, and eagle's plumage. The CAC label affirms the magnificent eye appeal. Census: 74 in 67 (5 in 67+ Full Head, 1 in 67★, 1 in 67+★) Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$2.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society; Eric P. Newman Collection, Part II (Heritage, 11/2013), lot 33256; Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2017), lot 3809. NGC ID# 242Z, PCGS# 5707

1918 Quarter, MS66 Full Head Brilliant, Rare Finer



3541 1918 MS66 Full Head PCGS. When found in high grade with Full Head definition, the 1918 Standing Liberty quarter tends to be quite eye-appealing. This satiny, brilliant example is unabraded and luminous. Every minute detail is brought up on Liberty's head, and the shield rivets are nearly full. Slight softness on the 19 of the date is typical of the issue. Finer Full Head pieces are rarely seen. Population: 54 in 66 (7 in 66+) Full Head, 15 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 2437, PCGS# 5721

1918/7-S Quarter, XF40 Important Guide Book Variety



3542 1918/7-S FS-101 XF40 NGC. Collector-grade examples of this Guide Book overdate are highly sought after. This XF example displays bright slate-gray surfaces with elements of russet and olive toning in the most protected crevices. Wear is light, while a few scattered marks are seen. The date feature is clear. This piece displays the usual evidence of die erosion seen on the 1918/7-S quarter.

PCGS# 395949 Base PCGS# 5726

1918/7-S Quarter, MS62
Sharp Temple on Liberty



- 3543 1918/7-S FS-101 MS62 PCGS.** The 1918/7-S quarter dollar is one of the biggest key issues in the Standing Liberty series, and that scarcity is most profound in Mint State. The overdate quarter is seldom seen in any Uncirculated grade, and this issue's tendency to be weakly struck makes Full Head pieces an unrealistic acquisition for most collectors. Non-Full Head Mint State pieces generally have one of two "looks" — those that are deficiently struck and those that are just outside of the Full Head category of sharpness. The latter coins are by far the less often seen of the two. This piece is one of the latter coins. Liberty's head is sharp at the temple and lacks a Full Head designation only because of weakness around the ear. Satiny luster illuminates mostly untuned surfaces, with wisps of amber-lilac toning on the obverse. No major abrasions are seen, despite the MS62 grade. On the reverse, typical strike softness affects the leading edge of the eagle's left (facing) wing, although this cataloger has never seen a 1918/7-S — even a Full Head coin — that was sharp on this feature. The present coin is about as good as it gets without the Full Head designation. Population: 23 in 62, 61 finer (11/20).
PCGS# 395949 Base PCGS# 5726

1920-D Quarter, MS66
Bold Definition on Liberty's Head



- 3544 1920-D MS66 PCGS.** A highly lustrous, nearly brilliant example of this 1920-D quarter that is conditionally scarce in the upper grade levels. The definition on Liberty's head is not quite full, but it not far from it. An uncommonly well-defined strike on the head makes this piece an excellent value when compared to a coin that is technically Full Head. Population: 38 in 66 (3 in 66+), 4 finer (11/20).
Ex: New York Signature (Heritage, 11/2013), lot 3414; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2014), lot 4256.
NGC ID# 243E, PCGS# 5736

**1920-D Quarter, MS66+ Full Head
Incredibly Sharp Throughout
Perfect Reverse Die State**



3545 1920-D MS66+ Full Head PCGS. This is a truly spectacular 1920-D quarter, not only with regards to its grade but also the strike sharpness and the die state. It is almost fully struck, showing needle-sharp head definition as well as remarkably sharp date numerals and border beading. Only a couple of the shield rivets lack fully rounded definition. There is a thin die crack from the rim into Liberty's head, but no other signs of die erosion are evident on the obverse.

The reverse is struck from a fresh die, yielding crisp sharpness throughout the stars and eagle feathers, while producing a satiny, semireflective sheen in the fields that can only come from a new die. Luster is brilliant and undisturbed by abrasions, with a degree of eye appeal not seen on many other 1920-D quarters. A beautiful Registry coin, surpassing its few known peers in many respects. Population: 17 in 66 (4 in 66+) Full Head, 6 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 243F, PCGS# 5737

**1920-S Quarter, MS61 Full Head
Strike Rarity**



3546 1920-S MS61 Full Head NGC. The 1920-S is one of the more challenging issues in the Standing Liberty quarter series to acquire in Full Head. In *Standing Liberty Quarters*, fourth edition (2007), Jay Cline rates it second or third in the series in terms of value for Full Head pieces. This bright Mint State example has a couple of reverse field marks and some contact on Liberty's leg that prevent a higher grade, but satiny luster is brilliant and pleasing. The hairline on Liberty's head is faint but complete. Census: 3 in 61 Full Head, 64 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 243G, PCGS# 5739

**1921 Quarter, MS65 Full Head
Exceptional Head and Shield Sharpness**



3547 1921 MS65 Full Head NGC. A semikey date in the series, the 1921 Standing Liberty quarter is especially sought after in Gem and finer Full Head condition. This piece displays fully struck shield rivets and head detail, with only the date numerals showing the usual softness. Luster is brilliant and vibrant, and no distracting abrasions are seen. Census: 19 in 65 Full Head, 8 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 243H, PCGS# 5741

**1924-S Quarter, MS65 Full Head
San Francisco Strike Rarity**



3548 1924-S MS65 Full Head NGC. The 1924-S is a challenging acquisition in Full Head, particularly at the Gem grade level. The present coin is brilliant, showing the usual satin luster with a few trivial marks that define the grade. Liberty's head is particularly sharp at the temple, while the shield rivets are slightly soft at the high point as usual. The date numerals are sharp, and the leading edge of the eagle's left (facing) wing is well brought up. Finer Full Head examples of this San Francisco issue are rare. Census: 35 in 65 (3 in 65+) Full Head, 7 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 243N, PCGS# 5751

**1930 Quarter, MS67+ Full Head
Incredible Head Sharpness, CAC
Absolutely Stunning Type Coin**



- 3549 1930 MS67+ Full Head PCGS. CAC.** The 1930 is generally considered the “type coin” of the Standing Liberty quarter series, as pieces are widely available with Full Head detail and the date is occasionally seen in grades even as fine as MS67. Nonetheless, the present example is nothing typical for this “common date”; indeed, the preservation is virtually flawless, and the glistening satin luster of the obverse is reminiscent of a fresh die. The reverse die slightly more worn, with metal flowlines around the border. A hallmark of this piece is the undeniably razor-sharp head detail on Liberty, which puts even many other Full Head 1930 coins to shame. The shield rivets and the leading edge of the eagle’s left (facing) wing show trivial softness which is almost unavoidable in those areas on the 1930. The interiors yield ivory-white luster, ceding to russet, gold, and olive border toning. A stunning type coin from a visual perspective, and equally impressive from a technical angle, carrying both the PCGS Plus designation and CAC endorsement. Population: 61 in 67 (6 in 67+) Full Head, 1 finer. CAC: 26 in 67, 0 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 2445, PCGS# 5779

WASHINGTON QUARTERS

**1936-D Quarter, MS67+
Top-Grade CAC Condition Rarity**



- 3550 1936-D MS67+ NGC. CAC.** The 1936-D continues to be a challenging issue for the Registry collector. Superb Gem examples are scarce, and none are finer than MS67+ at either service (12/20). This is one of three MS67+ coins at NGC, and it is one of just 14 Superb Gems overall with CAC approval. The strike is sharp, and satiny luster across each side is brilliant and untouched. Census: 16 in 67 (3 in 67+), 0 finer. CAC: 14 in 67, 0 finer (12/20). NGC ID# 244H, PCGS# 5801

**1940-D Quarter Dollar, MS67+
Registry-Grade CAC Candidate**



- 3551 1940-D MS67+ PCGS. CAC.** Vibrant multicolor toning encompasses the obverse margins of this high-end Superb Gem and overlaps onto the outer periphery of the reverse. The interiors exhibit lovely lilac-gold tinting. This 1940-D Washington quarter is tied for the finest certified at PCGS, and it is among just a few dozen Superb Gems with CAC endorsement. Population: 95 in 67 (18 in 67+), 0 finer. CAC: 41 in 67, 0 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 244V, PCGS# 5812

**1943 Quarter Dollar, AU53
FS-103, Doubled Die Obverse**



- 3552 1943 Doubled Die Obverse, FS-103, AU53 PCGS.** There are several doubled die varieties for the 1943 Washington quarter. FS-103 is the most dramatically doubled, and this is the variety listed in the *Guide Book*. PCGS lists only 42 attributed examples of this variety in all grades, just three of which grade Mint State. The present example is nearly Uncirculated. Detail is strong, but slight friction over the devices determines the AU53 designation. The coin is untoned and satiny with few marks. NGC ID# 2455, PCGS# 145620 Base PCGS# 95820

**1947-D Quarter Dollar, MS67+
Beautifully Toned Registry Coin**



- 3553 1947-D MS67+ PCGS.** For Registry collectors, the difference between MS67 and MS67+ can be monumental. Such may be the case with the 1947-D Washington quarter. PCGS lists well over 200 coins in MS67, but just 31 of those are in MS67+, and only a single finer piece is reported (12/20). The present coin is sharp and frosty. Original powder-blue, lilac, and gold hues grace the obverse, while the reverse displays a brilliant center framed by gold, amber, and pine-green. Population: 31 in 67+, 1 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 245J, PCGS# 5834

1950-D Quarter, MS67+
None Finer at PCGS



- 3554** 1950-D MS67+ PCGS. CAC. This is one of the finest survivors from a mintage of 21 million D-mint quarters in 1950. Satiny surfaces are mostly brilliant with mottled peripheral toning in shades of crimson and russet. Impeccable preservation is the hallmark of this Registry-quality Superb Gem. There are 13 Plus-graded MS67 submissions at PCGS, including this one. None are finer (11/20).
Ex: ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2016), lot 3904.
NGC ID# 245T, PCGS# 5842

SMS WASHINGTON QUARTER

1967 Quarter, MS68 Ultra Cameo
Special Mint Set Issue



- 3555** 1967 SMS MS68 Ultra Cameo NGC. NGC has graded only seven examples of this issue in MS68 Ultra Cameo, with none finer. The 1967 Special Mint Set coinage is often beautifully struck with good contrast, and this piece upholds that reputation. Brilliant, essentially flawless surfaces provide seemingly infinite depth of mirroring in the fields with lightly frosted luster on the devices. A stunning Registry coin. Census: 7 in 68 Ultra Cameo, 0 finer (11/20).
NGC ID# 2494, PCGS# 95999

PROOF WASHINGTON QUARTERS

1936 Washington Quarter, PR67
First Year of Modern Proofs



- 3556** 1936 PR67 NGC. CAC. Fully struck with entirely brilliant surfaces that show intense reflectivity in the fields and seemingly immaculate preservation on both sides. The mintage for this issue was a mere 3,837 pieces, which is tiny compared to current levels. This was also the first year of proof Washington quarter coinage, and this issue remains the key to the 1936-42 series. Census: 28 in 67 (1 in 67★), 1 finer. CAC: 6 in 67, 0 finer (10/20).
Ex: Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2008), lot 1452.
NGC ID# 27HN, PCGS# 5975

1938 Quarter, PR68
Essentially Flawless Surfaces



- 3557** 1938 PR68 NGC. CAC. One of the finest survivors imaginable from this earlier proof Washington quarter issue of just over 8,000 pieces. The surfaces are virtually flawless beneath gold, orange, and silver-gray patina. Boldly impressed with considerable mirrors that shine through the toning. Census: 18 in 68 (4 in 68★), 0 finer. CAC: 5 in 68, 0 finer (11/20).
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2008), lot 916.
NGC ID# 27HR, PCGS# 5977

1942 Quarter, PR68★
Peripherally Toned and Flashy



- 3558** 1942 PR68★ NGC. CAC. Cherry-red and sun-gold endow this flashy and immaculate Superb Gem. A sharply struck specimen with exceptional eye appeal. Among the finest certified examples of this conditionally challenging date. The final proof issue prior to 1950, due to wartime demands at the Mint. Census: 27 in 68 (2 in 68+, 3 in 68★), 1 finer (10/20).
Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2009), lot 2757.
NGC ID# 27HV, PCGS# 5981

1950 Quarter, PR68 Cameo
Black-and-White Contrast



- 3559** 1950 PR68 Cameo NGC. Black-and-white contrast delivers phenomenal eye appeal, and there is not a single speck of contact mark that merits mention. Proof production resumed in 1950, resulting in a mintage of 51,386 pieces. Census: 18 in 68 Cameo (4 in 68 ★), 0 finer (12/20).
NGC ID# 27HW, PCGS# 85982

1950 Washington Quarter, PR66 Ultra Cameo
Seldom Seen Finer



- 3560** 1950 PR66 Ultra Cameo NGC. Awesome Ultra Cameo contrast is observed on each side of this remarkable Premium Gem proof. The silver-white devices and jet-black mirrored fields seem pristine. Relatively few Washington quarter proofs have achieved the Deep Cameo or Ultra Cameo designation from the major grading services. Census: 3 in 66 Ultra Cameo, 5 finer (11/20).
Ex: *Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2007)*, lot 2943.
NGC ID# 7HRS, PCGS# 95982

1952 Washington Quarter, PR67
Rare Ultra Cameo Example



- 3561** 1952 PR67 Ultra Cameo NGC. The Mint resumed proof set offerings in 1950 and collector demand really took off in 1952, when a mintage of 81,980 proof Washington quarters was achieved. This impeccably preserved Superb Gem exhibits sharply detailed design elements throughout and the deeply mirrored fields contrast profoundly with the richly frosted devices. Census: 6 in 67 Ultra Cameo (2 in 67+), 5 finer (11/20).
NGC ID# 7HV5, PCGS# 95984

1952 Quarter Dollar, PR67 Deep Cameo
None Finer at PCGS



- 3562** 1952 Superbird, FS-901, PR67 Deep Cameo PCGS. This is the so-called "Superbird" variety and is quite scarce. A small S-shaped die line appears on the eagle's breast. It is very rare in this grade with only two coins so designated (11/20). However, it is not so described as such on the holder. Appreciable cameo contrast and flashy, reflective fields provide this Superb Gem with an outstanding degree of visual appeal. Scattered tiny splashes of toning appear on both sides, but primarily on the right portion of the obverse. The hues include tan and gray, with a tiny splash of turquoise.
PCGS# 144445

1953 Washington Quarter, PR69
Finest Ultra Cameo at NGC



- 3563** 1953 PR69 Ultra Cameo NGC. Demand for proofs skyrocketed in 1953, causing the Mint to put limits on proof set orders. This only lead to increased collector demand in future years. This spectacular PR69 Washington quarter exhibits razor-sharp definition on all design elements and the deeply mirrored fields contrast profoundly with the richly frosted devices to create an intense cameo effect. The virtually flawless brilliant surfaces add to the terrific eye appeal. This coin should find a home in the finest collection or Registry Set. From a mintage of 128,800 pieces. Census: 1 in 69 Ultra Cameo, 0 finer (11/20).
NGC ID# 248Y, PCGS# 95985

1954 Washington Quarter, PR69
Top-Grade Ultra Cameo Example



- 3564** 1954 PR69 Ultra Cameo NGC. This magnificent PR69 Washington quarter exhibits fully struck, richly frosted design elements that contrast profoundly with the deeply mirrored fields. The brilliant surfaces are just one tick away from technical perfection and eye appeal is terrific. From a proof mintage of 233,300 pieces. Census: 6 in 69 Ultra Cameo, 0 finer (11/20).
Ex: Dallas Signature (Heritage, 10/2006), lot 1098.
NGC ID# 7HV7, PCGS# 95986

1959 Quarter, PR69 Ultra Cameo
Rare Top-Grade Registry Contender



- 3565** 1959 PR69 Ultra Cameo NGC. NGC and PCGS combined report only eight proof 1959 Washington quarters in PR69 Ultra/Deep Cameo. This stunning Registry coin displays stark white-on-black contrast and razor-sharp detail, with virtually flawless preservation. The finest possible quality for a Washington quarter from this era. Census: 7 in 69 Ultra Cameo, 0 finer (11/20).
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2006), lot 1806.
NGC ID# 7HVA, PCGS# 95991

EARLY HALF DOLLARS

1794 Half Dollar, Fine Details
O-101a, Key Flowing Hair Date



- 3566** 1794 O-101a, T-7, High R.3 — Cleaned — PCGS Genuine. Fine Details. Tompkins Die State 1/5. Reverse radial die cracks at 1:30 and 10 o'clock are bold, as is the crack below the O in OF. The crack from a leaf tip to the second S in STATES is also clear. These cracks are present on most examples from the present die pair, the usually encountered variety of the rare first-year 1794 half dollar. This steel-gray representative displays partial wing plumage, and Liberty's neck curls also exhibit inner definition. The surfaces are occasionally glossy from a wipe, but marks are trivial save for small rim nicks on the obverse at 4 o'clock and the reverse at 2:30.
From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.

1794 Half Dollar, XF Details
Better Overton-104 Variety
Among Finest Known



- 3567** 1794 O-104, T-11, R.5 — Streak Removed — PCGS Genuine. XF Details. Tompkins Die State 1/2. The clashed but uncracked die state of this better first-year half dollar die variety. A majority of 1794 halves are O-101 or O-101a. The present lot ranks among the sharpest O-104 examples. In fact, it is listed first in the Autumn 2020 Stephen J. Herrman Census. It was formerly housed in an AU Details NCS holder, and exhibits luster within the wings and curls. The sea-green and rose-red peripheral toning is pleasing, and post-strike abrasions are incidental. The reverse displays a few parallel adjustment marks, as made. Also as minted is the partially retained lamination, which is the width of the T in LIBERTY and descends diagonally from the rim into Liberty's forehead. The coin has been inoffensively cleaned to diminish the visual impact of the flan flaw.
Ex: Atlanta ANA Money Show (Heritage, 2/2014), lot 3896; Houston Money Show (Heritage, 12/2014), lot 3577.

**1795/1795 O-111 Dollar, Fine 12
Very Scarce 3 Leaves Reverse**



- 3568** 1795/1795 3 Leaves, O-111, T-19, High R.4, Fine 12 PCGS. Overton-111 is the only Flowing Hair half dollar die variety with three leaves below each wing. That status already ensures O-111 commands a separate *Guide Book* listing, but the marriage also offers a boldly repunched date, and a dramatic biplanar reverse die crack. The date is repunched south, as seen on O-112. The date was first entered too close to the dentils, then repunched in a correct position. This is a problem-free example with moderately uneven wear due to the distinctive die crack. The minimally marked fields are deep cream-gray, while the high points are mostly stone-white. NGC ID# 24E7, PCGS# 39245 Base PCGS# 6053

**1795 O-116 Half Dollar, VF25
Problem-Free Collector Coin**



- 3569** 1795 Two Leaves, O-116, T-11, R.4, VF25 PCGS. CAC. Tompkins Die State 2/2, as usual with letters from UNITED clashed near LIBE. A nicely defined Flowing Hair type coin that shows considerable plumage and hair definition. The surfaces are only lightly abraded, and the dove-gray and cream-white toning is original. Slightly deeper gunmetal shades are noted on the obverse rim at 10:30 and the lower left reverse. NGC ID# 24E7, PCGS# 39232 Base PCGS# 6052

**1801 Draped Bust Half Dollar, VF35
Scarcer O-102 Variety**



- 3570** 1801 O-102, T-1, High R.4, VF35 PCGS. The 1801 Draped Bust half dollar is a low-mintage issue with only two die varieties known for the date. This coin represents the scarcer O-102 variety, with the base of the first A in AMERICA embedded in the wing feathers. This Choice VF specimen shows only light wear on the right side of the drapery and some interior detail remains intact on the left. The lightly abraded surfaces are toned in shades of golden-brown and blue-steel.
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/2016), lot 4497.
NGC ID# 24ED, PCGS# 39268 Base PCGS# 6064

**1803 O-103 Half Dollar, Choice AU
Large 3, Large Reverse Stars**



- 3571** 1803 Large 3, Large Reverse Stars, O-103, T-3, R.3, AU55 PCGS. Tompkins Die State 2/2. Overton-103 is the sole Large 3, Large Reverse Stars die pairing. The present piece displays light wear on Liberty's cheek and shoulder, but luster fills the borders and motifs. The russet-brown and aquamarine peripheral patina is both original and attractive. Smooth aside from a narrow depression on the base of Liberty's neck. Overall, highly pleasing for the assigned third-party grade.
NGC ID# 24EF, PCGS# 39273 Base PCGS# 6066

**1803 O-104 Half Dollar, AU50
Small 3, Large Reverse Stars**



- 3572** 1803 Small 3, Large Reverse Stars, O-104, T-4, R.3, AU50 NGC. Tompkins Die State 4/3. This late die state example of the singular Small 3 variety for the year exhibits bar clash marks within and around Liberty's ear. Other cracks and clash marks are also present. Dusky lavender and golden-gray surfaces exhibit light friction but abrasions are superficial and undistracting. Good detail on Liberty's curls.
NGC ID# 24EF, PCGS# 39274 Base PCGS# 6067

- 3573** No Lot.

1806/5 O-103 Half Dollar, AU50
Intermediate Die State



- 3574** 1806/5 O-103, T-8, R.2, AU50 PCGS. A knobbed 6 is punched over a 5 on this previously unused obverse die, and that feature combined with the solid union of star 13 and the drapery identifies this die. Three reverse dies were married to this single obverse, and the O-103 reverse has a die chip in the field below the R in AMERICA. This lovely AU example is deeply toned steel-blue, gray, and gold, with traces of luster. This intermediate state specimen has a die crack through two points of star 1 to the middle hair curls. There is no evidence of the reverse crack appearing on late states. A lovely specimen, having excellent eye appeal.

Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2013), lot 4261.
NGC ID# 24EK, PCGS# 39299 Base PCGS# 6077

1806 O-109 Half Dollar, Choice AU
Pointed 6, No Stem



- 3575** 1806 Pointed 6, No Stem, O-109, T-15, R.1, AU55 NGC. Tompkins Die State 2/2. Die clashing appears on each side of this lustrous Choice AU Bust half, but as yet no sign of the late-state die crack from star 12 toward Liberty's neck that would yield the 109a. A handful of small marks in the obverse fields are undistracting. The surfaces are frosty silver-gray with golden accents.

Ex: Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2012), lot 4379; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/2015), lot 3949.
NGC ID# 24EJ, PCGS# 39310 Base PCGS# 6073

1806 Half Dollar, Choice XF
O-111, 6 Over Inverted 6
Scarce Guide Book Variety



- 3576** 1806 6 Over Inverted 6, O-111, T-11, R.3, XF45 PCGS. Tompkins Die State 3/2. The popular blundered date variety. The date was inadvertently entered as 1809, then corrected, though the tail and upper right curve of the underdigit remain. This example displays medium russet-red and sea-green toning. The strike shows softness on the bust tip and opposite on the upper right wing, as usual for O-111. Circulation wear is moderate, with luster evident within the curls, shield, and wing plumage. An impression from a few dentils in Liberty's hair behind the neck, but no other marks are apparent.

From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.

NGC ID# CZEY, PCGS# 39336 Base PCGS# 6078

1806 O-118a Half Dollar, Lustrous MS62
Pointed 6, Attractive Toning



- 3577** 1806 Pointed 6, Stem, O-118a, T-24, R.3, MS62 PCGS. Tompkins Die State 2/5. Pale-rose and bluish-gray toning graces the lustrous surfaces of this Mint State O-118a half dollar. A medley of die cracks form an impressive network on both the obverse and reverse, with equally prominent die clashing throughout. The strike is a touch soft at the hair on Liberty's temple, but the coin is otherwise sharp with minimal marks and terrific, original eye appeal. It sits just outside the Condition Census for the variety.

NGC ID# 24EJ, PCGS# 39322 Base PCGS# 6071

1806 Bust Half, XF Sharpness
O-122, Very Scarce Die Pair



- 3578** 1806 Pointed 6, Stem, O-122, T-25, R.6 — Cleaning — PCGS Genuine. XF Details. Tompkins Die State 2/4. The obverse seems a bit glossy with dappled blue and reddish-gold toning, but there are no overt hairlines from cleaning and mint luster remains plentiful on both sides of this sharp Overton-122. Liberty's drapery folds are crisp, and only brief high-point wear is seen on the ribbon and on Liberty's hair strands at the temple. Struck from the late die state, with heavy reverse cracks and multiple die clashing throughout both sides.

Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/2018), lot 3869.

1807 Draped Bust Half Dollar
O-108, Well-Struck MS61



- 3579** 1807 Draped Bust, O-108, T-1, R.3, MS61 NGC. Star 7 points above the base of L. Star 8 points well above the base of Y and nearly touches star 9. The reverse is missing the right base of the F in OF, five berries all have thick stems, a leaf points to the extreme right of the I in AMERICA, AM is joined at the base and A is joined to the third feather, and the beak comes down on the upper side of the star point. A crack runs from the upper right point of star 3 into the field. The silvery surfaces of this MS61 example display well-struck design elements and retain a good amount of luster. A few faint marks show up under magnification.

Ex: Summer FUN (Heritage, 7/2009), lot 583; National Money Show Signature (Heritage, 2-3/2014), lot 3899.

NGC ID# 24EM, PCGS# 39348 Base PCGS# 6079

BUST HALF DOLLARS

1807 O-114 Bust Half, XF40
The Well-Known 'Bearded Goddess'



- 3580** 1807 Capped Bust, Large Stars, O-114, R.3, XF40 PCGS. CAC. Widely known as the "Bearded Goddess," this *Guide Book* variety acquired its name from the die break that extends from Liberty's chin to the upper bust. The reverse is also of interest with its blundered denomination 50/20. The obverse die break is fully developed on this piece. The surfaces are toned even, deep gray with occasional hints of tan-gold seen. Only minimal abrasions are present. Well struck.

Ex: July Internet Sale (Legend Auctions, 7/2016), lot 47.

NGC ID# 24EN, PCGS# 39361 Base PCGS# 6088

1811/10 Half Dollar, AU55+
O-101, *Guide Book* Overdate



- 3581** 1811/10 O-101, R.1, AU55+ PCGS. The 1811/10 overdate is listed in the *Guide Book*, and is found only on Overton-101 and its very scarce O-102 successor. Signs of an overdate are subtle, but there are more prominent identifiers, such as a sizeable dot between the 8 and 1 in the date, and a spike from the top of Liberty's cap. This lightly circulated representative displays rich peripheral golden-brown, forest-green, and rose-red toning. There are no detractors, and the eye appeal is impressive.

From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.

NGC ID# 24EV, PCGS# 39421 Base PCGS# 6099

1811/10 Half Dollar, Near-Mint
O-101, Smooth Surfaces



- 3582** 1811/10 O-101, R.1, AU58 PCGS. Light to medium lavender-gray toning graces this partially lustrous and minimally marked Borderline Uncirculated Capped Bust half dollar. Each side also displays glimpses of tan-brown patina. An impressive early type coin. Late dies for O-101, with flowlined borders and several outer star points drawn toward the rim.

NGC ID# 24EV, PCGS# 39421 Base PCGS# 6099

**1812 O-103 Half Dollar, MS62
Large 8, Attractively Toned**



- 3583** 1812 Large 8, O-103, R.1, MS62 PCGS. A readily attributed variety, Overton-103 has a horizontal die line east of the drapery clasp, and a cluster of vertical die lines above the eagle's left (facing) shoulder. The usual die state with multiple clashes below the scroll and a delicate crack through 50 C. This dove-gray and tan-brown example is unmarked save for a slight rim nick on the reverse at 7:30. Luster illuminates the curls, stars, legends, and eagle.
NGC ID# 24EW, PCGS# 39446 Base PCGS# 6100

**1812 Large 8 Half Dollar
O-103, Sharply Defined MS64+**



- 3584** 1812 Large 8, O-103, R.1, MS64+ PCGS. CAC. Vertical die lines above the eagle's left (facing) shoulder attribute this lustrous steel-gray and caramel-gold near-Gem. The centers and left borders are fully struck, although the right-side stars are softly impressed. No marks are readily apparent beneath a loupe. Triple clashed, most prominently beneath the scroll.
Ex: Beverly Hills Signature (Heritage, 11/2014), lot 3720.
NGC ID# 24EW, PCGS# 39446 Base PCGS# 6100

**1812 Half Dollar, Near-Gem
Large 8, Overton-104**



- 3585** 1812 Large 8, O-104, R.1, MS64 PCGS. Light silver-gray and straw-gold toning visits lustrous and unblemished surfaces. A small toning spot below IB of LIBERTY and another on the horizontal lines of the reverse shield provide identifiers for future appearances. Struck from misaligned dies, with F AMER and the right-side stars showing softness, while the remainder of the coin is sharp. Listed just outside Stephen J. Herrman's Condition Census.
Ex: New York PNG Signature (Heritage, 10/2014), lot 4755; October Premier Session (Legend, 10/2017), lot 54.
NGC ID# 24EW, PCGS# 39447 Base PCGS# 6100

**1814 O-103 Half Dollar, MS65
Multicolor Peripheral Patina**



- 3586** 1814 O-103, R.1, MS65 NGC. The thick vertical die line from the left scroll end to the wing is the pick-up point for Overton-103. This lustrous Gem displays prominent double clash marks (as made) on both fields. Autumn-brown and cobalt-blue toning is confined to the margins. There are no noticeable abrasions. The dies were slightly out of parallel, causing an intricate strike on the left borders while the right borders show minor incompleteness.
NGC ID# 24F3, PCGS# 39477 Base PCGS# 6105

**1814 Half Dollar, Choice AU
O-108a, E Over A in STATES
Ex: Jules Reiver**



- 3587** 1814 E Over A in STATES, O-108a, R.1, AU55 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Reiver. This die marriage commands its own *Guide Book* listing, since the E in STATES is cut over the letter A. The mint blunder provides a glimpse into the drudgery of punching in dozens of letters and numbers into a working die, as well as the difficulty of engraving legends backwards. Late dies with multiple sets of bold clash marks, and peripheral elements drawn toward the rims. Partly lustrous and only lightly abraded. Dove-gray centers are framed by golden-brown borders. Ranked just outside the Condition Census.
Ex: Mike Conroy, 1/1988; Jules Reiver Collection (Heritage, 1/2006), lot 22731; Mail Bid Auction 45 (Sheridan Downey, 8/2017), lot 14.
NGC ID# 24F3, PCGS# 39490 Base PCGS# 6107

**1819 O-112a Half Dollar, AU58
Originally Toned, Minimal Wear, CAC**



- 3588** 1819 O-112a, R.3, AU58 PCGS. CAC. TE of STATES is joined at the top, the primary diagnostic for the O-112 variety. Its late die state (O-112a) is confirmed by a long, curved die crack that runs from the underside of the right (facing) wing, through both sets of claws and the three lower leaf pairs, before turning upward to the base of UNITED. Dappled lilac-gray and violet toning merges with orange-gold highlights at the margins. Marks from circulation are minimal, and only light high-point wear exists on this CAC-endorsed, near-Mint coin.
NGC ID# 24FB, PCGS# 39551 Base PCGS# 6117

**1819 O-112a Half Dollar, MS64
Tied Atop the Condition Census**



- 3589** 1819 O-112a, R.3, MS64 NGC. The tops of TE in STATES are joined on this variety. Die cracks at the lower left reverse confirm the late die state. Maibockaddict.com comments: "I would bet that this one is tougher in the late die state than an R3, and this die marriage is generally tougher overall." According to Stephen Herrman, MS64 qualifies for a top position on the Condition Census for O-112a. Antique violet and golden patina covers this lustrous, sharply struck near-Gem. Clean for the grade with tremendous visual appeal.
NGC ID# 24FB, PCGS# 39551 Base PCGS# 6117

**1821 O-103a Half Dollar, AU58
Early Die State**



- 3590** 1821 O-103a, R.4, AU58 PCGS. CAC. The A and E punches used for the reverse legend of the O-103 reverse die were defective, showing broken lower serifs. O-103a is distinguished from its early die state counterpart by an arcing die crack that connects the 21 in the date, the lower hair curls, and the back of Liberty's cap. Much luster remains in the fields of this piece amid dappled russet and gold toning. The strike is sharp and little wear is present.
NGC ID# 24FF, PCGS# 39579 Base PCGS# 6128

**1823 Half Dollar, MS62
O-101a, Patched 3**



- 3591** 1823 Patched 3, O-101a, R.1, MS62 PCGS. The 3 in the date was entered with a broken punch on this obverse, which left the upper and lower loops barely connected. The O-101a die state shows the broken 3 "patched" with a cut chip at the junction. This Mint State example is brilliant in the centers with sea-green, amber, and blue peripheral toning. Minor abrasions determine the grade.
NGC ID# 24FJ, PCGS# 39621 Base PCGS# 6133

**1824/1 Half Dollar, MS64
O-101a**



- 3592** 1824/1 O-101a, R.2, MS64 PCGS. Appealing dove-gray shadings enrich the obverse, and light golden-brown tints encircle the cream-gray reverse center. Unusually smooth fields combine with a suitably preserved portrait to achieve the Choice designation. Population: 9 in 64, 0 finer (11/20).
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/2006), lot 1222.
NGC ID# 24FK, PCGS# 39641 Base PCGS# 6139

**1824 O-115 Half Dollar, MS64
Lustrous, Silver-Gray Toning**



- 3593** 1824 O-115, R.2, MS64 PCGS. Dusky silver-gray, forest-green, and walnut-brown toning embrace this lustrous and lovely Choice half dollar. The strike shows incompleteness on RIB in PLURIBUS and the fletchings, but the stars are fully impressed. Refreshingly unabraded. A small die lump between the left scroll end and the eagle's wing provides the pick-up point for Overton-115. At the lower end of Steve Herrman's Condition Census.
Ex: ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2015), lot 4965; Central States Signature (Heritage, 4-5/2016), lot 3463.
NGC ID# 24FK, PCGS# 39637 Base PCGS# 6137

1824 O-115 Half Dollar, MS64
Lush Multicolor Toning
Ex: Reiver, Condition Census



3594 1824 O-115, R.2, MS64 PCGS. CAC. A Condition Census example of Overton-115. The variety is usually attributed by the die dot on the field midway between the left scroll end and the wing below. This lustrous and unblemished example has rich golden-rose and olive-green patina throughout each side. The RI in PLURIBUS exhibits minor incompleteness of strike. For all 1824 Normal Date varieties, CAC: 11 in 64, 10 finer (11/20).
Ex: George Ramont, 12/1983; Jules Reiver Collection (Heritage, 1/2006), lot 22916; Brooklyn Sale (Stack's, 3/2007), lot 806; Philadelphia ANA (Stack's Bowers, 8/2012), lot 9055; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/2014), lot 3901; Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2018), lot 3428.
NGC ID# 24FK, PCGS# 39637 Base PCGS# 6137

1825 O-115 Half Dollar, MS65+
Sole Finest Example of the Variety



3595 1825 O-115, R.3, MS65+ PCGS. While the O-115 variety is generally plentiful overall, Gem examples are rare, and none are known finer. The Stephen Herrman Condition Census lists several MS65 specimens at the top of the known roster, but only the present example earns the Plus designation, making it the sole finest O-115 half dollar known. We have previously handled a Gem O-115 coin on only eight occasions, representing just four different pieces. The last of these was an NGC coin that appeared in our April 2017 Dallas Signature. Yet, none of those coins are a true comparable for this sole-finest-known example.
Central strike sharpness is outstanding, complementing the softly frosted "skin" that glistens on Liberty's portrait and within the eagle's plumage. The fields are virtually pristine. Several left hand stars are incompletely struck, as is normal for the issue, while subtle die erosion begins to make its appearance around the peripheral fields. Delicate mint-green, gold, lilac, and blue hues adorn each side, and the eye appeal is simply outstanding.
Ex: Regency Auction 32 (Legend, 9/2019), lot 416.
NGC ID# 24FL, PCGS# 39662 Base PCGS# 6142

1825 O-116 Half Dollar, MS66
Sole Finest Known of the Variety
Condition Census for the Date



- 3596** 1825 O-116, R.3, MS66 PCGS. There are few significant die markers for the O-116 variety, although the overall availability of O-116 coins makes this issue popular as a date and type coin. Nonetheless, inherent rarity at the Premium Gem level makes this piece stand out. All 1825 half dollar varieties combined, PCGS has seen only 10 coins worthy of the MS66 grade. Of these, this is the only O-116 example, and it is the sole finest known of the variety, topping Stephen Herrman's Condition Census for the die pair. This piece is lustrous and impressively well struck, showing deep sun-gold, lilac, ice-blue, russet, and olive toning. No distracting abrasions are seen, and the overall eye appeal is remarkable. Population (all varieties included): 10 in 66 (2 in 66+), 0 finer (11/20).
Ex: Regency Auction 27 (*Legend*, 7/2018), lot 317; Regency Auction 38 (*Legend*, 5/2020), lot 164.
 NGC ID# 24FL, PCGS# 39663 Base PCGS# 6142

1826 O-118a Half Dollar, MS64
Originally Toned and Unmarked



- 3597** 1826 O-118a, R.1, MS64 NGC. The die crack across the tops of UNITED STATES and AMERICA confirms the Overton subvariety. Dove-gray centers gradually cede to deeper tan-gold, lavender, and gunmetal borders. Nicely struck and satiny with exemplary surfaces. Just outside the O-118a Condition Census, and a desirable example that would upgrade virtually every Capped Bust collection.
 NGC ID# 24FM, PCGS# 39692 Base PCGS# 6143

1827/6 O-102 Half Dollar, MS64+
Popular Capped Bust Overdate



- 3598** 1827/6 O-102, R.1, MS64+ PCGS. The loop of a 6 is conspicuous to the right of the 7 in the date. The obverse displays only peripheral traces of orange toning, while the reverse offers medium caramel-gold patina. The lustrous surfaces are smooth aside from wispy contact on Liberty's face. The right-side stars are soft but the remainder of the strike is bold. Population: 8 in 64 (2 in 64+), 0 finer (11/20).
Ex: Central States Signature (*Heritage*, 4/2015), lot 4435.
 NGC ID# 24FP, PCGS# 39752 Base PCGS# 6147

1827 O-106 Half Dollar, MS64
Square Base 2, Original Toning



- 3599** 1827 Square Base 2, O-106, R.2, MS64 PCGS. Tan-brown, dove-gray, and ice-blue toning enriches this satiny and lightly abraded Choice Capped Bust type coin. Several of the stars are inexact impressions, but the major devices are crisply struck. The vertical shield lines are key to attributing O-106. Several vertical lines extend slightly into the horizontal lines, and most of the vertical lines are partly merged, as made.
Ex: ANA Signature (*Heritage*, 8/2015), lot 4970.
 NGC ID# 24FN, PCGS# 39698 Base PCGS# 6144

**1827 Square Base 2 Half, MS64+
Condition Census Overton-117**



- 3600** 1827 Square Base 2, O-117, R.3, MS64+ PCGS. A Condition Census example of Overton-117, trailing only the MS65 NGC Overton 3rd Edition plate coin. Lightly toned chestnut-gold and olive-green. The lustrous surfaces show only trivial contact. The strike is crisp save for blending on the A in STATES and the RI in PLURIBUS. One of 49 1827 die marriages, a record number for the Capped Bust series. An important opportunity for the alert specialist.
NGC ID# 24FN, PCGS# 39713 Base PCGS# 6144

**1828 O-114a Half Dollar, MS64
Square Base 2, Small 8s, Large Letters
Ex: Green, Newman**



- 3601** 1828 Square Base 2, Small 8s, Large Letters, O-114a, R.3, MS64 PCGS. Ex: Green, Newman. Iridescent peach-gold and gunmetal-gray toning embrace this satiny near-Gem. The strike is generally sharp though Liberty's curls show occasional weakness. The surfaces are devoid of abrasions. An ebony freckle below the L in PLURIBUS provides an identifier. This example is middle Condition Census for O-114a in Stephen J. Herrman's Autumn 2020 Revision.
Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society; Eric P. Newman Collection, Part II (Heritage, 11/2013), lot 33617.
NGC ID# 24FR, PCGS# 39768 Base PCGS# 6151

**1828 Half Dollar, MS64
Condition Census O-117
Square Base 2, Large Letters**



- 3602** 1828 Square Base 2, Small 8s, Large Letters, O-117, R.1, MS64 NGC. A repunched serif on the C in 50 C is diagnostic for Overton-117. The present Choice representative displays iridescent tan-brown, powder-blue, fire-red, and ocean-blue toning. The strike is sharp save for the left-side stars. No detractions are noticeable. Condition Census for the variety, numerically surpassed only by the Eliasberg specimen that appeared in our April 2009 Central States Signature.
NGC ID# 24FR, PCGS# 39771 Base PCGS# 6151

**1829/7 O-101 Half Dollar, MS63
Golden-Brown Toning**



- 3603** 1829/7 O-101, R.1, MS63 PCGS. A splendid Select example of the *Guide Book* overdate. The 182 are clearly repunched, and the underdigit is evident as the base of a 7 below the 9. Overton-102 shares the same obverse die, but the reverses differ, especially the 5 in 50 C. The lustrous surfaces exhibit medium golden-brown and dove-gray toning. The strike is sharp except on star 8 and 0 C. Smooth aside from a small depression southwest of Liberty's neck.
NGC ID# 24FT, PCGS# 39807 Base PCGS# 6155

**1830 Large 0 Half Dollar, MS64
O-123, Well-Preserved**



- 3604** 1830 Large 0, O-123, R.1, MS64 NGC. Dollops of caramel-gold toning adorn this otherwise brilliant near-Gem silver type coin. Well struck with strong mint luster and exemplary preservation. The spindly die crack above the forehead curl is usual for O-123. A superior representative of the Large 0 *Guide Book* variety.
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/2014), lot 3908.
NGC ID# 24FU, PCGS# 39834 Base PCGS# 6157

**1833 Half Dollar, MS66
Finest Known Overton-113**



- 3605** 1833 O-113, R.2, MS66 NGC. Dr. Glenn Peterson attributes Overton-113 by a triangular recession in the left shield corner. Light rose-gold toning graces the fields and devices of this lustrous and crisply struck Premium Gem. Powder-blue and autumn-brown toning visits the borders. Close inspection shows only incidental and unimportant contact, along with a smattering of tiny steel-gray flecks. A remarkable example, worthy of the finest quality early silver type set.
NGC ID# 24FX, PCGS# 39902 Base PCGS# 6163

**1834 O-109 Half Dollar, MS65
Small Date, Small Letters**



- 3606** 1834 Small Date, Small Letters, O-109, R.1, MS65 PCGS. Ex: Friend. Repunching on star 10 is the most obvious pick-up point for the O-109 variety, although recutting exists on stars 8 and 9, too. A tiny spine off the upper drapery fold (just below star 1) confirms the obverse, while the 5 of 50 C is small with a straight top and a closed loop. Ideal for Small Date, Small Letters type, this is a splendid Gem O-109 half dollar with rich, iridescent surfaces and a needle-sharp strike. Faultless fields surround strongly impressed central motifs. Copper-gold, blue, and reddish-tan shades capture the eye. Population (all Small Date, Small Letters varieties): 16 in 65, 5 finer (11/20).
Ex: Dale Friend Collection of Bust Half Dollars, Part III (Heritage, 8/2019), lot 3492.
NGC ID# 24FY, PCGS# 39913 Base PCGS# 6166

**1834 O-114 Half Dollar, MS64+
Small Date, Small Letters
Condition Census Quality**



- 3607** 1834 Small Date, Small Letters, O-114, R.1, MS64+ PCGS. CAC. Forest-green and rose-red peripheries encompass butter-gold centers. This attractively toned near-Gem is listed in third place in the Autumn 2020 Stephen J. Herrman roster, behind two Gems that were hammered down by Heritage in our August 2016 Anaheim ANA and September 2017 Long Beach Signatures. The present piece is essentially devoid of contact, and exhibits only a few pinpoint flecks. As is usual for Overton-114, the LUR in PLURIBUS is lightly brought up, as it is opposite Liberty's bust tip. O-114 is remarkably similar to O-113, but there are differences, such as repunching on the 18 in the date, and on stars 3 and 4.
NGC ID# 24FY, PCGS# 39918 Base PCGS# 6166

REEDED EDGE HALF DOLLARS

**1836 Reeded Edge Half Dollar, VF35
GR-1, First Issue Struck by Steam Press**



- 3608** 1836 Reeded Edge, GR-1, R.2, VF35 PCGS. The 1836 Reeded Edge is famous for two things. It was the first half dollar issue struck by the recently installed steam press, which replaced the screw presses in use since 1793. It also has an enticingly low reported mintage of 1,200 pieces. The actual production was likely higher, but there is no denying that the variety is much scarcer than the lettered edge 1836 half. Many survivors are cleaned or have other problems, but this is an unblemished cream-gray Choice VF representative with ample remaining detail within the eagle's wings and shield.
NGC ID# 2U28, PCGS# 531046 Base PCGS# 6175

1836 Reeded Edge Bust Half Dollar
GR-1, Choice XF



- 3609** 1836 Reeded Edge, GR-1, R.2, XF45 PCGS. The 1836 is the key date in the short-lived Reeded Edge Capped Bust half dollar series. Only one variety is known. This Choice XF example displays mottled smoke-gray patina with lavender tendencies. Little wear affects the devices, and all major details remain. The strike is sharp. NGC ID# 2U28, PCGS# 531046 Base PCGS# 6175

1837 GR-22 Half Dollar, MS64
Multicolor Border Toning



- 3610** 1837 GR-22, R.2, MS64 PCGS. Clash marks over the eagle's left (facing) shoulder, and a die lump near the bottom of vertical shield line 6, attribute this two-year Capped Bust type coin. Since the 1836 Reeded Edge variety is rare, most who collect by design select the 1837. The denomination legend was modified to HALF DOL. in 1838. The present smooth near-Gem exhibits vibrant cherry-red, orange-gold, and aquamarine peripheral patina. The centers are well struck, but a slight die misalignment causes incompleteness on the upper stars and 50 CENTS. PCGS# 531071 Base PCGS# 6176

SEATED HALF DOLLARS

1842-O Half Dollar, AU Details
Small Date, Small Letters, WB-101
Rare Obsolete Reverse Variety



- 3611** 1842-O Small Date, Small Letters, WB-101, Die Pair 2, R.5 — Damage — PCGS Genuine. AU Details. The Medium Date, Large Letters 1842-O half dollar is an available issue, but its Small Date, Small Letters counterpart is a significant rarity. According to Wiley-Bugert, "this 1842-O marriage was struck before the 1841-O [die pairs 7, 8, and 9] since the radial die crack through the AL in HALF is thicker on those '41-O marriages. The present silver-gray example displays light wear on the high points of the seated Liberty, but luster accompanies the legends, drapery, and plumage. A small, cigar-shaped granular area on the right obverse field accounts for the PCGS designation, but the surfaces are attractive overall, as no other marks are remotely consequential. *From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.*

**1854-O Arrows Seated Half, MS66
WB-101, Lustrous and Impressive**



3612 1854-O Arrows, WB-101, Die Pair 44, R.3, MS66 PCGS. This is one of 58 die pairs listed in Bugert's reference to 1854-O Arrows Seated halves, although there may be other die marriages yet to be discovered from the mintage of more than 5.2 million pieces. It is a splendid Premium Gem example that displays some impressive intersecting obverse die cracks. A cluster of cracks intertwine at the date and reach into the rock support, while a branching radial die crack emerges immediately above star 12. The reverse die shows scattered die lines within the shield recesses, with others above UNITED and STATES.

Despite an advanced die state, the strike is remarkably bold for the New Orleans issue. Obverse stars are mostly sharp except for stars 7 and 8, and Liberty's upper hair strands are surprisingly complete. Frosted, pearlescent surfaces display flecks of orange-tan toning, and a faint blush of bluish-gray patina floats across nearly unmarked silver fields and devices. Eye appeal is exemplary. Less than a handful of finer examples exist for the issue, regardless of variety. Population (all varieties combined): 16 in 66 (1 in 66+), 3 finer (11/20).

PCGS# 801277 Base PCGS# 6280

**1857 Half Dollar, MS65
Rich, Original Toning**



3613 1857 MS65 PCGS. Despite a mintage of almost 2 million pieces, the 1857 is very scarce in Mint State. Gems are rarities, identified by vibrant luster and an absence of distracting marks. In addition, the present coin exhibits appealing chestnut-brown, rose-red, and aquamarine toning. The strike is sharp except on portions of the upper obverse and lower reverse. Population: 11 in 65 (2 in 65+), 2 finer (11/20).
NGC ID# 24HS, PCGS# 6290 Base PCGS# 6290

**1861-O Half Dollar, Choice XF
Die Pair 11, C.S.A. Obverse**



3614 1861-O Confederate Obverse, WB-102, FS-401, Die Pair 11, R.3, XF45 PCGS. A distinctive radial die crack runs from the upper obverse dentils through Liberty's nose. This variety employs the obverse die that was used by the Confederacy to strike the experimental Confederate half dollar after the South took control of the New Orleans Mint. Only four examples of the Confederate half dollar are known, but this normal reverse variety that employs the same obverse die is more collectible. The present coin displays light wear, per the grade, with even lilac-gray and gold patina. A pleasing example of the issue.
PCGS# 390906 Base PCGS# 39968

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA

(1879) C.S.A. Half Dollar, AU Details
J.W. Scott Restrike



- 3615** (1879) Scott CSA Restrike, Breen-8002, Bertram-B861-267 — Cleaned — NGC Details. AU. The Confederate States of America half dollar die was sold by New Orleans Mint Chief Coiner Benjamin F. Taylor to numismatist Ebenezer Locke Mason. Mason, in turn, sold the die to prominent New York City dealer J.W. Scott. Scott recouped his investment by planing off the reverses of 500 1861-dated half dollars, and stamping them with the Confederate die. The restrikes can be identified by their lower weight than the four original C.S.A. half dollars, and also the seated Liberty side was somewhat flattened by the C.S.A. die impression. The present example is toned tan-brown and silver-gray. The C.S.A. side is sharp and shows little wear, while the seated Liberty side is circulated with a partial LIBERTY. No marks are noticeable, though the surfaces are moderately bright from a wipe.

SEATED HALF DOLLARS

1866 Motto Half Dollar, MS65
First-Year Type Coin



- 3616** 1866 Motto, WB-101, MS65 NGC. Normal Date, without the misplaced numerals seen on some obverses of this issue. The 1866 Seated half dollar is widely popular as a type coin, being the first issue of the Motto reverse design. Mint State examples are generally scarce, and those in Gem or better condition are rarely seen. This MS65 coin displays a bold strike and frosty bone-white luster beneath delicate champagne and russet toning accents. Census: 11 in 65 (1 in 65+), 7 finer (11/20).
PCGS# 572171 Base PCGS# 6319

1873-CC Arrows Half Dollar, AU55
Large CC, Die Pair 7



- 3617** 1873-CC Arrows, Open 3, Large CC, Repunched Date, WB-Unlisted, Die Pair 7, R.4, AU55 PCGS. The 1873-CC With Arrows half dollar is a rarity in high grade. This Choice XF example is accessible and retains most detail, with only light wear over the devices. Blue-gray toning appears in the peripheral fields, while the remainder of each side is slate-gray. An appealing collector-grade example of this challenging Carson City issue. Population: 16 in 55, 31 finer (11/20).
PCGS# 800681 Base PCGS# 6344

1879 Half Dollar, MS66
Low Mintage Philly Issue



- 3618** 1879 Closed Bud, WB-102, MS66 NGC. The U.S. Mint struck silver dollars at a furious pace throughout 1879, and neglected the other silver denominations. At Philadelphia, only 4,800 half dollars were coined for commerce, a token production likely intended to reduce speculation of the corresponding proof issue. Examples were set aside by well-connected dealers, but Premium Gems are undeniably rare. This lightly toned and lustrous half dollar is nicely struck and exceptionally smooth with outstanding eye appeal. Census: 38 in 66 (4 in 66+, 3 in 66★, 1 in 66+★), 13 finer (11/20).
PCGS# 572260 Base PCGS# 6361

1889 Half Dollar, MS65
Low Mintage, Colorful Toning



- 3619** 1889 WB-101 MS65 PCGS. 1889 was another big year for silver dollar production, with more than 21 million Morgans coined at Philadelphia alone. The half dollar denomination was neglected, though a commercial mintage of 12,000 pieces was delivered to preclude proof set speculation. This lustrous Gem is nicely struck and exhibits exemplary cherry-red and cobalt-blue toning throughout the borders. Population: 25 in 65 (2 in 65+), 16 finer (11/20).
PCGS# 572274 Base PCGS# 6371

PROOF SEATED HALF DOLLARS

1859 Half Dollar, PR64+ Attractively Toned



- 3620 1859 PR64+ PCGS. CAC.** Type One Reverse. Reportedly, 800 proof half dollars were struck at the Mint in 1859, though an unknown number of specimens were probably melted at year's end. CoinFacts provides a survival estimate of about 300 coins. The often-seen blend of violet, gold, and blue colors blankets this partly reflective and decidedly high-end near-Gem. Lovely eye appeal, as affirmed by the CAC sticker. Population: 44 in 64 (2 in 64+), 14 finer. CAC: 7 in 64, 4 finer (11/20).
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2016), lot 4113; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2017), lot 4401.
NGC ID# 27TJ, PCGS# 6413

1862 Half Dollar, PR65 Toned No Motto Type Coin



- 3621 1862 PR65 PCGS. CAC.** The devices stand out against the mirrored fields of this Gem proof. Cobalt-blue, lavender, and golden-tan patina assumes a random pattern on both sides, with the obverse displaying a somewhat streaked appearance. Sharply struck and well cared for surfaces add to the coin's overall eye appeal. Population: 18 in 65 (1 in 65+), 3 finer (11/20).
Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2009), lot 2891.
NGC ID# 27TN, PCGS# 6416

1864 Half Dollar, Gem Proof Iridescent Multicolor Toning



- 3622 1864 PR65 PCGS. CAC.** The proof 1864 half dollar has a scant mintage of 470 pieces. Most specimens are clustered in PR62 to PR64 grades, and Gems are rare. The present Civil War example offers lightly toned centers bounded by attractive mahogany-brown, rose-red, and powder-blue patina. Free from detractors, and a worthy addition to the finest quality collection. Population: 19 in 65, 9 finer. CAC: 7 in 65, 5 finer (11/20).
NGC ID# 27TR, PCGS# 6418

1866 Gem Cameo Proof Half Dollar First Year of the With Motto Design



- 3623 1866 Motto PR65 Cameo PCGS.** This Gem Cameo proof is basically untuned and free of any singular impairments, although we note a couple of small, squiggly strike-throughs in the obverse fields that may have prevented an even finer grade. A razor-sharp and appealing coin from the first year of the With Motto type. Population: 3 in 65 Cameo, 7 finer (11/20).
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2010), lot 5097; New York Signature (Heritage, 2/2014), lot 5144.
NGC ID# 27TZ, PCGS# 86424

1869 Half Dollar, PR65+ Attractively Toned



- 3624 1869 PR65+ PCGS. CAC.** Proof 1869 Seated half dollars are most frequently seen in PR64 and lower grades. This high-end Gem is conditionally rare. The strike is sharp, and the fields are deeply mirrored without distracting imperfections. Lemon-gold, aquamarine, and lavender-blue hues encompass each side, delivering excellent eye appeal. Population: 14 in 65 (1 in 65+), 8 finer. CAC: 3 in 65, 5 finer (11/20).
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/2016), lot 3946.
NGC ID# 27U4, PCGS# 6427

1873 Half Dollar, PR65 Cameo No Arrows, Closed 3



- 3625 1873 No Arrows, Closed 3, PR65 Cameo PCGS.** In 1873, three different varieties of Philadelphia Mint half dollars were issued: The No Arrows, Closed 3; No Arrows, Open 3; and Arrows, Open 3. No proofs were struck of the transitional design, but the Closed 3 and Arrows varieties have respective mintages of 600 and 800 pieces. This is a beautifully toned Gem with peach-gold, fire-red, and electric-blue toning throughout both borders. The strike is intricate except for slight blending on the eagle's left (facing) ankle. Well preserved, and the cameo contrast is undeniable. Population: 7 in 65 (1 in 65+) Cameo, 5 finer (11/20).
NGC ID# 27U8, PCGS# 86431

1873 Arrows Half Dollar, PR65
Toned Proof Type Coin



- 3626 1873 Arrows PR65 NGC.** A sharp, uniformly toned Gem example of the short-lived Arrows type. Both sides display tan-gold and amber toning overall, with sea-green appearing around the outer peripheries. A few faint hairlines are hidden beneath the patina. This issue is scarce in Gem condition and rare finer. Census: 17 in 65, 12 finer (12/20).
NGC ID# 27UU, PCGS# 6434

1883 Seated Liberty Half, PR67 Cameo
Seldom Seen Finer



- 3629 1883 PR67 Cameo NGC.** A fairly generous mintage of 1,039 Seated Liberty half dollars was achieved at the Philadelphia Mint in 1883, to accompany a small business-strike production of 8,000 pieces. This spectacular Superb Gem displays razor-sharp definition on all design elements and the deeply mirrored fields contrast boldly with the frosty devices. Census: 6 in 67 Cameo, 3 finer (11/20).
NGC ID# 27UJ, PCGS# 86444

1876 Seated Liberty Half, PR66
Registry Set Contender



- 3627 1876 PR66 PCGS.** Anticipating high collector demand during the country's centennial year, the Mint produced a generous mintage of 1,150 proof Seated Liberty half dollars in 1876. This delightful Premium Gem offers sharply detailed design elements and deeply reflective fields, under attractive shades of lime-green and cerulean-blue toning. Housed in an old green label holder. Population: 10 in 66 (1 in 66+), 0 finer (11/20).
NGC ID# 27UA, PCGS# 6437

1885 Half Dollar, PR65 Cameo
Exemplary White-on-Black Contrast



- 3630 1885 PR65 Cameo PCGS.** This beautiful Gem is essentially brilliant, and features impressively frosted motifs. The strike is needle-sharp except on the eagle's left (facing) claw and Liberty's forehead curls. Only 930 proofs and 5,200 business strikes were issued, since the Mint was too busy striking Morgan dollars to pay more than cursory attention to the Seated half and quarter.
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 5-6/2007), lot 1144; Orlando Signature (Heritage, 7/2013), lot 5012.
NGC ID# 27UL, PCGS# 86446

1883 Half Dollar, PR65 Cameo
Seldom-Seen Contrast Example



- 3628 1883 PR65 Cameo PCGS.** The 1883 proof half dollar is often accessible, although quality examples tend to be elusive. Gem Cameos are especially challenging to locate. This piece is sharp and mostly brilliant, showing only a light dusky champagne overlay in the margins. A few unobtrusive field marks are not out of line for the grade, and the depth of mirroring is appreciable. Population: 9 in 65 Cameo, 20 finer (11/20).
NGC ID# 27UJ, PCGS# 86444

1887 Half Dollar, PR65 Cameo
Sharply Struck, Border Toning



- 3631 1887 PR65 Cameo PCGS.** Orange-red, cobalt-blue, and magenta toning accompanies the borders. The fields and centers are close to brilliant. A needle-sharp strike and mirrored, undisturbed fields further ensure outstanding eye appeal. Both the eagle and the seated Liberty are frosty, as are the stars and legends. From a low proof mintage of 710 pieces. Population: 19 in 65 Cameo, 4 finer (11/20).
NGC ID# 27UN, PCGS# 86448

BARBER HALF DOLLARS

1893-S Half Dollar, MS62 Razor-Sharp Strike



- 3632 1893-S MS62 NGC.** Golden-russet patina emerges from the design recesses, while the exposed areas are largely brilliant. This 1893-S Barber half is virtually fully struck, the sole exception being the eagle's right (facing) talon. Slide marks on Liberty's portrait prevent a higher grade. Census: 8 in 62, 33 finer (12/20). NGC ID# 24LM, PCGS# 6467

1893-S Barber Half Dollar, MS64 Nine Finer Coins at PCGS



- 3633 1893-S MS64 PCGS.** The obverse of this Choice Mint State Barber half dollar has intermingled sea-green, gold, and iridescent toning, scintillating underlying mint luster and bold design motifs. The sharply defined reverse is nearly brilliant with frosty luster and peripheral gold toning. Population: 20 in 64 (2 in 64+), 9 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 24LM, PCGS# 6467

1895-S Half Dollar, MS65 Important Condition Rarity



- 3634 1895-S MS65 PCGS.** Although the mintage of 1895-S half dollars exceeded 1.1 million coins, the typical survivor is well circulated. In fact, the average certified grade is just XF45. This Gem example has highly lustrous ivory surfaces and splendid gold toning. It is fully original and spectacular. Population: 10 in 65 (1 in 65+), 6 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 24LU, PCGS# 6473

1898 Half Dollar, MS66+ Elusive Condition Rarity



- 3635 1898 MS66+ PCGS.** Despite a high mintage of nearly 3 million coins, the 1898 Barber half dollar is rarely found in grades that exceed the Gem level. This Premium Gem has attractive gold and iridescent toning with brilliant underlying mint luster. The Set Registry collector who seeks the finest quality would do well to consider this beauty. Population: 16 in 66 (6 in 66+), 2 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 24M3, PCGS# 6480

1903 Half Dollar, MS65 Among the Finest Certified



- 3636 1903 MS65 PCGS.** While 1903 Barber halves are readily available in lower Mint State grades, Gem examples are rare, and finer coins number in the single digits. This is a lightly toned Gem, with lustrous silver surfaces balanced by an overlay of pale-rose and olive-gold patina. The sharp strike extends to both sides, and no marks of singular mention are visible even under magnification. Population: 12 in 65 (1 in 65+), 9 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 24MJ, PCGS# 6495

1903 Half Dollar, MS65 Rarely Offered in This Grade



- 3637 1903 MS65 PCGS.** A conditionally rare Gem example of this lesser-known Philadelphia issue. The strike is above average on the eagle's right (facing) shoulder and talons, and the ivory-gray luster reveals few abrasions. Daubs of olive-russet toning on each side attest to the originality of the surfaces. Population: 12 in 65 (1 in 65+), 9 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 24MJ, PCGS# 6495

1903-O Barber Half Dollar, MS65+
Rarely Seen This Fine



3638 1903-O MS65+ PCGS. The 1903-O Barber half issue is scarce in Mint State and rare as a Gem, despite a mintage of more than 2 million pieces. Golden-brown and teal colors appear on large portions of both sides, accented by a few splashes of plum. Pleasing satin luster adds to the eye appeal. Population: 10 in 65 (3 in 65+), 11 finer (11/20).
NGC ID# 24MK, PCGS# 6496

1903-S Barber Half, MS67
Only One Coin Finer
Ex: Duckor-Price-Gardner



3639 1903-S MS67 PCGS. Ex: Duckor/Price. The 1903-S half dollar, with a mintage of nearly 2 million coins, is surprisingly much scarcer in Mint State than its O-mint counterpart, especially in Gem or finer grades, where the San Francisco issue becomes a major condition rarity. The Duckor Superb Gem 1903-S half dollar has gorgeous eye appeal with frosty mint brilliance. Ivory color at the centers morphs to peripheral gold, blue-green, and iridescent toning near the borders. The reverse is similar to the obverse in overall appearance and aesthetic desirability. The reverse shows light machine doubling, creating extra outlines on the letters and the mintmark. Light roller lines are visible on the obverse, created during the minting process, with no effect on the grade, quality, or desirability. This MS67 piece is tied with one other coin for second place in the Condition Census, trailing only the incredible MS68 Eliasberg coin (all three PCGS-certified). NGC has seen none finer than MS66 (12/20).

Ex: Dr. Thaine B. Price (*David Akers*, 5/1998), lot 159; ANA Signature (*Heritage*, 8/2010), lot 3208; Eugene H. Gardner Collection, Part III (*Heritage*, 5/2015), lot 98529.
NGC ID# 24ML, PCGS# 6497

**1907-D Half, Toned MS66
CAC Approval, Ex: Duckor-Price**



- 3640 1907-D MS66 PCGS. CAC.** From the amazing Barber half dollar collections of Dr. Steven Duckor and Dr. Thaine Price before him. This Premium Gem is sharply defined and attractively toned with myriad small splashes of silver brilliance shining through the vibrant gold toning on each side. All of the design elements are boldly detailed and the surfaces are pristine. Although the date is considered plentiful, it is a condition rarity above MS65. Few survivors of this issue, or any Barber half dollar issue, have as lovely an overall appearance or as much aesthetic appeal as this piece. The chance to bid on such an amazing piece seldom appears, and advanced collectors would do well to take advantage of the present opportunity. Population: 15 in 66 (4 in 66+), 5 finer. CAC: 6 in 66, 4 finer (11/20).
Ex: Dr. Thaine B. Price Collection (David Akers, 5/1998), lot 171; Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2009), lot 808; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2011), lot 3858.
NGC ID# 24MZ, PCGS# 6509

- 3641 1908-D MS65 PCGS. CAC.** The 1908-D was struck to the extent of 3.2 million coins, and examples remain collectible through the Gem grade level, becoming borderline-rare in higher grades. Dappled shades of mauve, golden-orange, and forest green grace clean, dusky surfaces, deepening around the borders. Satiny and well-struck. Population: 33 in 65 (1 in 65+), 18 finer. CAC: 6 in 65, 14 finer (11/20).
NGC ID# 24N5, PCGS# 6513

**1910 Half Dollar, MS66
Semiprooflike, Among the Finest Known**



- 3642 1910 MS66 PCGS.** This Premium Gem 1910 Barber half dollar ranks among the finest-certified examples of the date. It is a rarity in this condition, and the reflective fields of the present piece provide substantial visual appeal. Dusky gold and mint-green toning covers each side, with wisps of sky-blue throughout. Population: 9 in 66 (1 in 66+), 0 finer (11/20).
NGC ID# 24NB, PCGS# 6519

**1912 Half Dollar, MS66
Ex: Shireman-Price-Duckor**



- 3643 1912 MS66 PCGS. Ex: Shireman/Duckor/Price.** While the Philadelphia issues from 1913 through 1915 are well-known rarities, the 1912 is considered a common date with a mintage of 1.55 million coins. However, this issue should be recognized for its high-grade rarity. The late David Akers alluded to its rarity in the Price catalog, when he wrote:

“This is an issue that almost no one thinks of as being anything special because of the ready availability of lower grade specimens, but just try and find a Gem like this one.”

This Premium Gem was a duplicate from the Dr. Duckor Collection when Steve upgraded to what was at the time the lone MS66+ PCGS example that appeared in our 2010 ANA auction of his collection. Dr. Shireman was thrilled to acquire this lovely piece that has an earlier pedigree to Dr. Thaine Price. Both sides of this boldly defined beauty exhibit frosty silver luster with tinges of iridescent toning at the upper obverse, and attractive gold toning on the reverse. Population: 6 in 66 (2 in 66+), 0 finer (11/20).
Ex: The Dr. Peter and Janice Shireman Collection / FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2016), lot 5419.
NGC ID# 24NG, PCGS# 6524

**1915 Barber Half Dollar, MS65
Vivid Multicolor Toning**



- 3644 1915 MS65 PCGS.** From a low mintage of 138,000 pieces, this impressive Gem exhibits sharply detailed design elements in most areas, with just a touch of softness at the junction of the shield and eagle's wing. The well-preserved surfaces are blanketed in shades of magenta toning, with a few hints of champagne-gold at selected angles. Population: 19 in 65 (2 in 65+), 6 finer (11/20).
NGC ID# 24NR, PCGS# 6532

PROOF BARBER HALF DOLLARS

- 3645 1893 PR64 Cameo PCGS. CAC.** This is a wonderfully appealing near-Gem Cameo example of the second-year 1893 Barber half dollar, which was saved to a much lesser extent than its first-year counterpart. All-brilliant surfaces display thickly frosted devices and glassy mirrors. Razor-sharp except for the right shield corner. Faint slide marks on the cheek prevent an even higher grade. High-end for the assessment.
NGC ID# 24NV, PCGS# 86540

1894 Half Dollar, PR66+
Variegated Colors, Repunched Date



3646 1894 PR66+ PCGS. CAC. Rotation beneath a light exhibits splendid navy-blue, jade-green, peach-gold, and slate-gray toning. The strike is bold except on the right shield corner, and the surfaces are immaculate aside from a slender mark on the shield. Breen describes this repunched date variety as “extra outlines within triangle of 4.” Despite a proof mintage of just 972 pieces, at least two obverse dies were used, and each displays a slightly different date position. Population: 30 in 66 (3 in 66+), 11 finer in this category. CAC: 9 in 66, 4 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 24NW, PCGS# 6541

3647 1902 PR66 PCGS. CAC. A hint of cameo contrast is evident on both sides of this Premium Gem proof, although it is not designated as a Cameo. This lovely example has brilliant and untuned silver surfaces with fully mirrored fields around satin devices. Population: 28 in 66 (2 in 66+), 13 finer. CAC: 7 in 66, 10 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 24P6, PCGS# 6549

1911 Barber Half Dollar, PR66
Rare Cameo Specimen



3648 1911 PR66 Cameo NGC. A small proof mintage of 543 Barber half dollars was accomplished at the Philadelphia Mint in 1911. Due to the Mint's preference for the all-brilliant finish adopted in 1902, few proofs of this era display marked field/device contrast. However, this spectacular Premium Gem exhibits frosty devices that contrast boldly with the deeply reflective fields. The design elements are sharply detailed, aside from some trivial softness on the right (facing) shield point, and no mentionable distractions are evident. Census: 8 in 66 Cameo (1 in 66★), 10 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 24PF, PCGS# 86558

1915 Half Dollar, PR67+
Second Finest at PCGS



3649 1915 PR67+ PCGS. CAC. Iridescent toning in shades of blue, green, yellow, orange, rose, and violet embraces immaculately preserved surfaces, but the patina does not minimize the field reflectivity. The resulting eye appeal, affirmed by the CAC endorsement, is immediately apparent. Essentially unmarked. The 1915 Barber half is among the most challenging series issues in business-strike format. Only 138,000 pieces were minted, and they are conditionally rare at the Gem grade level. As such, many collectors opt for high-end proof representatives instead. Although just 450 proofs were struck, examples can be found through Premium Gem condition. Superb Gems such as this piece seldom appear at auction, and few can match the eye appeal of the proof offered here. Population: 12 in 67 (4 in 67+), 1 finer. CAC: 11 in 67, 2 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 24PK, PCGS# 6562

WALKING LIBERTY HALF DOLLARS

1917-D Half Dollar, MS65
Obverse Mintmark



3650 1917-D Obverse Mintmark MS65 NGC. Well struck aside from slight softness in the centers, which is typical of the issue. The frosty, untuned surfaces yield vibrant luster, while the usual cluster of tiny marks in the right obverse field prevents a finer grade. The Obverse Mintmark variant of the 1917-D half dollar is scarce in MS65, and fewer than a dozen finer pieces are known. Census: 52 in 65, 4 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 24PR, PCGS# 6570

**1917-D Half Dollar, MS65
Reverse Mintmark Semikey**



- 3651 1917-D Reverse Mintmark MS65 NGC.** A fully struck Gem that boasts smooth surfaces and vibrant luster. Hints of butter-gold toning are confined to the borders. The *Guide Book* mintage for the reverse mintmark '17-D is more than double its obverse mintmark counterpart, yet the reverse mintmark is decidedly scarcer, especially in better Mint State grades. Census: 25 in 65 (1 in 65+), 4 finer (11/20).
Ex: ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2015), lot 5156; Dallas Signature (Heritage, 3/2016), lot 4935.
NGC ID# 24PS, PCGS# 6571

**1920 Half Dollar, MS66
Among the Finest at PCGS**



- 3652 1920 MS66 PCGS.** Beautiful, frosty mint luster glistens throughout the pristine surfaces of this Premium Gem 1920 half dollar. Delicate navy-blue, gold, russet, and lilac toning accents each side, and the eye appeal is simply outstanding. The 1920 Walker is a rarity in this grade, and no numerically finer pieces have been certified at PCGS. In recent years, we have handled only a few different examples in MS66. For Registry collectors, the 1920 is one of the most challenging Walking Liberty halves to acquire in the top grade. Population: 25 in 66 (5 in 66+), 0 finer (11/20).
NGC ID# 24R3, PCGS# 6580

**1920-D Half Dollar, MS65
Top-Tier Condition Rarity**



- 3653 1920-D MS65 PCGS.** The 1920-S is a top-tier condition rarity in the Walking Liberty half dollar series. The average certified grade is a lowly 37.5, falling between Choice VF and XF40 condition. This Gem far, far exceeds what is normally seen for the issue. Liberty's head is fully defined and clear thumb separation exists on the branch hand. Both sides are distinctly satiny and almost wholly brilliant, save for thin wisps of almond-gold color. Microscopic ticks are well-concealed within the elements of the design. Population: 50 in 65 (1 in 65+), 7 finer (11/20).
NGC ID# 24R4, PCGS# 6581

**1923-S Half Dollar, MS63
Better S-Mint Issue in High Grade**



- 3654 1923-S MS63 PCGS.** The 1923-S is a better date in Uncirculated condition. This Select example displays satiny pearl-white luster throughout the interiors, with freckles of russet and olive in the margins. A few scattered abrasions are not bothersome for the grade, and strike softness on Liberty's branch hand is common to the 1923-S Walker.
NGC ID# 24R9, PCGS# 6586

**1927-S Half Dollar, MS65+
Lightly Toned, Few Finer**



- 3655 1927-S MS65+ PCGS.** This high-end Gem half dollar is impressively clean and well-struck. Both sides are blanketed almost entirely in dappled lavender, powder-blue, and peach-orange patina with frosty mint luster shining through. PCGS reports merely 10 higher grading events for the conditionally elusive 1927-S half dollar (12/20).
NGC ID# 24RA, PCGS# 6587

**1928-S Half Dollar, MS63
Attractive for the Grade**



- 3656 1928-S MS63 PCGS.** In high grade, the 1928-S is much more elusive than its mintage of 1.94 million pieces would suggest. This Select example is ideal for most collections, balancing quality and cost. Moreover, eye appeal surpasses expectations for the grade. Faint golden toning tints the interiors, ceding to amber in the margins. Slight strike softness in the centers is normal for the issue, and there are no bothersome abrasions.
NGC ID# 24RB, PCGS# 6588

**1934 Half Dollar, MS68
Pristine Fields**



- 3657 1934 MS68 NGC.** Splashes of thin golden color complement the softly frosted surfaces of this MS68 Walking Liberty half dollar. The fields are utterly pristine, and nearly full strike definition occurs on Liberty's head and branch hand. Minor planchet roughness appears within the upper drapery lines and on the eagle's trailing leg. Census: 16 in 68 (1 in 68+, 1 in 68 ★), 0 finer (12/20).
NGC ID# 24RF, PCGS# 6592

**1934-S Walker Half Dollar, MS67
None Certified Finer**



- 3658 1934-S MS67 NGC.** The 1934-S Walker half dollar is available by the hundreds in each grade from MS62 to MS66, but the certified population at PCGS drops to a meager 12 coins in this ultimate grade. None are finer at either service (12/20). This remarkable Superb Gem Registry coin is completely brilliant with radiant mint frost and sharp strike definition. The fields are essentially pristine.
NGC ID# 24RH, PCGS# 6594

**1935-S Half Dollar, MS66+
High-End CAC Registry Contender**



- 3659 1935-S MS66+ PCGS. CAC.** The 1935-S Walking Liberty half dollar is occasionally available in MS66, and the finest pieces in this grade are highly sought-after due to the fact that only four Superb Gems are reported finer at PCGS. This Plus-graded piece is one of 17 MS66 coins with that distinction, and its claim to CAC endorsement adds to the recognition of its quality. Boldly struck margins call attention to slight weakness in the centers, although this is normal for the issue. Silvery luster glistens beneath a light, brilliant in the centers with daubs of pine-green, lavender, and russet around the obverse border. Entirely devoid of noteworthy abrasions. Population: 17 in 66+, 4 finer. CAC: 41 in 66, 3 finer (11/20).
NGC ID# 24RL, PCGS# 6597

**1936-D Walking Liberty Half, MS67+
CAC, Condition Census Example**



- 3660 1936-D MS67+ NGC. CAC.** Tied for the finest 1936-D half dollar known, this is one of just three Plus-graded Superb Gems at NGC. Brilliant, blazing mint luster rolls across the nearly flawless surfaces, complementing sharp definition on Liberty's head and in the centers. The fields are remarkably clean. Only 20 Superb Gem examples of this issue are CAC endorsed, adding to the importance of this offering. Census: 32 in 67 (3 in 67+, 1 in 67★), 0 finer. CAC: 20 in 67, 0 finer (11/20).
NGC ID# 24RN, PCGS# 6599 Base PCGS# 6599

**1936-S Half Dollar, MS67
Brilliant and Unimprovable**



- 3661 1936-S MS67 NGC.** With a mintage of 3.8 million coins, the 1936-S Walking Liberty half dollar is readily collectible through Gem and even Premium Gem condition. However, it becomes a considerable condition rarity in MS67. This piece is wholly untuned and thickly frosted, appearing as it must have the moment it was struck. Trivially incomplete over the centers. Census: 25 in 67 (2 in 67+), 0 finer (12/20). NGC ID# 24RP, PCGS# 6600

**1939-S Walking Liberty Half Dollar, MS68
Radiant Condition Census Rarity**



- 3662 1939-S MS68 NGC.** The frosty luster of this high-end Superb Gem is stunning, with a radiant cartwheel effect that showcases the beautiful pristine nature of the fields and devices. Liberty's head is sharp, and the branch hand shows only slight softness. NGC lists only two other 1939-S Walkers this fine, with none finer, while PCGS has seen only a single coin in this grade (11/20). A major Condition Census rarity and a prime Registry Set opportunity. We have previously handled a coin in this grade on only three occasions. Census: 3 in 68, 0 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 24RY, PCGS# 6608

**1943-S Half Dollar, MS67
Beautifully Toned Registry Coin**



- 3663 1943-S MS67 PCGS.** A scarce Superb Gem example of this otherwise plentiful San Francisco issue, among the finest 1943-S Walkers known. Liberty's head is sharp, and only slight weakness is seen on the branch hand. The obverse displays delicate pastel toning, while the reverse is more vividly patinated with shades of rose, orange-gold, cottonwood-green, and crimson. Frosty mint luster appears throughout and shows no distracting abrasions. Population: 61 in 67 (5 in 67+), 0 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 24SB, PCGS# 6620

**1947 Walking Liberty Half, MS67
Rare Top-Grade CAC Example**



- 3664 1947 MS67 PCGS. CAC.** The 1947 Walking Liberty half dollar is occasionally seen in MS67, but no higher-grade pieces are reported at PCGS, and just one is listed at NGC (11/20). This is a rare CAC-approved example, ideal for the Registry collector. Frosty, brilliant luster is devoid of almost all signs of contact, with only a couple of tiny ticks on Liberty's outstretched arm visible. The strike is bold, adding to the eye appeal. CAC: 34 in 67, 0 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 24SM, PCGS# 6630

**PROOF WALKING LIBERTY
HALF DOLLARS**

**1939 Half Dollar, PR68
Pastel Patina**



- 3665 1939 PR68 PCGS.** Pastel shades of powder-blue, violet, and mint-green color much of this Superb Gem Walking Liberty half dollar proof. The right borders on each side exhibit additional swathes of crimson and russet-gold toning. Population: 54 in 68 (2 in 68+), 0 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 27V7, PCGS# 6639

**1941 Walker, Beautiful PR68★
Near the Condition Census**



- 3666 1941 PR68★ NGC.** No AW. Beautifully reflective and fully struck, this Star-designated high-end Superb Gem is very near the Condition Census of proof 1941 halves. Iridescent toning graces each side, complementing the virtually flawless preservation. The 1941 proof Walker is plentiful in lower grades, but PR68 coins are scarce; NGC lists only 18 pieces in this grade with a Star symbol, including one Plus-graded piece. Census: 84 in 68 (17 in 68★, 1 in 68+★), 3 finer (11/20).
NGC ID# 24SP, PCGS# 6641

FRANKLIN HALF DOLLARS

**1949 Half Dollar, MS67 Full Bell Lines
Finest Certified at NGC**



- 3667 1949 MS67 Full Bell Lines NGC.** CAC. Not only are the bell lines full on this Superb Gem Franklin, but the bell lettering is also sharp. Whispers of greenish-gold, golden-tan, and mint-green patination cover highly lustrous surfaces. A few minute grade-consistent ticks do not detract. Census: 1 in 67 Full Bell Lines, 0 finer (10/20).
Ex: ANA Signature (Heritage, 7-8/2008), lot 699.
NGC ID# 24ST, PCGS# 86653 Base PCGS# 86653

**1949-S Half Dollar, MS67 Full Bell Lines
None Numerically Finer**



- 3668 1949-S MS67 Full Bell Lines NGC.** There are no 1949-S Full Bell Lines half dollars that have received a higher numerical grade at NGC or PCGS. Both sides of this Superb Gem exhibit bold design details and frosty silver luster with splashes of gold and iridescent toning that congregate at the borders. Census: 12 in 67 (1 in 67+ Full Bell Lines, 1 in 67+★), 0 finer (11/20).
NGC ID# 24SV, PCGS# 86655 Base PCGS# 86655

**1951 Half Dollar, MS67 Full Bell Lines
Natural Toning**



- 3669 1951 MS67 Full Bell Lines PCGS.** An arc of cherry-red, golden-orange, and olive-green patina colors the lower obverse, while the rest of this Superb Gem half dollar exhibits mottled violet and russet toning. A top-notch example with vibrant luster and full strike definition. Population: 12 in 67 (3 in 67+) Full Bell Lines, 0 finer (11/20).
NGC ID# 24SY, PCGS# 86658

**1951 Franklin Half, MS67 Full Bell Lines
Tied for Finest Certified**



- 3670 1951 MS67 Full Bell Lines NGC.** The 1951 Franklin half dollar is an elusive issue even in MS64 FBL, and in MS67 FBL this piece is tied with several others as finest known. This piece displays much color appeal, with a light ring of lilac-gold on both sides framing silver-gray and teal interiors. Despite the moderately deep color, radiant cartwheel luster bursts forth. A close perusal with a loupe reveals the expected absence of any consequential marks, and the all-important bell lines are as bold as one could wish. A memorable coin for the finest collection.
Ex: ANA Signature (Heritage, 7-8/2008), lot 1717.
NGC ID# 24SY, PCGS# 86658

**1953 Franklin Half, MS66+ Full Bell Lines
Beautifully Preserved, Tied for Finest Known**



- 3671 1953 MS66+ Full Bell Lines PCGS.** The 1953 Franklin half dollar is scarce in MS66 Full Bands, and a minority of the coins in this grade are Plus designated. No finer Full Bands examples are certified by PCGS or NGC (11/20). This piece is among the finest obtainable for Registry collectors. Vibrant, frosty luster adorns the boldly rendered devices, while gold, russet, and lilac toning accents appear on each side. Population: 72 in 66 (14 in 66+) Full Bell Lines, 0 finer (11/20).
NGC ID# 24T6, PCGS# 86664

1953-D Franklin Half, MS67 Full Bell Lines
Toned Top-Grade Condition Rarity



3672 1953-D MS67 Full Bell Lines PCGS. The 1953-D often comes well struck, and most Mint State examples earn placement in the Full Bell Lines category. Nonetheless, this issue is a condition rarity at the Superb Gem level. PCGS lists only seven FBL coins in this grade with none finer. We have handled only two pieces in this grade, one PCGS coin and one NGC. The NGC coin we handled four times, most recently in 2007. The PCGS coin we have handled once, in our June 2014 Long Beach Signature, where it realized \$19,975.

This is a fresh example. The strike claims full sharpness throughout, complementing the untouched, softly frosted mint luster. Natural olive-gold, amber, and russet toning on each side attests to the originality of the surfaces. An important opportunity for the Registry collector. Population: 7 in 67 Full Bell Lines, 0 finer (11/20).

NGC ID# 24T7, PCGS# 86665

1953-S Half Dollar, MS64 Full Bell Lines
The Great Strike Rarity in the Series



3673 1953-S MS64 Full Bell Lines PCGS. CAC. One of the greatest strike rarities in the series, the 1953-S is readily available as a Gem *without* Full Bell Lines. But in a situation that is similar to the famous 1945 dime, the 1953-S is very rare in any grade with Full Bell Lines. This brilliant near-Gem has achieved such a distinction. While the strike is not razor-sharp, the bright mint luster and immaculate surfaces more than compensate, and contribute to an impressive eye appeal. Population: 14 in 64 (1 in 64+) Full Bell Lines, 28 finer. CAC: 4 in 64, 2 finer (11/20).

Ex: ANA Signature (Heritage, 7/2005), lot 6481.

NGC ID# 24T8, PCGS# 86666

1955 Franklin Half, MS67 Full Bell Lines
Attractive Mint Set Toning
Tied for Finest Known



3674 1955 MS67 Full Bell Lines PCGS. Lovely mint set toning graces both sides of this resplendent Superb Gem Franklin half. With the lowest mintage of the series, the 1955 is available in lesser grades, but often with many bagmarks and scruffy abrasions. Examples with smooth, attractive surfaces and a sharp strike are rare, particularly when awarded the Full Bell Lines designation.

This beautifully toned example is one of 17 pieces certified at the Superb Gem level with Full Bell Lines. Satiny silver luster shines through variegated pale-blue, peach-gold, violet, and rose hues that imbue both sides with tremendous eye appeal. A crisp obverse strike carries through to the reverse, which displays equally sharp definition and distinct bell lines. Registry Set enthusiasts will not be disappointed with the outstanding visual impact and unsurpassed surface quality.

Ex: *Central States Signature* (Heritage, 4/2018), lot 4264.
 NGC ID# 6L32, PCGS# 86670

1959 Half Dollar, MS67 Full Bell Lines
Tied for Finest Known



3675 1959 MS67 Full Bell Lines NGC. Type One Reverse. This Full Bell Lines Superb Gem is tied for finest NGC-certified with only one other business strike 1959 Franklin half. Pleasing golden-brown, apple-green, and rose-red shades enrich both sides of this lustrous and smooth example. The present piece would be a formidable addition to a competitive Registry holding. Census: 2 in 67 Full Bell Lines, 0 finer (11/20).

Ex: *Dallas Signature* (Heritage, 7/2006), lot 2614.
 NGC ID# 24TJ, PCGS# 86676

PROOF FRANKLIN HALF DOLLARS

1950 Franklin Half, PR67
Elusive CAC-Approved Example



3676 1950 PR67 PCGS. CAC. The 1950 is the first proof issue in the Franklin half dollar series, and it is the scarcest proof in high grade. This Superb Gem example is CAC endorsed, setting it apart from most of its peers. Fully struck, satiny devices complement the deep mirroring of the fields, and the preservation is virtually flawless. No toning is seen. CAC: 97 in 67, 2 finer (11/20).

NGC ID# 27VA, PCGS# 6691

1950 Franklin Half, PR67
Scarce CAC Registry Candidate



3677 1950 PR67 PCGS. CAC. The Franklin half dollar was not issued for proof sets until 1950, and this is also the scarcest proof in the series in Superb Gem condition. The present coin stands apart from its peers with CAC approval, a distinction awarded to a fraction of the pieces known in this grade. This coin is fully struck and brilliant, with deep mirrors and untouched, beautiful surfaces. Population: 228 in 67 (34 in 67+), 1 finer. CAC: 96 in 67, 2 finer (11/20).
 NGC ID# 27VA, PCGS# 6691

1950 Franklin Half Dollar, PR66
CAC-Approved Cameo Specimen



- 3678** 1950 PR66 Cameo NGC. CAC. The Mint resumed proof set offerings in 1950 and a small mintage of 51,386 proof Franklin half dollars was achieved. Unfortunately, many proofs were struck from overused dies and have shallow mirrors and problems with hairlines and pits. This virtually pristine Premium Gem exhibits unusual quality, with sharply detailed design elements and deeply mirrored fields that display intense field/device contrast. Census: 78 in 66 Cameo (2 in 66+, 4 in 66★), 32 finer. CAC: 33 in 66, 19 finer (11/20).
NGC ID# 27VA, PCGS# 86691

1950 Franklin Half Dollar, PR66 Cameo
First Proof Franklin Half



- 3679** 1950 PR66 Cameo PCGS. CAC. The Mint resumed proof offerings in 1950, after an eight-year hiatus. The sharply detailed design elements of this impressive Premium Gem contrast boldly with the deeply mirrored fields, creating intense cameo contrast. No mentionable surface flaws are evident and eye appeal is terrific. Population: 85 in 66 (6 in 66+) Cameo, 25 finer. CAC: 33 in 66, 19 finer (11/20).
Ex: *New York Signature* (Heritage, 10-11/2015), lot 3358.
NGC ID# 27VA, PCGS# 86691

1951 Franklin Half, PR66 Ultra Cameo
Brilliant Registry Candidate



- 3680** 1951 PR66 Ultra Cameo NGC. Ultra Cameo examples of the 1951 proof Franklin half dollar are elusive in Gem and better grades. This Premium Gem example is scarce, and NGC lists only a dozen finer pieces. Brilliant, liquidlike fields complement frost-white devices. The strike is razor-sharp, and there are no consequential contact marks or hairlines. Census: 29 in 66 Ultra Cameo (5 in 66+), 12 finer (12/20).

1953 Franklin Half Dollar, PR68
Scarce Cameo Example



- 3681** 1953 PR68 Cameo NGC. CAC. The Mint increased production of proof sets in 1953 to 128,800 sets. Overall quality increased as well, but many proof half dollars were struck from worn dies, which decreased reflectivity in the fields and limited field/device contrast. This magnificent PR68 specimen exhibits sharply detailed, frosty design elements that contrast boldly with the deeply mirrored fields. The lightly toned surfaces are impeccably preserved. Census: 61 in 68 Cameo (4 in 68+, 2 in 68★), 0 finer. CAC: 40 in 68, 0 finer (11/20).
NGC ID# 6L9P, PCGS# 86694

1956 Half Dollar, PR69 Cameo
Elusive Type One Variant



- 3682** 1956 Type One PR69 Cameo NGC. Four feathers show to the left of the eagle's perch identifying the Type One Reverse, which is much more elusive than its Type Two counterpart. This spectacular PR69 example offers virtually perfect brilliant surfaces, with deeply mirrored fields that contrast boldly with the sharply detailed, frosty design elements. Eye appeal is terrific. Census: 39 in 69 Cameo (3 in 69★), 0 finer (11/20).
NGC ID# 27VG, PCGS# 86686

1959 Half Dollar, PR69 Cameo
Brilliant Top-Grade Registry Coin



- 3683** 1959 PR69 Cameo NGC. Cameo proof 1959 Franklin halves are rare in PR69, and NGC lists no Ultra Cameos this fine (11/20). This piece is brilliant and well contrasted, showing delicate frost on the devices and profound mirroring in the fields. The strike is razor sharp. Pristine surfaces provide incredible visual appeal. Census: 15 in 69 Cameo (3 in 69★), 0 finer (11/20).
NGC ID# 72T2, PCGS# 86700

1962 Franklin, PR69 Ultra Cameo
Top-of-the-Line Registry Coin



- 3684** 1962 PR69 Ultra Cameo NGC. The 1962 is among the more plentiful proof issues in the Franklin half dollar series, although examples in the lofty PR69 grade are scarce, and such coins are rare when they also include the Ultra Cameo designation. This piece is as flawless as a proof Franklin half dollar gets. The liquidlike fields and frost-white devices provide a dramatic white-on-black effect, while the sharpness of the strike is second to none. Census: 51 in 69 Ultra Cameo, 0 finer (11/20).
NGC ID# CPET, PCGS# 96703

SMS KENNEDY HALF DOLLAR

1967 SMS Half Dollar, MS68 Ultra Cameo
Stunning Contrast and Quality



- 3685** 1967 SMS MS68 Ultra Cameo NGC. The 1967 was the most well-made of the Special Mint Set half dollars struck from 1965 to 1967. Ultra Cameo examples of this date routinely show deep cameo contrast reminiscent of the proofs they were struck in place of. This nearly flawless example especially showcases stark contrast, with glimmering fields and luminous, frosty devices. The coin is brilliant and entirely eye-catching. Census: 31 in 68 Ultra Cameo, 1 finer (11/20).
NGC ID# 24WJ, PCGS# 96847

EARLY PROOF SETS

1870 10-Coin Proof Set Proof Details to PR65



3686 1870 10-Piece Proof Set, Proof Details to PR65 NGC. The coins in this 10-piece 1870 proof set are housed in NGC holders with consecutive certification numbers. The set includes:

Indian Cent PR65 Red and Brown. Largely copper-orange surfaces have mellowed just a touch. Minimal carbon is present.

Two Cent Piece PR62 Red and Brown. An area of discoloration is present over the upper-right portion of the shield, and minor carbon appears across the copper-orange and reddish-violet surfaces.

Three Cent Silver PR63. A medley of violet, green, blue, yellow, and orange color covers this dusky Select three cent silver proof. The obverse shows the remnants of one or multiple partial prints.

Three Cent Nickel PR65. Brilliant nickel-gray surfaces exhibit partial contrast between the fields and devices. Lovely eye appeal and excellent preservation.

Shield Nickel PR65. This Gem nickel is entirely brilliant with reflective fields, lightly frosted devices, and a blush of golden color on the reverse.

Half Dime PR63. Gold and violet patina complements the dusky silver surfaces of this proof Seated half dime. The reverse is a few shades deeper in hue than the obverse.

Dime PR63. Similar in appearance to its half dime counterpart, this Select proof exhibits lavender, gold, and teal patina, though this time the obverse is slightly deeper in hue than the reverse.

Quarter PR63. Another pastel-toned Seated Liberty proof coin featuring shades of lavender, gold, and blue-green patina. The surfaces are slightly dusky and muted, preventing a higher grade.

Half Dollar — Artificial Toning — Proof Details. The Seated half dollar is expectedly pinpoint-sharp, but the multicolor iridescence that covers each side has been deemed to be unnatural, though the effect is not overly distracting.

Seated Dollar — Artificial Toning — Proof Details. This Seated dollar resembles the half dollar in this 1870 proof set. The coin has been retoned in shades of violet, gold, blue, and green, with partial print marks evident on each side. (Total: 10 coins)

1884 Seven-Coin Proof Set PR66 to PR65 Cameo



3687 1884 Seven-Piece Proof Set, PR66 to PR65 Cameo NGC. The coins in this seven-piece 1884 proof set are housed in consecutively serialized NGC holders. Included are:

Indian Cent PR66 Red and Brown. Deep copper-orange coloration is far more red than it is brown. This fully struck Premium Gem has an iridescence about it that collectors will appreciate.

Three Cent Nickel PR65. This razor-sharp, nickel-gray Gem is one of 3,942 proofs struck, as compared to just 1,700 circulation strikes. Wisps of pale golden color are present at the upper reverse.

Liberty Nickel PR65. Largely brilliant surfaces reveal pale golden patina and violet accents over the central reverse when angled under a light. Terrific eye appeal for this second-year Gem.

Seated Dime PR65. A hint of dusky gold patina frames otherwise brilliant centers on both sides of this Gem Seated proof dime. The reverse features partial field-device contrast.

Seated Quarter PR65 Cameo. Each side presents a slightly different appearance. The obverse is mostly brilliant, especially at the center, with pale golden color around the borders. The reverse is completely untoned with stark contrast between the thickly frosted eagle and glassy fields. Contrast is noticeable but marginally less pronounced on the obverse.

Seated Half PR65. Cobalt-blue and violet patina surrounds the rims of this Gem half dollar, while the centers exhibit speckled russet and golden toning. The fields remain flashy beneath the natural overlay. Only 875 proofs were struck, plus 4,400 coins for circulation.

Morgan Dollar PR64 Cameo. This is a completely untoned near-Gem with eye-catching Cameo contrast. The devices exhibit a blanket of thick mint frost, while the surrounding mirrors display significant reflectivity. A few trivial hairlines are noted.

From The Black Horse Collection. (Total: 7 coins)

End of Session Two

SESSION FIVE

EARLY DOLLARS

1795 Silver Plug Dollar, VG10
B-3, BB-11



4157 1795 Flowing Hair, Two Leaves, Silver Plug, B-3, BB-11, R.5, VG10 PCGS. Die State I with perfect dies, the usual die state seen. Reiver State a. This is a rare and underappreciated variety with only 30 to 40 examples known, many with a silver plug like this specimen, and nearly all in grades below VF. This die marriage is believed by specialists to be the first die combination struck in 1795. A prominent silver plug is visible on both sides and is especially evident on the obverse. Light silver-gray at the centers and on the devices with peripheral steel and russet toning. The surfaces are minutely granular with evidence of slight tooling along the lower reverse border. The surfaces appear to be affected by heat, perhaps also explaining the readily visible silver plug. As the coin became warmer, the material would expand slightly, causing the silver plug to “pop out” ever so slightly.

The silver plug dollars (three or four similar half dollars exist, as well as a single 1794 dollar) were created within the Mint in 1795. A thin silver sliver was added to the blank planchet to increase the weight. This was accomplished by punching a hole in the planchet and inserting the sliver into the hole, extending slightly past the actual planchet surface. When the coin was struck, the dies would press the sliver down and out across the surface, imparting the design at the same moment. Several different die varieties are known on silver-plugged planchets.

Ex: Harry Laibstain (12/2004); William Luebke Collection / FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2007), lot 4942.

From The Friel Collection.

NGC ID# 24WZ, PCGS# 39990 Base PCGS# 6854

1795 Flowing Hair Dollar, XF45
Two Leaves, B-9, BB-13
Colorful and Attractive



4158 1795 Flowing Hair, Two Leaves, B-9, BB-13, R.4, XF45 PCGS. Bowers Die State II with prominent clash marks from the eagle on the obverse field. B-9 is a scarcer die marriage, though it does not usually trade for much of a premium over the comparatively available B-1 or B-5. Flowing Hair dollars were struck only in 1794 and 1795, and since the 1794 is costly and rare, type collectors are compelled to select the 1795. This richly detailed representative has powder-blue and butter-gold obverse field. The obverse border is magenta. The reverse displays peach, lilac, and aqua shades. No marks are of any consequence. A desirable example that is even more attractive than its numeral grade implies.

NGC ID# 24WZ, PCGS# 39980 Base PCGS# 6853

1795 Flowing Hair Dollar, VF25
Silver Plug, B-9, BB-13
Two Leaves Reverse



4159 1795 Flowing Hair, Two Leaves, Silver Plug, B-9, BB-13, R.4, VF25 PCGS. Bowers Die State I. The early U.S. Mint took care that silver dollars were the proper weight. If overweight, the silver dollar planchets were filed until they met standards. If underweight, a small silver plug was placed on the center of the planchet and struck into the coin, to bring it up to the legislated weight. Some varieties, especially BB-18, are seen from time to time with a silver plug. But BB-13 is very rare with a silver plug. A search of our online auction archives fails to show another example. PCGS has certified just two pieces, the present lot and another as AU53. NGC has not certified any BB-13 dollars with a silver plug (11/20). The silver plug is visible on the coin as an arc below Liberty's ear. The pearl-white and gunmetal surfaces are surprisingly free from marks, though we note a solitary flan depression on the reverse near 10 o'clock.

Ex: Baltimore Auction (Stack's Bowers, 11/2013), lot 2102.

From The Friel Collection.

PCGS# 39991 Base PCGS# 6854

1795 Flowing Hair Dollar, XF40
B-4, BB-14, Two Leaves
Finest Certified With Silver Plug



4160 1795 Flowing Hair, Two Leaves, Silver Plug, B-4, BB-14, R.3, XF40 PCGS. Bowers Die State I, as always. The "Hidden Star" variety with star 15 completely below the bust of Liberty. A silver plug was struck into the coin, and is visible on the central reverse. Silver plugs were added to underweight planchets, which occurred when the planchet stock was rolled too thin. This is a lovely dove-gray Flowing Hair dollar with ample design definition and a minimum of contact. A solitary minor tick in the field near star 10 is mentioned strictly as an identifier. BB-14 is rare with a silver plug. As of (11/20), PCGS has certified five such pieces, with the present lot as the finest by 10 grading points. NGC has graded three BB-14 dollars with a silver plug, all in VF or lesser grades (11/20). We auctioned an XF45 PCGS example as lot 5174 in our August 2012 Philadelphia Signature; that coin was housed in an unattributed holder.

From The Friel Collection.

PCGS# 39992 Base PCGS# 6854

**1795 Flowing Hair Dollar, VF Sharpness
Extremely Rare B-20, BB-16
Ex: Reiver, One of Three Known**



4161 1795 Flowing Hair, Two Leaves, B-20, BB-16, R.8 — Holed, Damaged — NCS. VF Details. Ex: Jules Reiver Collection. The BB-16 1795 Flowing Hair dollar is an extremely rare variety. Only three examples are known. The discovery piece emerged as lot 299 in Lester Merkin's February 1972 auction. It eventually entered the Frank M. Stirling and Dr. Robert D. Hesselgesser collections, and sold as lot 1262 in the September 2011 Ira & Larry Goldberg auction. It is graded VF35 PCGS.

The second known example is the present coin, and it first appeared in a 1998 Bowers and Merena auction. Devoted early die variety collector Jules Reiver acquired the lot, with John Haugh acting as his agent. Heritage auctioned the Reiver Collection in January 2006. This coin has VF Details, with a 3.3 mm hole between the BE in LIBERTY. The silver-gray surfaces display a smattering of small roundish marks, and there are light pinscratches on the obverse field.

The third known example debuted as lot 2051 in Bowers and Merena's March 2000 Lindesmith auction. It is graded Fine 12 PCGS. That coin appears sharper, but has displays pinscratches on the obverse field.

Ex: Montgomery Collection (Bowers and Merena, 5/1998), lot 2254; Jules Reiver Collection (Heritage, 1/2006), lot 23481.
From The Friel Collection.

**1795 Flowing Hair Dollar, XF45
Silver Plug, B-7, BB-18**



4162 1795 Flowing Hair, Three Leaves, Silver Plug, B-7, BB-18, R.3, XF45 PCGS. Ex: Hesselgesser. Bowers Die State I, with two die flaws adjacent to the left ribbon end. This variety is attributed by three leaves under each wing, star 13 close to the bust, and star 1 touching Liberty's lower curl. BB-18 is a relatively available die marriage with an estimated 500 to 800 surviving representatives. Examples with silver plugs are considerably rarer, probably rating R.5. It is now widely believed that the silver plug was a means by which early Mint officials would correct underweight planchets. Curiously though, silver plugs have only been found on 1795 Flowing Hair dollar varieties BB-11, BB-13, BB-14, BB-18, and BB-21. Bowers speculates that these probably constitute the earliest varieties made from "May to at least late summer" of 1795.

This attractive Choice XF dollar has lovely violet-gray patina with olive and iridescent orange accents. Smooth surfaces offer well-detailed design elements, and the plug outline is clearly delineated on the obverse. The Goldberg catalog described the strike as "strong for what is often a problematic 1795 date. Softness, what there is, is focused only on the top waves of hair and, on the reverse, for a limited area of lightness at the breast on the eagle and the right wing." A small milling mark below L (IBERTY) is the only visible pedigree identifier. Population: 1 in 45, 3 finer (10/20).

Ex: The Dr. Hesselgesser Duplicate Bust Dollar Collection (Goldberg Auctions, 2/2008), lot 2845; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2016), lot 5437.

From The Friel Collection.

NGC ID# 24WZ, PCGS# 39993 Base PCGS# 6854

1795 Flowing Hair Dollar, XF45
Two Leaves, B-2, BB-20



- 4163** 1795 Flowing Hair, Two Leaves, B-2, BB-20, R.3, XF45 NGC. A bold die line near star 4 provides ready attribution. Luster brightens the stars, wreath, and legends of this briefly issued and important early large silver type coin. Predominantly medium tan-gold, although the borders display aqua-green. Slightly glossy and devoid of reportable marks.
Ex: Baltimore Signature (Heritage, 3/2009), lot 2299.
From The Friel Collection.
NGC ID# 24WZ, PCGS# 39985 Base PCGS# 6853

1795 Silver Plug, Flowing Hair Dollar
B-1, BB-21, Fine 12



- 4164** 1795 Flowing Hair, Two Leaves, Silver Plug, B-1, BB-21, R.2, Fine 12 PCGS. CAC. An available variety for an early dollar, this piece is nonetheless quite elusive as one of the silver plugged coins. On the obverse, a single point of star 1 pierces the lowest hair curl. The Two Leaves reverse shows the berries arranged 9x10, with a single berry under the right side of the first A in AMERICA. The silver plug is scarcely seen on the obverse but quite plain on the reverse, with an obvious arc of a slightly different color under the eagle's beak and left of the right (facing) wing the most obvious telltale. Both sides show wear consistent with the grade, but there are no obvious abrasions. The surfaces are attractively toned in shades of pinkish-gray with pale blue-green accents.
Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2011), lot 5610.
From The Friel Collection.
NGC ID# 24WZ, PCGS# 39994 Base PCGS# 6854

1795 Flowing Hair Dollar, Fine 12
B-1, BB-21, Two Leaves Reverse
Green Label Holder



- 4165** 1795 Flowing Hair, Two Leaves, B-1, BB-21, R.2, Fine 12 PCGS. Bowers Die State I. All legends are sharp on this Flowing Hair type coin, and the eagle's wings and tail display considerable plumage definition. Lightly abraded overall, though a trio of hair-thin diagonal marks are noted near Liberty's ear. Colorfully toned in lavender, aqua, and tan. The high points are pearl-gray. A delightful collector coin encapsulated in a green label holder. NGC ID# 24WZ, PCGS# 39986 Base PCGS# 6853

1795 Flowing Hair Dollar, VF Details
B-1, BB-21, Collectible Type Coin



- 4166** 1795 Flowing Hair, Two Leaves, B-1, BB-21, R.2 — Gouged — PCGS Genuine. VF Details. A relatively small attempted puncture above the E in LIBERTY accounts for the PCGS disclaimer. The deep gray fields are faintly hairlined, but abrasions are few for the Very Fine details grade. The highpoints are stone-white. Ample plumage definition remains. An opportunity to secure an affordable example of this introductory and short-lived silver type. *From The Friel Collection.*

1795 Flowing Hair Dollar, VF30
B-12, BB-26
Ex: Reiver



- 4167** 1795 Flowing Hair, Three Leaves, B-12, BB-26, R.6, VF30 NGC. Die State II, early. A very attractive coin that has steel gray fields combined with lighter silver on the devices. The strike is sharp on Liberty's head, although some of the dentils are weak around the obverse. No rim bumps or adjustment marks are found, and this coin is much nicer than one usually encounters for the grade. Identifiable by a small nick on the upper dentil above star 7. The obverse die crack is very light from the 7 up to Liberty's truncation.

Ex: Possibly Stickney Sale (Chapman, 5/1907), lot 807 (per Bolender); O.K. Rumbel; 1952 ANA Sale (New Netherlands, 7/1952), lot 3100; M.H. Bolender; Jacque and A. J. Ostheimer; Lester Merkin's Sale (9/1968), lot 232; Jules Reiver Collection (Heritage, 1/2006), lot 23477.

From The Friel Collection.

NGC ID# 24WZ, PCGS# 39976 Base PCGS# 6852

1795 Flowing Hair Dollar, VF Details
B-5, BB-27, The Usual Variety for the Type



- 4168** 1795 Flowing Hair, Three Leaves, B-5, BB-27, R.1 — Scratched — ANACS. VF Details, Net Fine 12. The variety is affirmed by the diagonal "bar" extending from the upper curl toward star 5. A horizontal scratch traverses Liberty's neck, and several pinscratches cross the bottom hair curls, and on the eagle's left leg and tailfeathers. The fields are a pleasing medium slate-gray, highlighting the lighter-gray design elements. Aside from the scratches, no other mentionable blemishes are apparent, save for a few small, insignificant marks that are consistent with the grade. Basically, an affordable early type coin.

Ex: New York Signature (Heritage, 7/2004), lot 6837.

From The Friel Collection.

NGC ID# 24WZ, PCGS# 39977 Base PCGS# 6852

1795 Flowing Hair Dollar, VF25
Collectible B-5, BB-27, Three Leaves Example



- 4169** 1795 Flowing Hair, Three Leaves, B-5, BB-27, R.1, VF25 PCGS. Bowers Die State II. The line from the tip of the left stem travels toward the rim. This obverse, featuring the diagnostic raised bar behind the hair curls, was only used to strike BB-27 dollars. Comparable representatives are often found in collectors' type sets given the relative collectibility of the variety and the desirability of the Flowing Hair type. This example retains crisp detail on the stars, legends, and most of the dentilation. Rich violet-gray patina includes glints of iridescent blue and green. Smooth with superficial wisps and a couple of tiny ticks near the eye and chin. NGC ID# 24WZ, PCGS# 39977 Base PCGS# 6852

1795 Flowing Hair Dollar, VF30
Three Leaves, B-5, BB-27
Popular Early Crown-Sized Type



- 4170** 1795 Flowing Hair, Three Leaves, B-5, BB-27, R.1, VF30 PCGS. Bowers Die State II. A midgrade representative of the introductory silver dollar design. The pearl-gray surfaces are generally smooth, showing only minor obverse rim imperfections at 12:30 and 7:30. Liberty's hair and the eagle's breast display wear commensurate with the grade, but the left wing is well defined, and some inner hair detail is present. The Flowing Hair dollar was struck for only two years, and since the first-year 1794 is non-collectible, type demand is focused on 1795 varieties.
From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.
NGC ID# 24WZ, PCGS# 39977 Base PCGS# 6852

1795 Flowing Hair, Three Leaves Dollar
B-5, B-27, Eye-Appealing XF45



- 4171** 1795 Flowing Hair, Three Leaves, B-5, BB-27, R.1, XF45 PCGS. Die State II. The 1795 Flowing Hair, Three Leaves variety known as the B-5, BB-27 is a boon to all numismatists, as without it, the type would be considerably less available. The obverse style is generally known as the Head of 1795, with pointed bust tip far from star 15. The well-known diagnostic on the obverse is the extra bar of metal that appears behind the middle hair curls. This Choice XF early dollar displays gorgeous eye appeal. Golden-gray centers are accented by a blush of rose above Liberty's head, and the well-centered, well-struck planchet shows a wealth of detail remaining. No adjustment marks or mentionable post-Mint damage detracts. The die crack from the olive stem tip to the rim is in its incipient stage and has barely begun to form.
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/2013), lot 4597; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2016), lot 5439.
From The Friel Collection.
NGC ID# 24WZ, PCGS# 39977 Base PCGS# 6852

1795 Draped Bust Dollar, VF25
Off-Center Bust, B-14, BB-51



- 4172** 1795 Draped Bust, Off-Center, B-14, BB-51, R.2, VF25 PCGS. Bowers Die State I. BB-51 is the introductory Draped Bust die variety, famous for its off-center Liberty bust. The Liberty punch was entered too far to the right into the obverse die. As a result, on struck examples the bust crowds the left-side stars and field, while the right field is unduly open. This is a particularly colorful collector coin that boasts rich ruby-red, butter-gold, and sea-green toning. Smooth save for minor reverse rim bumps at 7:30 and 9 o'clock. NGC ID# 24X2, PCGS# 39996 Base PCGS# 96858

1795 B-14, BB-51 Dollar, XF40
Off Center Draped Bust



- 4173** 1795 Draped Bust, Off-Center, B-14, BB-51, R.2, XF40 PCGS. All known examples of this popular variety were struck from perfect dies. The uncentered bust encroaches upon star 1 on this distinctive obverse die. Rich blue-steel toning appears in the fields on both sides with light silver-gray devices and hints of gold overtones.
Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2017), lot 4525.
From The Friel Collection.
NGC ID# 24X2, PCGS# 39996 Base PCGS# 96858

1795 B-15, BB-52 Dollar, Choice XF
Centered Draped Bust
First-Year Type Coin



- 4174** 1795 Draped Bust, Centered, B-15, BB-52, R.2, XF45 NGC. Bowers Die State IV with a stalagmite-shaped die break in the hair east of the ribbon. BB-51 and BB-52 are the first Draped Bust die marriages. Since they do not share dies, it is uncertain which was struck before the other, but specialists suspect BB-52 came second. The reason is that the bust punch was entered off-center on BB-51, and the die sinker presumably learned his lesson given the better placement of the bust punch on BB-52. The present Choice XF example exhibits rich lavender-gray toning. Each side displays minor marks, though only a reverse rim nick at 4 o'clock serves as an identifier.
From The Friel Collection.
NGC ID# 24X2, PCGS# 39995 Base PCGS# 6858

1796 B-4, BB-61 Dollar, VF25
Small Date, Large Letters
Ex: Reiver



- 4175** 1796 Small Date, Large Letters, B-4, BB-61, R.3, VF25 NGC. Die State II. Medium silver in color and attractive for the grade. The strike is typical, with no weakness aside from a few of the upper-right obverse stars. Identifiable by a minor scratch that connects the lower portion of the 96, and another mark that cuts across the lower and outer points of the final star.
On this particular coin, the lump over the 1 in the date is very weak. This may have been partially caused by wear or die lapping. However, we note that the curl between the date and the first star is rather sharp, as is the curl atop Liberty's head while the forehead curl is expectedly lapped and disconnected from her head, as usually seen on this variety. Several coins are known which show these curls with more die lapping, and this is apparently not the latest die state of this variety.
Ex: H. Rolland Willasch Sale (Superior, 5/1990), lot 462; Jules Reiver Collection (Heritage, 1/2006), lot 23488.
From The Friel Collection.
NGC ID# 24X3, PCGS# 40000 Base PCGS# 6860

1796 B-4, BB-61, Bust Dollar, VF30
Small Date, Large Letters, Nice and Original



- 4176** 1796 Small Date, Large Letters, B-4, BB-61, R.3, VF30 NGC. Bowers Die State I. While all 1796 dollars are scarce, the BB-61 Small Date, Large Letters variety is moderately available for type purposes. The other Small Date, Large Letters die pair (BB-64) is virtually unobtainable with just three pieces confirmed. The present coin is an attractive VF with medium gunmetal-gray surfaces and a few charcoal-gray accents. There are hardly any abrasions or marks from circulation, although Mint-caused adjustment marks angle down from left to right across the central obverse. A pleasing and original example of this early, low-mintage date.
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2016), lot 5552.
NGC ID# 24X3, PCGS# 40000 Base PCGS# 6860

1796 B-4, BB-61 Dollar, VF30
Problem-Free Midgrade Type Coin



- 4177** 1796 Small Date, Large Letters, B-4, BB-61, R.3, VF30 PCGS. Bowers Die State I. A midgrade Small Eagle type coin with stone-gray high points. The obverse field is golden-brown, and the reverse field is sea-green. No marks are noticeable, and a slight rim nick on the reverse at 1 o'clock is noted strictly as an identifier. BB-61 is the only collectible 1796 Large Letters die variety. BB-64 also has Large Letters, but just four examples are known.
NGC ID# 24X3, PCGS# 40000 Base PCGS# 6860

1796 B-2, BB-63 Dollar, VF25
Small Date, Small Letters
Scarce Small Eagle Variety



- 4178** 1796 Small Date, Small Letters, B-2, BB-63, R.4, VF25 PCGS. Bowers Die State I. A scarce die marriage typically encountered in VF or lower grades. This lavender-gray representative shows inner definition on Liberty's hair, and the eagle's wings are well detailed. Marks are relatively few and inconsequential, save for a thin vertical line on the field in front of the eagle's beak. A collector coin that will always be in demand.
From The Friel Collection.
NGC ID# 24X3, PCGS# 39998 Base PCGS# 6859

1796 B-5, BB-65 Dollar, VF Details
Large Date, Small Letters



- 4179** 1796 Large Date, Small Letters, B-5, BB-65, R.2 — Cleaned — PCGS Genuine. VF Details. Bowers Die State IV. The large break between the IC in AMERICA is the pick-up point for BB-65, although the Large Date is also diagnostic. This Small Eagle type coin displays wispy hairlines on Liberty's cheek and shoulder, and the fields are mildly glossy. Marks are inconsequential, as is the tiny spot below the second T in STATES. Toned lilac-gray, ice-blue, and golden-brown.
From The Friel Collection.

1796 Silver Dollar, XF Details
B-5, BB-65, Large Date, Small Letters



- 4180** 1796 Large Date, Small Letters, B-5, BB-65, R.2 — Cleaned — NGC Details. XF. Bowers Die State II, late, with a large die break between the IC in AMERICA. The die break is diagnostic for BB-65, though the Large Date feature is responsible for the variety's own *Guide Book* listing. The other five 1796 die pairings all exhibit a Small Date. This well-defined representative is primarily lavender-gray, though the obverse field and center display are stone-white. The surfaces are lightly wiped, and the obverse has a few tiny roundish marks. A small flan flaw (as made) is on the obverse rim at 3 o'clock.

1796 B-5, BB-65 Dollar, XF45
Large Date, Small Letters
Desirable Small Eagle Type Coin



- 4181** 1796 Large Date, Small Letters, B-5, BB-65, R.2, XF45 PCGS. Bowers Die State VI with a die break between the IC in AMERICA. BB-65 is the sole 1796 Large Date variety, and as a result, it commands its own *Guide Book* listing. The 6 in the date is nicely repunched. This is a problem-free and pleasing example with noticeable luster within the wreath, the eagle's wings, and Liberty's tresses. No marks are of any consequence. The eagle's breast and Liberty's cheek and shoulder display moderate wear.
Ex: Baltimore Auction (Stack's Bowers, 11/2011), lot 2562.
From The Friel Collection.
NGC ID# 24X3, PCGS# 40002 Base PCGS# 6861

1796 B-1, BB-66 Silver Dollar, VF35
Important Early Die State



- 4182** 1796 Small Date, Small Letters, B-1, BB-66, R.4, VF35 PCGS. Bowers Die State I, which he states may not exist for the variety, but the plate coin in the second edition of the early dollar book appears to be the early die state. The wreath ribbon is complete, and the lowest leaf below the U in UNITED is similarly complete. The variety is scarce, and the early die states is extremely rare. This attractive example displays delicate blue and gold toning on its light gray surfaces.
Ex: *FUN Signature* (Heritage, 1/2017), lot 4535.
NGC ID# 24X3, PCGS# 39999 Base PCGS# 6859

1797 B-3, BB-71 Dollar, XF40
10x6 Stars, Large Letters
Small Eagle Type Coin



- 4183** 1797 10x6 Stars, Large Letters, B-3, BB-71, R.2, XF40 PCGS. Bowers Die State III. Medium rose-red and steel-gray toning enriches this moderately circulated Small Eagle type coin. No marks are prominent, and the eagle displays partial breast feathers. Each side displays a couple of tiny toned flan flaws. BB-71 is the only silver dollar die variety with a 10x6 star arrangement. The star count misalignment is a minor engraving blunder, and gives LIBERTY an uncentered appearance.
Ex: *Pre-Long Beach Auction* (Ira & Larry Goldberg, 2/2012), lot 2540.
From The Friel Collection.
NGC ID# 24X4, PCGS# 40004 Base PCGS# 6865

1797 10x6 Stars Dollar, XF45
B-3, BB-71, Large Letters



- 4184** 1797 10x6 Stars, Large Letters, B-3, BB-71, R.2, XF45 NGC. The only variety with an obverse arrangement of 10x6 stars. Because of the extra left-side stars, LIBERTY is placed further to the right than usual and has an unbalanced appearance relative to the bust. This is a problem-free example with undisturbed rims and minimal contact. Liberty's hair is well defined, and wear is mostly confined to the eagle's breast and Liberty's cheek and shoulder. Luster emerges from the design elements, and the dusky steel-gray and autumn-gold toning appears original.
Ex: *FUN Signature* (Heritage, 1/2008), lot 2924; *Central States Signature* (Heritage, 4-5/2009), lot 2541.
NGC ID# 24X4, PCGS# 40004 Base PCGS# 6865

1797 Draped Bust Dollar, Bold XF45
Small Letters, B-2, BB-72
Ex: Queller Family



- 4185** 1797 9x7 Stars, Small Letters, B-2, BB-72, R.4, XF45 NGC. Die State I. Just the one die state of B-2 is known, with the reverse die lapped after its previous use in 1796. Most numismatists believe that about 100 to 150 of these coins survive today, although at one time the B-2 dollar was considered a major rarity. Since the days of John Haseltine and his groundbreaking reference on early dollars, this variety has been known as an elusive marriage when compared to the other two 1797 varieties. At one time, estimates as low as 20 coins were published.

The present example has splendid steel-blue and pale gold toning with lighter tan color on the devices. The fields, especially on the obverse, are somewhat reflective. Just outside the Condition Census but still highly desirable.

Ex: *Stack's* (1983); *The Queller Family Collection of Silver Dollars / Central States Signature* (Heritage, 4/2008), lot 2014; *Pellegrini Collection / FUN Signature* (Heritage, 1/2016), lot 5443.

From The Friel Collection.

NGC ID# 24X4, PCGS# 40005 Base PCGS# 6866

1797 Small Eagle Dollar, VF25
B-1, BB-73, Large Letters



- 4186** 1797 9x7 Stars, Large Letters, B-1, BB-73, R.3, VF25 ANACS. Bowers Die State III with spindly criss-cross cracks through the hair ribbon. Certified in a small-sized holder. This pearl-gray example is nicely defined, and is smooth save for a narrow vertical mark near obverse star 4, and a pair of small digs near the D in UNITED. Only three die pairs are known for 1797, with BB-73 intermediate in rarity between the fairly common BB-71 and the very scarce BB-72.

From The Friel Collection.

NGC ID# 24X4, PCGS# 40003 Base PCGS# 6863

1797 9x7 Stars Dollar, XF40
Large Letters, B-1, BB-73



- 4187** 1797 9x7 Stars, Large Letters, B-1, BB-73, R.3, XF40 NGC. Die State V, with several advanced peripheral die cracks. A charming dove-gray Small Eagle Bust dollar. A number of breast feathers are visible, and the wings and tail have exemplary detail. Evaluation beneath a loupe locates only inconsequential contact.

Ex: *Baltimore Signature* (Heritage, 3/2009), lot 2323.

From The Friel Collection.

NGC ID# 24X4, PCGS# 40003 Base PCGS# 6863

1798 Small Eagle Dollar, XF40
15 Stars, B-2, BB-81



- 4188** 1798 Small Eagle, 15 Stars, B-2, BB-81, R.3, XF40 NGC. Die State II. B-2 is the only Small Eagle, 15 Stars variety, and thus secures its own *Guide Book* listing. The moderately scarce marriage can be attributed at arm's length. An impressive XF example with dusky russet-brown and gunmetal-blue toning, no marks are remotely of relevance, and traces of luster lurk within design recesses.

Ex: *Central States Signature* (Heritage, 4/2015), lot 4754.

From The Friel Collection.

NGC ID# 24X5, PCGS# 40007 Base PCGS# 6868

1798 Small Eagle Dollar, Fine 12
B-1, BB-82, 13 Stars



- 4189** 1798 Small Eagle, 13 Stars, B-1, BB-82, R.3, Fine 12 PCGS. Bowers Die State III. BB-82 was the last stand of the Small Eagle type, replaced by the Heraldic Eagle design based on the Great Seal of the United States. Those who collect by *Guide Book* variety are obligated to acquire an example of BB-82, as the sole 13 Stars marriage of the 1798 Small Eagle. The present piece displays gunmetal-gray fields and pearl-white devices. Partial hair and feather detail remains. Each side has a couple of moderate rim knocks, the most apparent at 5 o'clock on the reverse.

From The Friel Collection.

NGC ID# 24X5, PCGS# 40006 Base PCGS# 6867

1798 Silver Dollar, XF45
B-1, BB-82, 13 Stars
Final Small Eagle Marriage



- 4190** 1798 Small Eagle, 13 Stars, B-1, BB-82, R.3, XF45 PCGS. Bowers Die State III. BB-82 with numerous delicate reverse cracks. BB-82 is one of only two 1798 Small Eagle die marriages. Since the other variety (BB-81) has 15 stars, BB-82 earns its own *Guide Book* entry. This is a lovely representative that displays light to medium wheat-gold and dove-gray toning. Marks are minor and relatively few, and luster accompanies design recesses. The eagle exhibits partial breast feathers, and the high points show only light wear consistent with the grade. An important addition to a quality early dollar holding.

Ex: Americana Sale (Stack's Bowers, 1/2012), lot 10010.

From The Friel Collection.

NGC ID# 24X5, PCGS# 40006 Base PCGS# 6867

1798 B-32, BB-91 Dollar, AG3
Heraldic Eagle, Knob 9



- 4191** 1798 Large Eagle, Knob 9, 5 Vertical Lines, B-32, BB-91, R.6, AG3 NGC. Die State II. This coin is rather harshly graded as the weakness on the upper left obverse is characteristic of this die variety and not caused by wear. There is a planchet flaw on the rim near the final A of AMERICA and another irregular flaw surrounding that same letter. Toned a medium dark gray in the fields with lighter gray on the devices. Decent surfaces for the grade, and attractive overall.

Ex: Julian Leidman (October, 1989); Jules Reiver Collection (Heritage, 1/2006), lot 23554.

From The Friel Collection.

NGC ID# 24X6, PCGS# 40009 Base PCGS# 40008

1798 Silver Dollar, VF30
Knob 9, Five Line Stripes
Rare B-32, BB-91 Variety
Ex: Miller



- 4192** 1798 Large Eagle, Knob 9, 5 Vertical Lines, B-32, BB-91, R.6, VF30 NGC. Ex: Miller. Bowers Die State II. Dr. Warren Miller owned a collection of early dollars complete by die variety, at least prior to the discovery of BB-257. He began his collection in 1983, and added his 118th variety, the unique BB-19, in 2005. Presumably, the rare BB-91 required patience to acquire. Bowers estimated that "about 10 to 20 exist of the variety." All examples seen show weakness on the L in LIBERTY and obverse stars 6 and 7, due to a sinking obverse die. The obverse die was soon removed from the press, explaining the variety's rarity. The reverse die remained, and was paired with a fresh obverse die to coin BB-92. This BB-91 example is well defined for its designated grade, save for the aforementioned die failure, which also affects the eagle's right (facing) claw and the UN in UNITED. Deep gunmetal fields contrast with stone-white high points. Relevant marks are limited to a diagonal line on the cheek.

Ex: Dr. Warren V. Miller.

From The Friel Collection.

NGC ID# 24X6, PCGS# 40009 Base PCGS# 40008

1798 Large Eagle Dollar, Choice XF
Knob 9, B-3, BB-94



- 4193** 1798 Large Eagle, Knob 9, 4 Vertical Lines, B-3, BB-94, R.5, XF45 PCGS. Bowers Die State III, with an obverse die crack between stars 2 and 3, apparently a rare die state. The surfaces have natural, lilac-gray color on the obverse and gray-gold on the reverse. Exceptional surfaces and bold design details are noted. Perhaps the second finest known of the late die state, this piece is finer than the Spies coin or the Aspen coin, and it is marginally lower quality than the Hesselgesser specimen.

Ex: H.W. Blevins Collection (Superior, 6/1988), lot 3641; Houston Signature (Heritage, 12/2008), lot 809; San Francisco Signature (Heritage, 3/2014), lot 10451.

From The Friel Collection.

NGC ID# 24X6, PCGS# 40014 Base PCGS# 40012

1798 Large Eagle Dollar, XF40
B-6, BB-96



- 4194** 1798 Large Eagle, Knob 9, 5 Vertical Lines, 10 Arrows, B-6, BB-96, R.3, XF40 PCGS. Die State IV. A well-detailed example for the grade, with a sharp, even strike. The border dentils are complete around each side, and there are no obvious adjustment marks. The surfaces display light abrasions, smoothed over by the coin's brief venture into circulation. A pleasing Heraldic Eagle type coin with pewter-gray surfaces.

Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2016), lot 4221.

From The Friel Collection.

NGC ID# 24X6, PCGS# 40011 Base PCGS# 40008

**1798 Heraldic Eagle Dollar, XF40
10 Arrows, B-21, BB-107**



- 4195** 1798 Large Eagle, Pointed 9, 10 Arrows, B-21, BB-107, R.5, XF40 PCGS. Ten years ago, this piece was incorrectly designated by PCGS as a Five Stripes variety. Each of the six vertical stripes in the shield has four lines. This is a pleasing Heraldic Eagle dollar with light to medium chestnut-gold and stone-gray toning. The borders offer glimpses of lilac and jade-green patina. Remaining luster is obvious within design elements, and both sides are refreshingly unabraded.

Ex: Houston Signature (Heritage, 12/2010), lot 3784.

From The Friel Collection.

NGC ID# 24X6, PCGS# 40024 Base PCGS# 40018

**1798 Large Eagle Dollar, XF45
B-13, BB-108, Pointed 9
10 Arrows, Attractive Surfaces**



- 4196** 1798 Large Eagle, Pointed 9, 10 Arrows, B-13, BB-108, R.2, XF45 NGC. Bowers Die State II without cracks through the left-side stars. This steel-gray representative has unblemished surfaces and excellent eye appeal for the Choice XF level. The strike shows moderate incompleteness on the central reverse, as often seen for the variety. Liberty's cheek and shoulder exhibit wear, but glimmers of luster accompany design elements.

NGC ID# 24X6, PCGS# 40025 Base PCGS# 6876

**1798 B-13, BB-108 Dollar, Choice XF
Heraldic Eagle, 10 Arrows**



- 4197** 1798 Large Eagle, Pointed 9, 10 Arrows, B-13, BB-108, R.2, XF45 NGC. *Ex: Hilt Collection.* Bowers Die State II. Caramel-gold and steel-blue embrace this richly detailed early dollar. A few faded moderate marks are noted near the base of Liberty's neck and northwest of the eagle's beak. The left obverse field has a small bright area beneath the ribbon.

Ex: Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2015), lot 4761.

From The Friel Collection.

NGC ID# 24X6, PCGS# 40025 Base PCGS# 6876

**1798 Heraldic Eagle Dollar, VF30
Rare B-10, BB-109 Variety**



- 4198** 1798 Large Eagle, Pointed 9, B-10, BB-109, R.5, VF30 ANACS. Bowers Die State III with a broad crack up from the serif of the L in LIBERTY, and a faint crack up northwest from the dentils below the 7 in the date. These die states are also evident on BB-108, but the significantly rarer BB-109 has a different reverse, with the upright of the F in OF left of the cloud break below. This stone-gray midgrade representative is lightly abraded overall, though we note a minor rim bump over the I in AMERICA. The right-side reverse stars lack a full impression. Housed in a small-sized holder.

From The Friel Collection.

NGC ID# 24X6, PCGS# 40026 Base PCGS# 40018

**1798 Large Eagle Dollar, XF40
B-11, BB-111, Pointed 9**



- 4199** 1798 Large Eagle, Pointed 9, B-11, BB-111, R.3, XF40 ANACS. Bowers Die State II, without a subtle bulge on the field southeast of Liberty's chin. Rare as such, since most examples exhibit a prominent diagonal obverse crack. An attractive silver-gray Heraldic Eagle dollar with pleasing sharpness on E PLURIBUS UNUM and the eagle's wings. Marks are inconsequential save for minor rim knocks at 10 o'clock on the obverse and 6 o'clock on the reverse. Encapsulated in a small-sized holder.

From The Friel Collection.

NGC ID# 24X6, PCGS# 40028 Base PCGS# 40018

**1798 B-31, BB-115 Dollar, VF35
Large Eagle, Pointed 9**



- 4200** 1798 Large Eagle, Pointed 9, Close Date, B-31, BB-115, R.4, VF35 PCGS. A scarce variety, the die cracks below the date and through the eagle's claw confirm the die marriage. The fields display deep dove-gray color, the devices are lighter gray in hue. The right side stars above the eagle are typically struck for the type, otherwise completely problem free.

Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2005), lot 8142.

From The Friel Collection.

NGC ID# 24X6, PCGS# 40032 Base PCGS# 40018

1798 B-29, BB-119 Dollar, XF45
Large Eagle, Pointed 9, Scarce Die Pair



- 4201** 1798 Large Eagle, Pointed 9, Close Date, B-29, BB-119, R.4, XF45 PCGS. Ex: Miller. Bowers Die State II. Brief glimpses of mint luster remain on this Choice XF example of the scarce BB-119 die pair. Following numerous uses, the obverse die was retired after striking the variety, while the reverse die was used again to strike BB-120. As one might imagine, the obverse is softly struck from the worn and cracked die (as are all examples of the variety). Silver-gray surfaces show a speckling of powder-gray patina on both sides, but no heavy abrasions or adjustment marks are noted.
From The Friel Collection.
NGC ID# 24X6, PCGS# 40036 Base PCGS# 40018

1798 B-12, BB-120 Dollar, XF45
Scarce Large Eagle, Pointed 9 Variant



- 4203** 1798 Large Eagle, Pointed 9, Wide Date, B-12, BB-120, R.4, XF45 PCGS. CAC. This early die state is the one most frequently encountered. Later die states are rare. The scarce 1798 B-12 die combination has a pointed 9 in the date with a line star pattern on the reverse. Most surviving examples are well worn, and the present piece may qualify for the Condition Census. The pleasing surfaces display trivial surface marks with pewter-gray and steel toning. Both sides show nice details for the grade, and a bold strike.
Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2011), lot 3939.
From The Friel Collection.
NGC ID# 24X6, PCGS# 40037 Base PCGS# 40018

1798 Heraldic Eagle Dollar, VF35
B-12, BB-120, Wide Date, Pointed 9



- 4202** 1798 Large Eagle, Pointed 9, Wide Date, B-12, BB-120, R.4, VF35 ANACS. Bowers Die State IV. Several die cracks on the lower obverse are each diagnostic for the scarce BB-120 variety. Characteristic of late die state examples, the eagle's head and the stars above are lightly brought up. Iridescent plum-mauve, ocean-blue, and golden-brown toning embraces nicely defined and unblemished surfaces.
From The Friel Collection.
NGC ID# 24X6, PCGS# 40037 Base PCGS# 40018

1798 Large Eagle Dollar, XF40
B-25, BB-123
Ex: Reiver



- 4204** 1798 Large Eagle, Pointed 9, Close Date, B-25, BB-123, R.4, XF40 NGC. Die State II. This is an early die state for this variety, as most seen show encircling die cracks around the obverse devices. Bright silver with traces of luster in the protected areas and otherwise average for the grade. Identifiable by a tiny nick below the 8 in the date. On this die state the pair of dentils are joined below the arrows, and there is a minor die crack from the right side of the stem to the rim below. Die flaws are seen in the star field above the eagle and there is a lump midway in the field below Liberty's chin and chest.
Ex: H. Rolland Willasch Sale (Superior, 5/1990) lot 503; Jules Reiver Collection (Heritage, 1/2006), lot 23535.
From The Friel Collection.
NGC ID# 24X6, PCGS# 40040 Base PCGS# 40018

1798 Silver Dollar, Choice XF
Pointed 9, B-24, BB-124
Richly Toned and Unblemished



- 4205** 1798 Large Eagle, Pointed 9, B-24, BB-124, R.2, XF45 PCGS. Bowers Die State III with many delicate cracks and a clash mark from the bust tip west of OF. Rich autumn-brown and cobalt-blue toning embraces this attractive Heraldic Eagle example. Free from mentionable marks, and clearly original. The eagle's neck and Liberty's cheek exhibit wear consistent with the grade.
Ex: George Dyer Collection (Stack's, 11/2011), lot 2582.
From The Friel Collection.
NGC ID# 24X6, PCGS# 40041 Base PCGS# 6873

1798 Large Eagle Dollar, XF45
Pointed 9, Four Berries, B-8, BB-125



- 4206** 1798 Large Eagle, Pointed 9, Four Berries, B-8, BB-125, R.2, XF45 ANACS. Bowers Die State II. As early a die state as we have seen for B-8, with only an indistinct vertical crack in the field below the hair ribbon. B-8 is the only 1798 marriage with four berries on the eagle's branch. Light to medium gunmetal-gray and tan-brown toning graces this well-defined first-year Large Eagle type coin. Luster peers from the plumage and curls, and no marks are consequential. A roundish flan depression (as made) reaches the second T in STATES. An opportunity for the alert early dollar collector.
From The Friel Collection.
NGC ID# 24X6, PCGS# 40042 Base PCGS# 40018

1799 13 Stars Reverse Dollar, Choice XF
Irregular Date, B-13, BB-151
Rarest 1799 Die Marriage
Ex: Miller, Hesselgesser



- 4207** 1799 Irregular Date, 13 Stars Reverse, B-13, BB-151, R.5, XF45 PCGS. CAC. *Ex: Miller / Hesselgesser.* Bowers Die State II, as always with die lumps inside the E in STATES. BB-151 is one of three marriages of the Irregular Date, named after the awkward left-leaning placement of the first 9 in the date. The other two Irregular Date varieties are the 15 Stars Reverse, BB-153, and another 13 Stars Reverse, BB-152. In his *Silver Dollar Encyclopedia*, Q. David Bowers wrote that "BB-151 is the rarest variety of this date and is seldom encountered in the marketplace. I estimate that only 40 to 75 are extant." This is a well-defined representative with medium cream-gray toning. We note one thin mark on the left reverse field, and a few pinpoint ticks southwest of Liberty's ear. Struck a few degrees off center toward 8 o'clock.
Ex: Warren Miller; Dr. Robert Hesselgesser; Pre-Long Beach Auction (Ira & Larry Goldberg, 2/2010), lot 1184.
From The Friel Collection.
NGC ID# 24X7, PCGS# 40044 Base PCGS# 6880

1799 Irregular Date Dollar, VF35
B-4, BB-153, Blundered Field Stars Reverse



- 4208** 1799 Irregular Date, 15 Stars Reverse, B-4, BB-153, R.4, VF35 PCGS. Bowers Die State II. A scarce and popular variety, with 15 field stars entered on the reverse in error, then clouds 1 and 8 enlarged to hide the engraving blunder. On the obverse, the two 9s in the date sit at an awkward angle to each other. Bits of golden-gray toning at the borders accompany traces of mint luster around the stars and letters, with overall silver-gray surfaces that show light lines and scattered, minor abrasions. Struck from a late state of the obverse die — now shattered — with the eagle slightly weak as a result.
From The Friel Collection.
NGC ID# 24X7, PCGS# 40062 Base PCGS# 6879

1799 7x6 Stars Dollar, Choice VF
Very Scarce B-19, BB-155



- 4209** 1799 7x6 Stars, B-19, BB-155, R.4, VF35 PCGS. Bowers Die State IV. In his *Silver Dollar Encyclopedia*, Q. David Bowers wrote that "BB-155 is one of the key rarities of the year. I believe that only 70 to 110 exist today." This is a late die state example, distinctive for a heavy crack from obverse star 3 to the rim, and a diagonal crack from the curve of the D in UNITED. This pleasing example is nicely detailed for the Choice VF level. The silver-gray and wheat-gold surfaces show only incidental contact. The lower obverse field is mildly glossy. A subtle, narrow lamination (as issued) ventures across the arrows bundle and into the middle of the shield.

From The Friel Collection.

NGC ID# 24X7, PCGS# 40047 Base PCGS# 6878

1799 Silver Dollar, Choice XF
B-5, BB-157, 7x6 Stars
Popular 18th Century Type Coin



- 4210** 1799 7x6 Stars, B-5, BB-157, R.2, XF45 ANACS. Bowers Die State III with lengthy slender reverse cracks. An impressive Choice XF Heraldic Eagle type coin. Pockets of luster fills the wings and curls, and outline the stars. The stone-gray surfaces are free from mentionable marks, though minor hairlines are noted on the lower obverse, and the obverse rim has a small depression at 12 o'clock. Housed in a small-sized holder.

From The Friel Collection.

NGC ID# 24X7, PCGS# 40049 Base PCGS# 6878

1799 7x6 Stars Dollar, XF45
B-5, BB-157



- 4211** 1799 7x6 Stars, B-5, BB-157, R.2, XF45 PCGS. Bowers Die State III, with reverse peripheral cracks through STATES and AMERICA. This Choice XF example has significant old-time appeal. Deep blue-gray and lavender hues cover each side, leaving lighter slate-gray areas on the worn relief elements. Little detail is softened by wear, and there are no significant abrasions. A well-struck coin with complete border dentils and no obvious adjustment marks.

NGC ID# 24X7, PCGS# 40049 Base PCGS# 6878

1799 Draped Bust Dollar, XF45
B-16, BB-158, Die State III



- 4212** 1799 7x6 Stars, B-16, BB-158, R.2, XF45 PCGS. Bowers Die State III. The position of star 7 far from the L in LIBERTY and the close 17 in the date identify this coin as a representative of the BB-158 variety. This attractive XF45 specimen is only lightly worn, with most of the original detail intact. The surfaces are silver-gray, with highlights of gold and lavender, and traces of original luster. The many clash marks around the date and lower stars indicate the scarce Die State III.

Ex: Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2011), lot 3833.

From The Friel Collection.

NGC ID# 24X7, PCGS# 40050 Base PCGS# 6878

1799 B-23, BB-159 Dollar, Choice XF
Sole 8x5 Stars Die Variety



- 4213** 1799 8x5 Stars, B-23, BB-159, R.3, XF45 PCGS. Bowers Die State II with a delicate crack through the B in LIBERTY. BB-159 is the only silver dollar die marriage with an 8x5 obverse star arrangement. The die sinker entered one too many stars before LIBERTY, a minor engraving blunder. The *Guide Book* variety is scarce but collectible. This lilac-gray representative is impressively devoid of abrasions. The reverse displays a few narrow stone-white streaks. All letters in E PLURIBUS UNUM are clear, and luster emerges from protected regions. High point wear is as expected for the Choice XF level.

From The Friel Collection.

NGC ID# 24X7, PCGS# 40063 Base PCGS# 6881

1799 Draped Bust Dollar, AU Details
B-12, BB-160, 7x6 Stars



- 4214** 1799 7x6 Stars, B-12, BB-160, R.3 — Tooled — PCGS Genuine. AU Details. Bowers Die State I. Brilliant aside from a blush of tan-gold toning near the profile. This Heraldic Eagle dollar has only a trace of wear, apparent mostly on the extremities of the eagle's wings. The surfaces are moderately bright, and the obverse field shows signs of smoothing near Liberty's chin and shoulder curl.

1799 7x6 Stars Dollar, XF40
B-6, BB-162, Evenly Struck, Problem Free



- 4215** 1799 7x6 Stars, B-6, BB-162, R.4, XF40 ANACS. Bowers Die State IV with an ascending crack through the STA in STATES. A pleasing cream-gray early silver type coin. The strike is consistent, wear is moderate, and none of the small, scattered obverse marks are of singular significance. Luster illuminates the wingtips, and almost all of E PLURIBUS UNUM is sharp. BB-162 is a scarcer die marriage, and the typical survivor grades VF.

From The Friel Collection.

NGC ID# 24X7, PCGS# 40053 Base PCGS# 6878

1799 7x6 Stars Dollar, Choice XF
B-8, BB-165, Multicolor Toning



- 4216** 1799 7x6 Stars, B-8, BB-165, R.3, XF45 PCGS. Ex: Hesselgesser. Bowers Die State II with a spindly crack through the LIB in LIBERTY. A colorful representative of the popular Heraldic Eagle type. Lavender-gray, rose-red, autumn-gold, olive-green, and powder-blue toning graces minimally marked surfaces. This moderately circulated early silver dollar will please the veteran collector, and is ideal for an ambitious type set.

Ex: Dr. Robert D. Hesselgesser Collection; Pre-Long Beach Auction (Ira & Larry Goldberg, 5/2009), lot 624.

From The Friel Collection.

NGC ID# 24X7, PCGS# 40056 Base PCGS# 6878

1800 Dollar, Choice XF
Rare B-2, BB-182 Variety
Ex: Cardinal and Hesselgesser



- 4217** 1800 B-2, BB-182, R.6, XF45 NGC. Ex: Hesselgesser. Bowers Die State II. Per Q. David Bowers in his *Silver Dollar Encyclopedia*, "BB-182 is one of the great rarities of the year. Only an estimated 30 to 50 are known to exist." Today, it appears there are probably 20 to 25 survivors, given the few pieces to appear at auction this millennium. The present Condition Census example is tied for third place within Stephen J. Herrman's Winter 2019 roster. It displays rich plum-mauve toning throughout the borders, while the high points and obverse field are lightly toned. The moderately circulated surfaces are generally smooth, with a slight reverse rim bump at 3 o'clock serving as the sole identifier.
Ex: Cardinal Collection; Dr. Robert Hesselgesser; Pre-Long Beach Auction (Ira & Larry Goldberg, 5/2009), lot 631.
From The Friel Collection.
NGC ID# 24X9, PCGS# 40068 Base PCGS# 6887

1800 Dollar, Mint State Details
B-12, BB-184



- 4218** 1800 B-12, BB-184, R.3 — Repaired — NGC Details. Unc. "Bowers Die State III." Letters in UNITED are lightly clashed near the left-side obverse stars. The die state was unlisted by the *Bowers Silver Dollar Encyclopedia* authors. BB-184 is typically attributed by a repunched R in LIBERTY and a die flaw on the E in AMERICA. BB-184 is extremely rare in Mint State, with only two such pieces listed in Herrman's census. This silver-gray example shows smoothing on the upper left obverse field, above the ribbon. No other detractions are evident. The centers exhibit moderate incompleteness of strike. Despite the repair, an important example of a moderately scarce variety.

1800 B-20, BB-185 Dollar, XF45
Ex: Reiver



- 4219** 1800 B-20, BB-185, R.6, XF45 NGC. Die State II. **This is the Reiver plate coin for the obverse of this variety.** A very scarce coin that is seldom offered in any grade, this particular example is certainly within the top six known. Delicate light gold toning over silver on both sides, with traces of luster in the protected areas. Always fairly weak on Liberty's curls below the ear; the obverse die soon cracked and bulged with a thin crack connecting star 9 to 13 through the field before Liberty's face. Bulged through Liberty's central curls, behind the neck, this area is always seen poorly struck on this die pairing. There are long spike lines extending from the dentils near star 5 through 7. This particular coin is identifiable by a small rim nick above the A of STATES and a scratch through RIC of AMERICA. Although a few have turned up in recent years, this variety remains very difficult to locate, particularly so in high circulated grades as seen here.
Ex: Jim McGuigan (2/1974); Jules Reiver Collection (Heritage, 1/2006), lot 23623.
From The Friel Collection.
NGC ID# 24X9, PCGS# 40071 Base PCGS# 6887

1800 Dollar, Choice XF
Rare B-20, BB-185
Well Defined for Variety



- 4220** 1800 B-20, BB-185, R.6, XF45 PCGS. Bowers Die State II. Bolender called the 1800 B-20 "as rare as an 1804 [dollar]." In his *Silver Dollar Encyclopedia*, Bowers stated that BB-185 was "believed to be the rarest [die] variety of the year." Apparently, the obverse die was not properly annealed, and the center sank rapidly, causing rapid discard. The obverse die was unique to BB-185, while the reverse carried on to strike BB-186 and BB-187. This example is lower Condition Census, and has a better appearance than B-20 dollars of similar grade, since the central obverse bulge is minimal. Luster fills the eagle's wings and tail, all of E PLURIBUS UNUM is sharp, and Liberty's hair shows only hints of wear. The minimally marked surfaces are lightly toned steel-gray and wheat-gold. NGC ID# 24X9, PCGS# 40071 Base PCGS# 6887

1800 Draped Bust Dollar, XF40
Elusive B-5, BB-189 Variety



- 4221** 1800 B-5, BB-189, R.5, XF40 NGC. Die State III. A pair of die dots, one inside the lower part of R in LIBERTY, and the other near the lower left part of the second T in STATES, identifies the BB-189 variety. The BB-189 can be located in lower grades with some patience, but AU specimens are rare, and neither of the leading grading services has certified an example in Mint State. This attractive XF piece shows only light wear on the design elements, and the surfaces retain significant amounts of mint luster, with pleasing accents of gold and pink patina.
Ex: Summer FUN Signature (Heritage, 7/2012), lot 3831.
From The Friel Collection.
NGC ID# 24X9, PCGS# 40075 Base PCGS# 6887

1800 AMERICA! Silver Dollar, AU53
Spectacular Double Struck Example
B-19, BB-192



- 4222** 1800 AMERICA!, B-19, BB-192, R.2 — Double Struck — AU53 PCGS. The rarity rating shown here is for the B-19, BB-192 dollar variety, but not for a double struck example as this error is most likely unique, or certainly nearly so. This stunning double struck Draped Bust dollar presents a study in minting gone wrong. A slight linear shift is evident between the two strikes with the doubling clearly visible on both sides. In addition to the double strike, this example has the distinctive AMERICA! die blunder that carries a separate *Guide Book* listing. Finally, the quality is remarkable, showing only the slightest wear on the high points. Both sides have rich gold, delicate blue, and wispy violet toning, retaining considerable luster.

1800 B-13, BB-193 Dollar, XF40
Without Noticeable Marks



- 4223** 1800 B-13, BB-193, R.3, XF40 NGC. Bowers Die State II with clash marks on the upper reverse. A midgrade type representative with uncommonly unblemished silver-gray surfaces. The high points are stone-white. The eye appeal surpasses the numerical grade. Neither die used to coin BB-193 struck other varieties, which makes its order of production within the 1800 marriages subject to speculation. BB-193 is distinctive mostly for its wide space between star 1 and Liberty's curl. The B in LIBERTY tilts slightly right, and the IC in AMERICA are placed comparatively far apart.
From The Friel Collection.
NGC ID# 24X9, PCGS# 40077 Base PCGS# 6887

1800 Dollar, Choice XF
B-17, BB-196, 12 Arrows
Old Green Label Holder



- 4224** 1800 12 Arrows, B-17, BB-196, R.1, XF45 PCGS. Bowers Die State IV. The bold die line from the 1 in the date is diagnostic for B-17. Golden-brown and rose-red toning is mostly relegated to the borders. A partly lustrous Choice XF example with few marks save for minor reverse rim nicks at 6 and 12 o'clock. Housed in an old green label holder.
Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2010), lot 3567.
From The Friel Collection.
NGC ID# 24X9, PCGS# 40079 Base PCGS# 6890

1801 B-1, BB-211 Dollar, XF45
Lavish Original Toning
Ex: Dr. Hesselgesser



- 4225** 1801 B-1, BB-211, R.3, XF45 PCGS. Ex: Hesselgesser. Bowers Die State IV with a rising crack through the first A in AMERICA. The obverse has deep navy-blue fields, while the portrait is lilac with pearl-white high points. The reverse is primarily lavender-gray, though the upper field displays blushes of golden-brown. A minimally abraded example with bold definition on the eagle's wings and E PLURIBUS UNUM.
Ex: Dr. Hesselgesser Bust Dollar Collection (Ira & Larry Goldberg, 2/2008), lot 2896.
From The Friel Collection.
NGC ID# 24XA, PCGS# 40083 Base PCGS# 6893

1801 B-3, BB-213 Dollar, VF35
Boldly Defined for the Grade



- 4226** 1801 B-3, BB-213, R.3, VF35 PCGS. Bowers Die State III. Well defined for the Choice VF grade, since the breast feathers are clear and E PLURIBUS UNUM is sharp. Often, XF examples lack those characteristics. Liberty's forehead, cheek, and shoulder exhibit moderate wear. A pair of thin, brief field marks northeast of obverse star 1, but otherwise devoid of remotely relevant abrasions. Toned steel-gray and forest-green with cream-white high points. A worthy representative of the popular Heraldic Eagle type.
From The Friel Collection.
NGC ID# 24XA, PCGS# 40085 Base PCGS# 6893

**1802/1 Silver Dollar, VF30
B-3, BB-234, Wide Date
Unblemished, Noticeable Luster**



4227 1802/1 Wide Date, B-3, BB-234, R.3, VF30 PCGS. Bowers Die State II-III with a dull die lump in the field closer to star 8 than Liberty's nose, and a clash mark from the bust truncation below the second S in STATES. The overdate is bold, with a 1 unmistakable within the 2. Impressive for the designated grade, since luster is evident in design recesses and the steel-gray and chestnut-tan surfaces are free from consequential contact. A tick on the obverse rim at 4:30 is mentioned strictly as an identifier.

From The Friel Collection.

NGC ID# 24XC, PCGS# 40094 Base PCGS# 6899

**1802/1 Dollar, Choice AU
B-3, BB-234, Wide Date**



4228 1802/1 Wide Date, B-3, BB-234, R.3, AU55 NGC. Bowers Die State II without clash marks above the date, though the diagnostic die lump below obverse star 8 has an oblong shape. The present cream-gray Choice AU silver dollar likely ranks among the ten finest BB-234 examples. Substantial design detail remains, and the high points show only moderate wear. Marks are minor for the designated grade. A desirable Heraldic Eagle type coin.

NGC ID# 24XC, PCGS# 40094 Base PCGS# 6899

**1802/1 Wide Date Dollar, XF40
Difficult B-9, BB-235 Variety**



4229 1802/1 Wide Date, B-9, BB-235, R.5, XF40 PCGS. Bowers Die State I. A challenging die marriage often attributed by the horizontal die lump beneath the B in LIBERTY. A chestnut-gold and aquamarine silver dollar with substantial luster throughout the legends. A hair-thin line passes through obverse star 12, but no other marks are of any consequence.

Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2017), lot 4598.

From The Friel Collection.

NGC ID# 24XC, PCGS# 40095 Base PCGS# 6899

**1803 Silver Dollar, Choice VF
Large 3, B-6, BB-255
First Generation Holder**



4230 1803 Large 3, B-6, BB-255, R.2, VF35 PCGS. Bowers Die State III. The base of the 3 in the date is recut. The medium mauve patina is lighter on the highpoints of the devices. The center of the obverse has faint adjustment marks, but the surfaces are refreshingly free from untoward abrasions. Struck from somewhat rotated dies. Encapsulated in a first generation holder, unusual for an early dollar. The BB-255 variety likely constituted the reported 1804 mintage of 19,570 pieces.

Ex: Baltimore Signature (Heritage, 7/2003), lot 8189.

From The Friel Collection.

NGC ID# 24XD, PCGS# 40101 Base PCGS# 6901

GOBRECHT DOLLARS

**1836 Gobrecht Dollar, PR20
Judd-60, Die Alignment I**



4231 1836 Name on Base, Judd-60 Original, Pollock-65, R.1 PR20 PCGS. Silver. Plain Edge. Die Alignment I (the center of Liberty's head is opposite the DO in DOLLAR). Die State B. There is no obvious die clash mark above the eagle's wing to indicate a late-December striking. However, on a coin with 40 points of wear such a subtle marker would most likely have worn away. The surfaces are evenly worn and present well from side to side. Each side shows gray-blue toning overall with lighter, contrasting silver-rose accents over the high points. The only mark worthy of consideration is a shallow scratch on the upper left of the reverse. Gobrecht dollars are avidly sought in all grades, and this one will undoubtedly be contested by several collectors of 19th century type coins.

Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2010), lot 3573.

NGC ID# BLWT, PCGS# 11225

1836 Gobrecht Dollar, AU Details
Judd-60, Die Alignment I



- 4232** 1836 Name on Base, Judd-60 Original, Pollock-65, R.1 — Cleaned — PCGS Genuine. AU Details. Silver. Plain Edge. Die Alignment I (the center of Liberty's head is opposite the DO in DOLLAR). Die State C. This pre-clash die state shows rim nicks over the second T in STATES, along with the dentil chip above the final A in AMERICA. Each side is completely brilliant from cleaning. Also, numerous small to medium-size abrasions are peppered across both the obverse and reverse. However, little the coin saw little actual circulation as seen from examination of high-point detail.
From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.

1836 Gobrecht Dollar, AU Details
Judd-60, Die State C



- 4233** 1836 Name on Base, Judd-60 Original, Pollock-65, R.1 — Cleaning — PCGS Genuine. AU Details. Silver. Plain Edge. Die Alignment I (the center of Liberty's head is opposite the DO in DOLLAR). Die State C. It looks like DS C, but it is not possible to say for certain because of the tab covering the T in STATES. As one would expect from an AU coin, the definition is strong on each side. However, the hairlines from cleaning are obvious as is a shallow scratch on the left half of the obverse. Mostly brilliant with just a touch of golden-brown patina at the top of the reverse.

1836 Gobrecht Dollar, AU Details
Judd-60, Die Alignment I



- 4234** 1836 Name on Base, Judd-60 Original, Pollock-65, R.1 — Cleaned — NGC Details. Proof, AU. Silver. Plain Edge. Die Alignment I (the center of Liberty's head is opposite the DO in DOLLAR). Die State B. This early die state dollar lacks the usually prominent straight, angling die clash mark above the eagle's wing. Only slight handling is seen over the high points on each side. Close examination reveals hairlines, which have been muted by layers of deep blue and rose toning. The open fields of the design show remarkably few contact marks.

1836 Gobrecht Dollar, Toned PR62
Judd-60 Original, Early Die State



- 4235** 1836 Name on Base, Judd-60 Original, Pollock-65, R.1, PR62 ANACS. Silver. Plain Edge. Die Alignment I (the center of Liberty's head is opposite the DO in DOLLAR). Die State B. The only diagnostic visible is the die chip between the dentils above the final A in AMERICA. The surfaces are deeply and evenly toned in charcoal-gray with just the slightest hint of underlying red patina. Because of the depth of toning on each side, there is little evidence of the reflectivity from the fields. But then, as we have said many times previously, Judd-60 dollars are more comparable to a Deep Mirror Prooflike Morgan dollar than they are to what we consider a proof. The later Cabinet Coins struck in the late 1850s through the 1870s definitely do have that depth of mirroring required of a contemporary proof. The strike is complete on each side, and there are no mentionable contact marks present.
NGC ID# BLWT, PCGS# 11225

SEATED DOLLARS

1846-O Seated Dollar, MS62 Seldom Seen in Mint Condition



- 4236 1846-O MS62 PCGS. OC-1, R.2.** After opening in 1838, production of silver dollars in the Crescent City would have to wait until 1846, when the New Orleans Mint produced 59,000 coins. Some numismatists believe that the P-mint silver dollars of the 1840s may have been widely exported. Regardless of whether or not this is true, it seems likely that the 1846-O production was intended for domestic circulation throughout the South. New Orleans was the principal port on the Mississippi River at the time, and many examples were also distributed to other parts of the country via that waterway and its tributaries.

The relative availability of 1846-O Seated dollars in grades below XF suggests, first, that most coins remained within the United States, and, second, that this issue saw widespread circulation. Locating an attractive, problem-free XF or AU representative is challenging, and desirable Mint State specimens are virtually unknown. This is a very attractive 1846-O dollar. Both sides are modestly toned in silver-gray and rose shades that leave little doubt about this coin's originality. Characteristic striking softness is seen over Liberty's head, but the definition in that area is superior to that often seen on survivors of this issue, and the balance of the features are free of bothersome incompleteness of detail. Just a few minor abrasions are present that serve to limit the grade. Population: 11 in 62 (1 in 62+), 12 finer (10/20). NGC ID# 24YH, PCGS# 6933

1849 Seated Dollar, MS61 Accessible No Motto Issue



- 4237 1849 MS61 PCGS. OC-1, R.1.** This is the usual variety among 1849 Seated dollars, featuring criss-crossing die lines in the first vertical shield recess. The issue is relatively accessible among No Motto Seated dollars, though anything beyond the MS62 grade level will provide a challenge. The obverse is silver-gray, while golden patina covers the reverse. Mint luster is slightly subdued, but abrasions are superficial and do not distract. NGC ID# 24YL, PCGS# 6936

1855 Seated Dollar, AU55 Scarce Early Issue



- 4238 1855 AU55 PCGS. OC-1, High R.3.** Osburn-Cushing Die State a/b. As Seated dollar collectors well know, the 1855 is generally not available in mint condition and it is very pricey when it is encountered. This Choice AU piece represents excellent value for the collector as it retains much of the mint luster and there is very little friction evident from circulation. Each side is deeply toned in gray and blue shades with an occasional dash of light golden. A trifle softly struck, there are no obvious or distracting marks on either side of this important coin.
Ex: Atlanta Signature (Heritage, 8/2001), lot 6472; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2005), lot 8262.
NGC ID# 24YU, PCGS# 6943

1857 Seated Dollar, AU50
Scarce, Underrated Issue



- 4239 1857 AU50 PCGS. OC-2, R.3.** Seateddollarvarieties.com explains that the "1857 is a semi-key date in the Liberty Seated dollar series. Its mintage, mid-range by Seated dollar standards, doesn't properly indicate its rarity." Osburn and Cushing estimate 400 circulation strikes extant from a mintage of 94,000 coins. Deep gray patina blankets each side, though the relief elements are a shade or two lighter, creating partial contrast. They remain well-defined despite softness on the upper stars, and Liberty's head and foot. Generally smooth with a couple of reeding marks in the right obverse field.
NGC ID# 24YW, PCGS# 6945

1859-S Seated Dollar, AU55
First S-Mint Silver Dollar



- 4240 1859-S AU55 NGC. OC-2, R.4.** Ex: S. M. Damon Collection. Only 20,000 silver dollars were struck at San Francisco in 1859, these being the first examples of the denomination struck on the West Coast. The present example displays satiny, well-detailed surfaces with mottled pewter-gray patina. A popular grade for this sought-after No Motto branch mint issue. Census: 20 in 55, 39 finer (11/20).
NGC ID# 24YZ, PCGS# 6948

1861 Seated Dollar, AU50
Russet and Golden-Olive Patina



- 4241 1861 AU50 PCGS. OC-2, High R.3.** The 1861 Seated dollar was struck to the extent of 77,500 coins, of which perhaps 500 pieces survive, per Dick Osburn and Brian Cushing. This is a lightly circulated example that shows streaky russet and golden-olive patina over each side. Flecks of darker toning appear mainly on the obverse. Strike definition is bold, and the only marks worth mentioning occur around the eagle's head.
NGC ID# 24Z4, PCGS# 6951

1862 Seated Dollar, XF40
Scarce Civil War Issue



- 4242 1862 XF40 PCGS. OC-1, R.3.** Osburn-Cushing Die State a/a. An impressive example for the grade, this Seated dollar exhibits light silver-gray surfaces with hints of peripheral gold toning. Both sides are pleasing with trivial, grade-limiting marks. An exceptional example of the scarce dollar from a mintage of just 11,540 coins.
Ex: Beverly Hills Signature (Heritage, 11/2014), lot 4478.
NGC ID# 24Z5, PCGS# 6952

1870-CC OC-2 Dollar, Choice XF
Historic Low-Mintage Issue



- 4243 1870-CC XF45 PCGS. OC-2, R.5.** The 1870-CC silver dollar was the first issue struck at the Carson City Mint. Only 12,462 pieces were struck, but the mintage was likely accomplished over many small deliveries throughout the year, given that nine die varieties are known. OC-2 is about midway in rarity, with OC-1, OC-8, and OC-9 considered more available, while OC-7 is equal in rarity with OC-2. This slate-gray example retains noticeable luster within the drapery and plumage. Small marks are here and there, but are overall of little consequence. The Seated dollar was struck at Carson City for only four years, and each of those four issues is rarer than any CC-mint Morgan date.
NGC ID# 24ZE, PCGS# 6964

1870-CC Dollar, AU53
First Carson City Issue



- 4244 1870-CC AU53 PCGS. OC-7, R.5.** Diagnostics include the close CC mintmark, the 7 in the date centered over a dentil, and the die line off the lower tip of the upper fletching. The 1870-CC (12,462 coins) is the most collectible Carson City issue in the series. It is also the first. This AU53 example is mostly bright silver-gray with golden accents around the devices. Well-struck, if moderately worn, with scattered hairlines and a couple of small digs at the lower left obverse.
NGC ID# 24ZE, PCGS# 6964

**1870-CC Seated Dollar, Near-Mint
Historic Old West Issue**



- 4245 1870-CC AU58 NGC. OC-9, Low R.4.** The 1870-CC silver dollar was the first issue produced at Carson City. It is popular with Old West type collectors, since the other three CC-mint Seated dollar issues have even lower mintages and are rarer. The dollar was saved preferentially to the 1870-CC half dollar, but a supermajority of survivors are circulated, with a median grade of XF40. This cream-gray and golden-brown representative displays ample luster and shows only light wear on Liberty's gown. A small lamination is beneath the E in WE, but marks are relatively few and minor, with only a scuff below the left (facing) wing worthy of mention. Census: 22 in 58, 17 finer (12/20). NGC ID# 24ZE, PCGS# 6964

**1872-S Seated Dollar, AU53
Just 9,000 Pieces Struck**



- 4246 1872-S AU53 NGC. OC-1, Low R.3.** Because the 1870-S is non-collectible and the 1873-S is unconfirmed to exist, the 1872-S is the only available San Francisco Motto issue. It is much scarcer than its Philadelphia cousin, as suggested by its mintage of only 9,000 pieces compared to the million-plus production of the 1872. This lightly circulated representative is surprisingly free from reportable marks. Tan-brown toning clings to design recesses. Census: 8 in 53, 36 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 24ZL, PCGS# 6970

PROOF SEATED DOLLARS

**1857 Seated Dollar, PR63+
Richly Toned and Attractive**



- 4247 1857 PR63+ NGC. OC-P1, R.5.** Osburn-Cushing Die State a/a. An estimated 75 proofs were struck in the year before the Mint expanded its marketing of proofs to the general public. This is a gleaming Select smoke-gray proof with contrasting silver devices and smooth, minimally hairlined fields. The high-end surfaces are sharply struck except for the high point of the eagle's left (facing) wing. Wide, square rims surround the attractive, medium-toned fields. This is the sole Plus-graded proof at the MS63 level. Census: 2 in 63 (1 in 63+), 17 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 252B, PCGS# 7000

1863 Seated Dollar, PR65+
Colorfully Patinated
Just 460 Proofs Struck



- 4248** 1863 PR65+ PCGS. CAC. OC-P1, R.4. The 1863 proof Seated dollar has a mintage of only 460 pieces, about one-third the production of its 1860 predecessor. Some may have been melted as unsold by the Mint, and several were spent during hard times, leaving approximately 300 unimpaired survivors, mostly in PR61 through PR64 grades. This is a splendidly toned Gem bathed in peach-gold, plum-red, and lime-green shades. Imperfections are limited to a few tiny obverse spots. The strike is intricate, and the eye appeal is exquisite. Undeniably rare in the present quality. Population: 9 in 65 (2 in 65+), 10 finer. CAC: 2 in 65, 3 finer (11/20).
NGC ID# 252H, PCGS# 7006

1864 Seated Dollar, PR65 Cameo
Ex: John Jay Pittman



- 4249** 1864 PR65 Cameo NGC. OC-P1, R.4. Ex: Pittman. The Mint manufactured 470 proof Seated dollars for sale to collectors in 1864, a year that saw circulation-strike output limited to 30,700 pieces. This example derives from the John J. Pittman Collection, where David Akers called it, "Fully struck with a broad border, sharp square edge and brilliant mirror fields that have just a trace of attractive light golden toning." So it remains today, now designated as a Gem Cameo. Just a few faint hairlines appear in the right obverse field. Census: 6 in 65 Cameo, 2 finer in this category (11/20).
Ex: Purchased from French's of Troy, New York (2/1962) for \$100; John Jay Pittman Collection, Part II (David Akers, 5/1998), lot 1694. NGC ID# 252J, PCGS# 87007

**1865 Silver Dollar, Gem Proof
Multicolor Toning, OC-P2**



- 4250** 1865 PR65 PCGS. CAC. OC-P2, R.3. Listed as a Top 30 variety by Dick Osburn and Brian Cushing, due to die doubling on both the obverse and reverse. The doubling is most evident on the lower border of Liberty's gown and the tops of the UNI in UNITED. Attractively toned fire-red, orange-gold, and navy-blue. No detractions are readily perceived. A full strike and exemplary surfaces contribute further to the eye appeal. A meager mintage of 500 proofs for this final Civil War date. About 400 examples survive, with several in circulated condition. Population: 30 in 65, 8 finer. CAC: 5 in 65, 4 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 252K, PCGS# 7008

**1870 Seated Dollar, PR64 Cameo
Thick Frost, Stark Contrast**



- 4251** 1870 PR64 Cameo PCGS. OC-P2, R.4. A scarce proof variety, this beautiful Seated dollar has frosty and fully lustrous devices over deeply mirrored fields, creating exceptional field-device contrast. Three proof varieties are identified; OC-P1 is plentiful while the other two varieties are scarce. From a total proof mintage of 1,000 coins. Population: 19 in 64 (1 in 64+) Cameo, 16 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 252S, PCGS# 87018

**1870 Dollar, PR63 Deep Cameo
Dramatic Field-Device Contrast**



- 4252** 1870 PR63 Deep Cameo PCGS. OC-P1, Low R.3. This is the usual proof die pair with die doubling on IN and the W in WE. OC-P1 represents about 450 of the estimated 600 proof survivors for the 1870 proof Seated dollar. Near-total brilliance heightens Deep Cameo contrast between the thickly frosted motifs and the glassy, mirrored fields. A few blushes of golden color appear at the upper reverse. Hairlines and evidence of contact are trivial. Population: 3 in 63 (1 in 63+) Deep Cameo, 7 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 252S, PCGS# 97018

TRADE DOLLARS

- 4253** 1873 to 1878 24-Piece Lot of Chop Marked Trade Dollars, VG Details to AU53 PCGS. The 24-piece lot includes: 1873-S — at least 18 chop marks — VF30; 1873-S — three chop marks — XF40; 1874-CC — six chop marks — AU53; 1874-S — two chop marks, Corrosion Removed — XF Details; 1874-S — three chop marks, Cleaned — XF Details; 1875-CC — three chop marks — XF40; 1875-CC — six chop marks, Cleaned — AU Details; 1875-CC — at least 15 chop marks — AU50; 1875-S — seven chop marks, Scratch — AU Details; 1876 — at least 18 chop marks, Environmental Damage — XF Details; 1876-CC — 12 chop marks — XF45; 1876-S — nine chop marks, Cleaned — VF Details; 1876-S — five chop marks, Cleaned — AU Details; 1877 — one chop mark, Graffiti — VG Details; 1877 — two chop marks, Harshly Cleaned — VF Details; 1877-S — seven chop marks, Harshly Cleaned — Fine Details; 1877-S — at least 12 chop marks, Cleaned — VF Details; 1877-S — eight chop marks — VF30; 1877-S — six chop marks — VF35; 1877-S — seven chop marks, Filed Rims — XF Details; 1877-S — at least 17 chop marks — XF45; 1878-S — three chop marks — VF35; 1878-S — at least 18 chop marks — XF40; 1878-S — 13 chop marks — XF40. Includes custom 24-coin screw-type plastic coin holder for Trade dollars. (Total: 24 coins)

**1874-CC Trade Dollar, MS62
Elusive Carson City Date**



- 4254** 1874-CC MS62 NGC. The 1874-CC Trade dollar was heavily exported as intended, although some examples would up in domestic circulation. Mint State examples of this date are elusive. The present coin displays satiny luster and dusky tan-gold toning with minimal abrasions for the grade. Well-struck design elements add to the appeal. Census: 51 in 62 (2 in 62+), 42 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 2532, PCGS# 7035

1875-S/CC Trade Dollar, MS64
FS-501, Tied for Finest at NGC



- 4255** 1875-S/CC FS-501 MS64 NGC. Large S, Type One Reverse. A late die state, showing a meandering die crack through ICA and into the field at right. This is the more frequently seen of two 1875-S/CC varieties, with the second C widely spaced from the S. This piece is tied with one other FS-501 near-Gem for finest at NGC (11/20). The silvery-gray surfaces are remarkably frosty, and the devices are well struck. The only abrasion that might serve as a pedigree identifier is a shallow mark in the upper-left obverse field. NGC ID# 2536, PCGS# 145813 Base PCGS# 7040

1877-S Trade Dollar, MS65+
Original Toning, High-End Type Coin



- 4256** 1877-S MS65+ PCGS. The 1877-S is one of the common dates in the Trade dollar series, a popular choice for type collectors. The issue often comes well struck, as seen here, and examples can be found with ease as fine as MS64. However, Gem examples are scarce. This piece is not only a Gem, it is Plus graded in that classification. PCGS lists nine finer examples of the date, which are well out of reach for most collectors. This piece is lustrous and well preserved, showing mottled gold, lilac, and powder-blue toning over each side. A touch of strike softness is seen only on the top of Liberty's head. No major abrasions are apparent. Population: 36 in 65 (9 in 65+), 9 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 253E, PCGS# 7046

1878-S Trade Dollar, MS64
Prooflike Fields



- 4257** 1878-S MS64 PCGS. CAC. This Choice 1878-S Trade dollar displays fully prooflike fields and a sharp strike with mottled golden toning over each side. Eye appeal is excellent. The 1878-S is the final circulation-strike issue in the Trade dollar series. Although Morgan dollar production began early in 1878 at the Philadelphia Mint, the new dies did not reach San Francisco until the branch mint was on track to strike more than 4 million Trade dollars dated 1878.
Ex: ANA Signature (*Heritage*, 8/2016), lot 5148.
NGC ID# 253G, PCGS# 7048

PROOF TRADE DOLLARS

1878 Trade Dollar, PR65★ Cameo
Beautiful White-on-Black Contrast
Seldom Offered This Fine



- 4258** 1878 PR65★ Cameo NGC. The Philadelphia Mint struck Trade dollars only in proof format in 1878. Many surviving examples show little or no contrast, often as a result of cleaning, dipping, or other surface alterations. Attractive, well-contrasted examples are scarce, and only a few pieces have been called Ultra Cameos at NGC. This Gem Cameo example is beautifully contrasted, displaying eye appeal that easily earns the coveted Star designation. The coin is sharp and brilliant, with remarkably clean fields. Census: 28 in 65 Cameo (3 in 65★, 1 in 65+★), 8 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 27YP, PCGS# 87058

1879 Trade Dollar, High-End PR64
Old Doily Label Holder



- 4259 1879 PR64 PCGS. CAC. Trade dollar production was limited to 1,541 coins in proof format only in 1879. By that time, the denomination had been abolished for circulation. This gorgeously preserved proof features undesignated field-device contrast, and both sides exhibit natural golden patina around the borders. Blatantly high-end for the grade. Housed in an old doily label PCGS holder with a green CAC approval sticker.
NGC ID# 27YR, PCGS# 7059

1880 Trade Dollar, PR66 Cameo
High-Grade Proof-Only Representative



- 4260 1880 PR66 Cameo PCGS. The 1880 is third in a series of consecutive proof-only Trade dollar dates that continued until 1885. Given its production of 1,987 pieces, Select examples are always available for a price. However, Gem specimens with exceptional contrast are much scarcer and highly coveted by collectors. This coin possesses the eye-appealing combination of icy motifs and deeply mirrored fields. Both sides appear essentially as made aside from trivial contact near star 13. Population: 18 in 66 (4 in 66+) Cameo, 11 finer (11/20).
NGC ID# 27YS, PCGS# 87060

1880 Trade Dollar, PR66 Deep Cameo
Only Two Finer Coins at PCGS



- 4261 1880 PR66 Deep Cameo PCGS. The second year of proof-only production in the Trade dollar series resulted in a mintage of 1,987 pieces — the highest total in the set. While examples of the 1880 proof Trade dollar are readily collectible in non-Cameo and even Cameo grades, Deep Cameo representatives are rare across the board and seldom offered. They are particularly challenging at the Premium Gem level.

This piece is virtually brilliant with a slight band of faint golden patina around the rims. Smooth surfaces display eye-catching contrast between the frosted relief elements and the mirrorlike fields. Population: 3 in 66 Deep Cameo, 2 finer (11/20).
NGC ID# 27YS, PCGS# 97060

1882 Trade Dollar, PR64 Cameo
Popular Proof-Only Issue



4262 1882 PR64 Cameo PCGS. The 1882 is well-regarded as a late-date, proof-only issue from a mintage of 1,097 coins. The Trade dollar denomination had been abolished four years earlier, but coins were still being made for collectors. This PR64 Cameo representative displays crimson and steel-blue patina around the margins, while the interiors remain largely brilliant. Appreciably frosted and contrasted.

From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.

NGC ID# 27YU, PCGS# 87062

1883 Trade Dollar, PR65
Final Collectible Issue in the Series



4265 1883 PR65 PCGS. The Mint manufactured 979 Trade dollars in 1883 exclusively in proof format. This was the last year the denomination was produced for widespread sale to the public. The obverse of this Gem features a mostly brilliant center with shades of cobalt-blue, crimson, and golden-orange around the borders. The reverse is essentially golden-orange with areas of brilliance intermixed. As expected, the devices are fully rendered throughout.

From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.

NGC ID# 27YV, PCGS# 7063

1882 Trade Dollar, PR66 Cameo
Sharp and Starkly Contrasted



4263 1882 PR66 Cameo NGC. Premium Gem examples of the 1882 Trade dollar are rare in Cameo and Ultra Cameo grades, and higher-grade pieces are borderline uncollectible for most enthusiasts. This Cameo example displays impressively sharp detail and stark field-device contrast, with frost-white devices and liquidlike fields. Tinges of golden toning appear around the borders, while the interiors are brilliant. Census: 11 in 66 Cameo (2 in 66+, 1 in 66★), 5 finer (11/20).

NGC ID# 27YU, PCGS# 87062

1883 Trade Dollar, PR65 Cameo
Sharp, Contrasted Proof Type Coin



4266 1883 PR65 Cameo PCGS. Although the legislation authorizing the coinage of Trade dollars was not repealed until 1887, none were included in proof sets after 1883. This Gem Cameo example of the final mass-produced issue is well struck and minimally toned, showing only a light champagne hue over each side. No distracting marks are seen in the fields. Cameo examples of this issue are elusive in Gem and better condition. Population: 22 in 65 (1 in 65+) Cameo, 18 finer (11/20).

NGC ID# 27YV, PCGS# 87063

1883 Trade Dollar, PR64★
Final Collectible Issue in the Series



4264 1883 PR64★ NGC. CAC. This proof-only issue (979 coins struck) is the final collectible date in the Trade dollar series. Bowers (1993) notes that a small number of proofs, likely from the December production of 110 pieces, were either spent or melted in early 1884. This amazingly toned and partly reflective example shows an array of colors including purple, blue, green, orange, and magenta. The obverse is fully patinated, while the left reverse maintains partial brilliance. Tiny contact marks limit the technical grade but not the eye appeal.

Ex: Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2015), lot 4891.

NGC ID# 27YV, PCGS# 7063

MORGAN DOLLARS

1878 7/8TF Dollar, MS65 Prooflike
7/5 Strong, VAM-40 Variety



4267 1878 7/8TF VAM-40, 7/5 Strong, MS65 Prooflike NGC. A sharply struck and lustrous Gem with light peripheral plum-red toning. Liberty's cheek is remarkably smooth, and the fields are also well preserved. VAM-40 is a better doubled tailfeathers variety. The pick-up point is a bold die line from the middle leaf tip of the lowest leaf trio on the eagle's branch. Certified in a prior generation holder.

PCGS# 40223 Base PCGS# 7079

**1878-CC Morgan Dollar, MS66
Elusive With CAC Approval**



- 4268 1878-CC MS66 PCGS. CAC.** The 1878-CC is unique in the Carson City Morgans with its Reverse of 1878, showing the eagle's breast in low relief with finely detailed feathers. This Premium Gem displays radiant cartwheel luster and brilliant, beautifully preserved surfaces. Central sharpness is exceptional. The 1878-CC Morgan is occasionally available in MS66, but rarely with CAC endorsement. CAC: 53 in 66, 0 finer (12/20). NGC ID# 253M, PCGS# 7080

**1878-S Silver Dollar, MS67
Fully Struck, Smooth Surfaces**



- 4269 1878-S MS67 NGC.** The 1878-S through 1882-S silver dollars were saved in bag quantity, since many more were struck than were needed in the Western economy. The Treasury vaults were finally emptied more than 80 years after the present Superb Gem was struck. Examples abound in MS62 to MS65 grades, but MS67 examples are rare, and only a handful of pieces are graded numerically finer. This needle-sharp and highly lustrous coin is remarkably free from contact. Certified in a circa-2000 holder. Light chestnut-gold toning visits the reverse periphery. Census: 44 in 67 (1 in 67+, 7 in 67★), 0 finer (11/20). *From The Prichard Collection.* NGC ID# 253R, PCGS# 7082

**1879 Morgan Dollar, MS66+
Sharp, Frosty, and Brilliant**



- 4270 1879 MS66+ PCGS. CAC.** Although the 1879 Morgan is occasionally available in MS66, Plus-graded pieces are scarce in this grade, and CAC-approved coins are borderline rare. This piece is brilliant and frosty. Liberty's cheek and the primary focal area of the left obverse field are nearly pristine. The strike is sharp throughout the centers, and eye appeal is exceptional. Population: 62 in 66+, 9 finer. CAC: 56 in 66, 0 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 253S, PCGS# 7084

**1879-CC Dollar, MS64
Frosty Normal Mintmark Coin**



- 4271 1879-CC MS64 PCGS.** Normal Mintmark, the more desirable variety among Morgan dollar and Carson City specialists. The 1879-CC claims an average certified grade between XF40 and XF45. This near-Gem is far finer with clean, brilliant surfaces and cartwheel mint frost. Minor strike softness is confined to the few hair strands directly over Liberty's ear. NGC ID# 253T, PCGS# 7086

**1879-CC Dollar, MS63 Prooflike
Frosty, Well-Contrasted Semikey**



- 4272 1879-CC MS63 Prooflike PCGS. CAC.** Normal Mintmark. Both sides showcase impressive Prooflike contrast between the frosty devices and reflective fields. Cartwheel luster is also present, enhancing the appeal of this mostly brilliant Carson City dollar. Golden accents appear on each side, as do roller marks. NGC ID# 253T, PCGS# 7087

**1879-CC VAM-3 Dollar, Unc Details
Capped Die Guide Book Variety**



- 4273 1879-CC Capped Die, VAM-3 — Altered Surfaces — PCGS Genuine. Unc Details.** A Top 100 Variety. This is the popular *Guide Book* variety with the Large CC mintmark over the remains of a Small CC. The coin is lustrous and largely brilliant with blushes of blue and violet toning at the borders. The surfaces have been treated to minimize the appearance of bagmarks.

1879-CC Morgan Dollar, MS61
VAM-3, Capped Die, Top 100 Variety



- 4274** 1879-CC Capped Die, VAM-3, MS61 NGC. A Top 100 Variety. Frosty mint luster shines around the outer border areas and from the recesses of the central devices, though it is slightly muted in the open fields. This is a completely brilliant example of the famous 1879-CC Capped Die Morgan dollar. Roller marks appear over the centers, where the strike is a touch soft.
NGC ID# 253T, PCGS# 133869 Base PCGS# 7088

1879-CC Dollar, Brilliant MS62
Capped Die, VAM-3



- 4275** 1879-CC Capped Die, VAM-3, MS62 PCGS. CAC. A Top 100 Variety. Identified as the Large CC over Small CC variety in the annual *Guide Book*, where its inclusion contributes significantly to its appeal and desirability. Characteristic CC-mint frost shines from all-brilliant surfaces. Light chatter is minimal for the grade. Housed in a green label holder with a matching CAC approval sticker.
From The Prichard Collection.
NGC ID# 253T, PCGS# 133869 Base PCGS# 7088

1879-CC Dollar, VAM-3, MS64
Large CC Over Small CC



- 4276** 1879-CC Capped Die, VAM-3, MS64 PCGS. CAC. A Top 100 Variety. Die chips around the Large CC mintmark confirm the attribution. This near-Gem Carson City semikey is thickly frosted and brilliant with crisp detail. Small marks on the cheek define the grade. Only 15 grading events are reported numerically finer at PCGS for the VAM-3 variety (12/20).
NGC ID# 253T, PCGS# 133869 Base PCGS# 7088

1880 Dollar, MS66 Deep Mirror Prooflike
A Former Jack Lee Coin



- 4277** 1880 MS66 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS. Ex: Jack Lee 1 / Jack Lee 2. This exemplary Premium Gem dollar proudly bears the pedigree of one of the most advanced specialists ever to assemble a set of Morgan dollars. It is easy to see why he would have selected this piece. The mirrors on both sides are incredibly deep and reflective, while the relief elements, which display complete design detail from rim to rim, are blanketed in a uniform layer of thick mint frost. The coin bears an eerie similarity to a proof, though it is clearly a business strike. Both sides are totally brilliant. Population: 2 in 66 Deep Mirror Prooflike, 0 finer (11/20).
NGC ID# 253Y, PCGS# 97097

1880-CC Silver Dollar, MS67
None Numerically Finer at NGC



- 4278 1880-CC MS67 NGC. VAM-9.** The 1882-CC, 1883-CC, and 1884-CC issues appeared most frequently in GSA holders, and are relatively common today. The 1880-CC is significantly scarcer, and most certified examples are in MS61 through MS66 grades. Superb Gems are decidedly rare. This virtually brilliant high-grade silver dollar is exceptionally unabraded and exhibits booming luster. The strike is good, though shy of complete on the hair above the ear. VAM-9 is a scarcer '80-CC die pairing, identified by a diagonal die line inside the lower loop of the second 8 in the date, and a die lump above the lower serif of the second L in DOLLAR. Housed in a circa-2000 holder. The (11/20) online NGC Census shows 34 in MS67, 1 in MS67★, 2 in MS67+, and 1 in MS67+★.
From The Prichard Collection.
NGC ID# 2542, PCGS# 7100

1880-CC Morgan, MS66+ Prooflike
Starkly Contrasted CAC Coin



- 4279 1880-CC MS66+ Prooflike PCGS. CAC.** Brilliant, starkly contrasted surfaces display deeply mirrored fields and frost-white devices. Slight strike softness on the eagle's breast and the hair above Liberty's ear is hardly noticed. Liberty's cheek is clean, and there are only a few light marks in the fields to prevent an even finer grade. CAC approved with a Plus designation from PCGS. Population: 17 in 66 (3 in 66+) Prooflike, 2 finer; 2 in 66 Deep Mirror Prooflike, 0 finer. CAC: 8 in 66, 2 finer (11/20).
NGC ID# 2542, PCGS# 7101

1880-O Dollar, High-End Gem
Two Coins Finer at PCGS



- 4280 1880-O MS65 PCGS. CAC.** Of the more than 16,000 1880-O Morgan dollars certified at PCGS, only two examples (in non-Prooflike) exceed this one in terms of its technical preservation. Most examples of this New Orleans issue fall within the tight MS62-MS63 range, though coins can be found without difficult through MS64. Gem condition is an entirely different animal, especially when looking for a CAC representative like this. Both sides are bright silver with glints of reddish border toning and strong central definition. Vibrant satin luster throughout. Population: 50 in 65 (7 in 65+), 2 finer. CAC: 10 in 65, 1 finer (11/20).
From The Prichard Collection.
NGC ID# 2543, PCGS# 7114

**1880-O Morgan, MS64 Deep Mirror Prooflike
Just Six Pieces in This Grade With CAC**



- 4281** 1880-O MS64 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS. CAC. The finest Deep Mirror Prooflike 1880-O Morgan dollars grade MS64, and these pieces are scarce. Moreover, only a half dozen coins in this grade carry CAC endorsement (12/20). This brilliant, well-struck example displays stark white-on-black contrast, with deep mirroring in the fields. A few light marks do not detract, although we mention one mark on the reverse above the olive branch that serves as a pedigree marker. Population: 43 in 64 (1 in 64+) Deep Mirror Prooflike, 0 finer. CAC: 6 in 64, 0 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 2543, PCGS# 97115

**1880-S Morgan Dollar, MS68
CAC-Approved Quality and Eye Appeal**



- 4282** 1880-S MS68 NGC. CAC. The 1880-S Morgan's popularity as a type coin is rooted not only in the availability of the date but in the eye appeal that high-grade examples provide. This radiant MS68 coin displays untouched, frosty mint luster. The CAC endorsement affirms the outstanding quality and eye appeal. Mottled gold, mint-green, and russet obverse toning contrasts with the brilliance of the reverse but attests to the originality of the surfaces. NGC ID# 2544, PCGS# 7118

**1881 Dollar, MS65+ Deep Mirror Prooflike
Tied for Finest at PCGS**



- 4283** 1881 MS65+ Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS. Deep Mirror Prooflike examples represent merely 1.25% of the certified population of 1881 Morgan dollars at PCGS. Of those, this Plus-designated Gem ranks among the very finest, tied with just two others so-graded. Liberty, the eagle, and the surrounding design elements feature a layer of silvery frost, delivering the noted contrast against profoundly reflective fields. The coin is all-brilliant and well-preserved with nothing more than minor chatter in the lower right obverse field. The strands over Liberty's ear are just a trifle soft. Population: 13 in 65 (3 in 65+) Deep Mirror Prooflike, 0 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 2546, PCGS# 97125

**1881-O Silver Dollar, MS66
Top-Grade PCGS/CAC Registry Coin**



- 4284 1881-O MS66 PCGS. CAC.** The 1881-O Morgan dollar is scarce in MS66, and none of the coins graded this fine at PCGS are Prooflike or Deep Mirror Prooflike. That makes this non-Prooflike coin among the finest obtainable for a PCGS Registry Set. Moreover, this piece is one of just eight Premium Gems with CAC endorsement, and there are none finer. Frosty luster adorns the largely unabraded surfaces, complementing well-struck devices. Each side is mainly brilliant, save for tinges of amber in the right margins. Population: 51 in 66 (9 in 66+), 0 finer. CAC: 8 in 66, 0 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 2548, PCGS# 7128

**1881-S Silver Dollar, MS68
Ideal Type Coin**



- 4285 1881-S MS68 PCGS.** Along with the 1889-S, the 1881-S is one of the most available Morgan dollar issues in high grades. As such, it is an ideal candidate for type collectors in search of the finest quality. The present specimen has light tan-brown toning and potent cartwheel luster. The strike is full, and as one might expect for the grade, contact is virtually absent. Only a reverse field mark at 4:30 merits passing mention. Only a handful of examples are graded numerically finer. *From The Prichard Collection.* NGC ID# 2549, PCGS# 7130

**1881-S Morgan Dollar, MS68
Brilliant and Virtually Flawless**



- 4286 1881-S MS68 PCGS.** The 1881-S is one of the most plentiful dates in the Morgan dollar series in high grade, earning it popularity as a type coin. Superb Gem examples are especially sought after, MS68 being the highest grade typically accessible. This piece is brilliant and sharply struck, showing pristine luster on Liberty's cheek and a hint of reflectivity amid the cartwheel luster of the fields. A highly eye-appealing type coin. PCGS lists two numerically finer pieces, both non-Prooflike coins (11/20). NGC ID# 2549, PCGS# 7130

**1881-S Dollar, MS68+
Practically Flawless, Devoid of Color**



- 4287 1881-S MS68+ NGC.** The 1881-S is a great option for type collectors and a reliably available issue in grades as high as MS68. For Registry Set builders, however, only a handful of coins have achieved a Plus designation, and a single finer example has been graded by NGC (11/20). Utterly devoid of color and razor-sharp, this Superb Gem is unmarked and wholly deserving of this impressive grade assessment. NGC ID# 2549, PCGS# 7130

**1882 Dollar, MS65+ Deep Mirror Prooflike
Just One Coin Finer at PCGS**



- 4288 1882 MS65+ Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS. CAC.** A tiny fraction of the 1882 Morgan dollars certified at PCGS — less than 1.4% of the population — qualify for a Deep Mirror Prooflike designation. This Gem also happens to be high-end for the grade, with added recognition from PCGS and CAC. Both sides are utterly brilliant, frosty, and profoundly contrasted. The centers are fully struck. Population: 30 in 65 (5 in 65+) Deep Mirror Prooflike, 1 finer. CAC: 4 in 65, 0 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 254A, PCGS# 97133

**1883-O Dollar, MS67
Spectacularly Toned Obverse**



- 4289 1883-O MS67 PCGS. CAC.** The New Orleans Mint produced 8.7 million dollars in 1883, a significant total for any era. Since many of these coins were preserved in federal vaults, this issue is among the most common Morgan dollars in Mint State. Nevertheless, the certified population of the 1883-O drops off rapidly above the MS66 grade level. This is a beautiful coin whose thickly frosted surfaces are boldly struck, with some reverse peripheral weakness, and all but distraction-free. The obverse has a deep coating of rich multicolored patina, while the reverse is nearly brilliant and displays a few minor blemishes in the fields. *Ex: Baltimore Signature (Heritage, 7/2003), lot 8556.* *From The Prichard Collection.* NGC ID# 254J, PCGS# 7146

**1883-O Morgan, MS67 Deep Prooflike
Sole Finest DPL Example**



- 4290 1883-O MS67 Deep Prooflike NGC.** Although the 1883-O is a plentiful issue among Morgan dollars, high-end Deep Prooflike examples are elusive. This piece is the sole finest 1883-O with a Deep Prooflike designation — the only such coin graded MS67 at NGC or PCGS (11/20). Wisps of light golden toning grace the borders and frosted devices, leaving the liquidlike fields brilliant. Only the tiniest forms of surface contact are visible beneath a loupe on this well-struck New Orleans Registry coin.
NGC ID# 254J, PCGS# 97147

**1883-S Morgan Dollar, MS64
Underrated, Elusive Issue in High Grade**



- 4291 1883-S MS64 PCGS.** The 1883-S Morgan dollar is much more difficult to locate in high grade than its substantial mintage of 6.2 million pieces would suggest. Mint State survivors tend to show excessive bagmarks, indicative of rough storage and transport over the years. This attractive Choice example offers well-detailed design elements and vibrant mint luster throughout. The surfaces are lightly marked, with a few minor marks and luster grazes on the bust, and some subtle accents of greenish-gold toning. PCGS has graded 27 numerically finer examples (11/20).
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2016), lot 5596; Dallas Signature (Heritage, 4/2017), lot 16300.
NGC ID# 254K, PCGS# 7148

**1883-S Dollar, Frosty MS64+
Scarce Any Finer**



- 4292 1883-S MS64+ PCGS. CAC.** What a year a difference makes. While the 1884-S is essentially unobtainable in this grade, the 1883-S remains collectible through MS64. Both sides are completely brilliant and awash in cartwheel mint frost. The fields are smooth, and a single tick on Liberty's cheek probably prevents an even higher grade. PCGS reports 27 finer submissions (12/20).
NGC ID# 254K, PCGS# 7148

**1884-CC Silver Dollar, MS67
Popular Carson City Type Coin
Few Certified Finer**



- 4293 1884-CC MS67 NGC. VAM-5.** The 1 in the date is clearly repunched southwest. The mintmark is also lightly repunched. The 1884-CC is a Carson City type coin, and will never be rare in lower Mint State grades. Superb Gems, however, are rare, and numerically finer examples are virtually unobtainable. This lustrous and nicely struck CC-mint dollar shows only traces of tan and gray toning. Booming cartwheel luster sweeps splendidly smooth surfaces. Unlikely to be surpassed, and an important opportunity for the alert specialist. Certified in a circa-2000 holder.
From The Prichard Collection.
NGC ID# 254M, PCGS# 7152

1884-S Dollar, Near-Mint
Colorfully Toned and Lustrous



- 4294 1884-S AU58 PCGS. CAC.** The 1884-S is famous for its rarity in Mint State, especially relative to the number of near-Mint examples. The grade distribution for the issue is much different from the 1878-S through 1882-S, which are common in Mint State. One theory among numismatists is that the Treasury shipped a few sealed bags to a casino during the mid-20th century, where they were used briefly and then placed into storage. The present Borderline Uncirculated example is distinctive for its lush lemon-gold, ruby-red, and steel-gray toning. Cartwheel luster is noticeable, and there are no obtrusive abrasions.
Ex: *Regency Auction XVII (Legend, 5/2016)*, lot 324.
NGC ID# 254P, PCGS# 7156

1884-S Morgan Dollar, MS61
Lightly Marked, Naturally Toned Surfaces



- 4295 1884-S MS61 NGC.** The mintage of Morgan dollars declined to 3.2 million pieces at the San Francisco Mint in 1884. Additionally, it is likely that many coins were melted under the provisions of the Pittman Act in 1918, making the issue surprisingly difficult to locate in high grade today. This well-detailed MS61 specimen is lightly marked for the grade, with lustrous surfaces under shades of golden-tan and lavender-gray toning.
NGC ID# 254P, PCGS# 7156

1884-S Morgan Dollar, MS61
Condition Rarity in Mint State



- 4296 1884-S MS61 PCGS. CAC.** The 1884-S Morgan dollar is one of the leading condition rarities of the series, despite its reported mintage of 3.2 million pieces. Some of the mintage was released into circulation at an early date, and the issue has always been available in circulated grades, causing numismatists of the first half of the 20th century to overlook its rarity in high grade. It seems likely that most Uncirculated examples held in government storage in the early days were melted in 1918, under the provisions of the Pittman Act. In any case, the 1884-S was not well-represented in the Treasury releases of the 1960s, and its elusive nature in high grade has been better appreciated ever since.

The present coin is an attractive MS61 specimen, with well-detailed design elements that show just a touch of the usual softness on the hair above the ear. The fields display a mix of satiny mint luster and prooflike reflectivity and the surfaces exhibit the expected number of minor contact marks for the grade.
NGC ID# 254P, PCGS# 7156

**1885 Dollar, MS67+
Beautifully Toned**



4297 1885 MS67+ NGC. CAC. Rainbow patina is the undeniable hallmark of this 1885 Morgan dollar. Most of the coin is toned in delicate shades of blue, green, violet, and golden-orange, save for the central reverse, which remains brilliant. Cartwheel mint luster shines through the colorful overlay. Trivially incomplete over Liberty's ear and the eagle's breast. Beautifully preserved. NGC reports eight finer grading events (12/20).
NGC ID# 254R, PCGS# 7158

**1885-CC Morgan, MS66 Deep Mirror Prooflike
Stark White-on-Black Cameo Contrast**



4298 1885-CC MS66 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS. The 1885-CC is a popular Carson City date with a mintage of only 228,000 pieces. Prior to the GSA sales of the 1970s, this date was scarce in any grade. Since the GSA sales, however, examples are plentiful in most grades. An exception to that is the MS66 Deep Mirror Prooflike grade, where only several dozen pieces are reported. Finer DMPL coins are major rarities. This piece is brilliant and well struck. Only a few small marks in the left obverse field are worthy of mention. The white-on-black cameo contrast is dramatic on both sides. Population: 54 in 66 (9 in 66+) Deep Mirror Prooflike, 2 finer (11/20).
NGC ID# 254S, PCGS# 97161

**1885-O Dollar, Pristine MS68
None Graded Finer**



4299 1885-O MS68 NGC. The 1885-O is available by the hundreds of thousands, but only a handful of coins can match the quality of this exquisite Superb Gem, and none surpass it. Satin mint luster glistens from silvery surfaces that show blushes of reddish-gold patina along the upper reverse border. The coin is fully struck and essentially unmarked. Census: 17 in 68 (1 in 68 ★), 0 finer (11/20).
From The Prichard Collection.
NGC ID# 254T, PCGS# 7162

**1885-O Dollar, MS68
Tied for Finest Certified**



4300 1885-O MS68 NGC. The 1885-O dollar is one of the most common dates in the Morgan series up to the MS66 level. However, the story changes drastically in grades above that. This is an absolutely pristine, colorfully toned specimen with thick, frosty surfaces. Fully struck, the fields and devices require light magnification to verify any coin-to-coin contact. Each side is further enhanced with partial area of rich brick-red, gold, and electric-blue toning. A rare opportunity for the perfectionist. Census: 17 in 68 (1 in 68★), 0 finer (10/20).
Ex: Central State Signature (Heritage, 5/2007), lot 4722.
NGC ID# 254T, PCGS# 7162

**1885-S Morgan Dollar, MS66+
One of the Two Finest at NGC**



- 4301 1885-S MS66+ NGC.** The 1885-S is elusive in high grade. NGC lists only 15 pieces in Premium Gem condition with none finer, all non-Prooflike coins. The finest Prooflike pieces at NGC are MS65, and the finest Deep Prooflike pieces grade MS64 (12/20). This is one of two Plus-designated MS66 pieces at NGC (the other one is also Star designated). Semiprooflike fields complement the frosty, sharp design elements, and there are no distracting abrasions. Lovely sun-gold toning warms each side, leaning slightly toward rose in tint on the reverse. Eye appeal is outstanding for the grade, and the conditional rarity of this piece makes it an important opportunity for the Registry collector. Census: 15 in 66 (1 in 66+, 1 in 66★, 1 in 66+★), 0 finer (12/20). NGC ID# 254U, PCGS# 7164

**1886-O Morgan Dollar, Near-Gem
Celebrated Conditional Rarity**



- 4302 1886-O MS64 NGC.** Despite a mintage of more than ten million pieces, the 1886-O has for decades been regarded as possibly the rarest Morgan dollar issue in Gem condition. As one might expect, Very Fine examples trade as a type coin, but prices begin to climb in AU, and Mint State examples command four figures. This Choice representative comes so close to Gem, held back solely by a few minor marks on the reverse field. Wisps of wheat-gold toning adorn lustrous surfaces. A good strike for the Southern facility, with partial delineation on the hair above the ear. Encapsulated in a circa-2000 holder.

From The Prichard Collection.
NGC ID# 254W, PCGS# 7168

**1886-O Dollar, MS64
A Great Rarity Any Finer**



- 4303 1886-O MS64 PCGS.** The 1886-O is a great rarity in MS65 despite a substantial mintage of 10.7 million coins. The only examples certified numerically finer than this near-Gem are three PCGS-graded submissions (12/20). Shallow grazes are scattered over the untuned, satiny surfaces of this near-Gem. The eagle's breast feathers are notably strong. NGC ID# 254W, PCGS# 7168

**1887/6-O Dollar, MS64
Popular New Orleans Overdate**



- 4304 1887/6-O VAM-3 MS64 PCGS.** A Top 100 Variety. The curve of the base of an underdigit 6 extends from the southeast corner of the 7. A lightly toned and lustrous near-Gem that lacks any mentionable marks. The hair above the ear and the eagle's breast show blending customary for New Orleans silver dollar issues. *From The Alan Berkowsky #7 PCGS Registry Set of Morgan Dollars / ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2015), lot 5588.* NGC ID# 2553, PCGS# 133912 Base PCGS# 7178

1888-S Dollar, MS65
Russet-Gold Border Toning



- 4305** 1888-S MS65 PCGS. CAC. Russet-gold toning around the margins surrounds untuned, frosty interiors on both sides of this CAC-approved Gem. Eye appeal is terrific. The eagle's breast feathers are razor-sharp, and just a hint of incompleteness occurs on the strands immediately over Liberty's ear. High-end for the MS65 grade level with minimal grazes.
From The Prichard Collection.
NGC ID# 2557, PCGS# 7186

1889 Silver Dollar, MS66+
Attractive CAC-Approved Example



- 4306** 1889 MS66+ PCGS. CAC. The 1889 Morgan dollar is occasionally available in MS66, but seldom in MS66+. CAC-approved coins are also elusive. This piece is almost entirely brilliant, save for a few tinges of amber-gold color around the outer peripheries. Trivial strike softness on the eagle's breast and the hair above Liberty's ear is hardly noticed. Preservation and eye appeal are outstanding. Population: 67 in 66+, 9 finer. CAC: 102 in 66, 0 finer (11/20).
NGC ID# 2558, PCGS# 7188

1889-CC Morgan Dollar, AU Details
Key Carson City Issue



- 4307** 1889-CC — Cleaned — NGC Details. AU. The 1889-CC Morgan dollar is the acknowledged key to the Carson City series, with a small mintage of 350,000 pieces. This impressive specimen shows just a trace of wear on the high points of the design elements and the lightly abraded surfaces are blanketed in lighter shades of lavender-gray toning. The original mint luster is dampened by the effects of the noted cleaning.

1889-CC Morgan Dollar, AU58
High-Grade Key



- 4308** 1889-CC AU58 NGC. With most surviving 1889-CC dollars seen in well-worn condition and often with problems of varying degree, this strong AU58 example serves as a delightful exception. Russet-gold and cobalt-blue toning is largely confined to the borders. The centers remain minimally toned and show strong design definition. Free of distracting abrasions and readily appealing for this key-date issue.
NGC ID# 2559, PCGS# 7190

1889-O Dollar, MS64 Deep Prooflike
Old Holder, Great Eye Appeal



- 4309** 1889-O MS64 Deep Prooflike NGC. Rings of ice-blue and golden-russet toning around brilliant centers deliver fantastic eye appeal. This near-Gem dollar showcases eye-catching Deep Prooflike contrast between the frosted devices and reflective fields. Minor chatter does not distract. Housed in a former generation holder. Census: 7 in 64 Deep Prooflike, 3 finer (11/20).
From The Prichard Collection.
NGC ID# 255A, PCGS# 97193

1890-CC Dollar, MS64 Deep Mirror Prooflike
High-End With Dramatic Cameo Contrast



- 4310** 1890-CC MS64 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS. CAC. The 1890-CC Morgan dollar is a relatively collectible Carson City issue with thousands of coins available across the mid-Uncirculated grade levels. These coins are much more difficult to locate with Deep Mirror Prooflike contrast. This near-Gem is entirely brilliant with a dramatic cameo appearance. The strong devices are thickly frosted, surrounded by glassy fields. Minimally bagmarked and showing a touch of softness above the ear. PCGS reports 32 numerically finer submissions (11/20).
NGC ID# 255D, PCGS# 97199

**1890-O Morgan Dollar, MS66
Radiant Satin Mint Luster**



- 4311 1890-O MS66 PCGS. CAC.** The 1890-O is plentiful in well-worn grades through lower Uncirculated levels, claiming an average certified grade that barely crosses the MS62 threshold despite a mintage of 10.7 million coins. This Louisiana branch mint issue is rare in Premium Gem condition, especially with CAC approval. The present example maintains near-total brilliance with just a few specks of golden color on the reverse, and both sides shimmer with radiant satin luster. Well-struck for the facility. Housed in a green label holder. Population: 33 in 66 (2 in 66+), 0 finer. CAC: 4 in 66, 0 finer (11/20).

From The Prichard Collection.
NGC ID# 255E, PCGS# 7200

**1890-S Morgan Dollar, MS66
Scarce CAC Example**



- 4312 1890-S MS66 PCGS. CAC.** The exceptional preservation of this Premium Gem is perhaps matched only by the radiance of the luster. The brilliant cartwheel effect illuminates boldly rendered design elements with only the most trivial signs of contact visible. The 1890-S is available to a certain extent in MS66, but only nine finer non-Prooflike pieces are listed at PCGS and NGC combined. CAC: 84 in 66, 2 finer (12/20).
NGC ID# 255F, PCGS# 7202

**1891 Morgan Dollar, MS65
Rare CAC-Approved Example**



- 4313 1891 MS65 NGC. CAC.** The 1891 Morgan is occasionally seen in MS65, but finer pieces are prohibitively rare for most collectors. This Gem example is one of just 18 pieces in this grade with CAC endorsement. The interiors are brilliant, surrounded in the peripheries by amber-gold and blue rings. Liberty's cheek and the all-important adjacent field are exceptionally clean. Only slight strike softness in the centers is noted, as usual for this issue. NGC lists five finer non-Prooflike pieces (12/20).
NGC ID# 255G, PCGS# 7204

1891-CC Dollar, Frosty Gem



- 4314 1891-CC MS65 PCGS.** The 1891-CC is and has always been a relatively accessible Carson City issue, but its availability declines precipitously above the Gem grade level. This representative is fully brilliant with frosty CC-mint luster. Clean fields and well-struck devices enhance the appeal.
NGC ID# 255H, PCGS# 7206

1891-CC Dollar, MS65+
Colorful Obverse, Brilliant Reverse



- 4315 1891-CC MS65+ PCGS. CAC.** Natural shades of violet, crimson, blue, and green patina cover the entire obverse, allowing swirling mint frost to shine through. Golden patina clings to the reverse border, leaving the rest of that side brilliant. The resulting eye appeal is excellent. There are few marks, and both sides are well-detailed. PCGS reports 48 finer submissions (11/20). NGC ID# 255H, PCGS# 7206

1891-O Dollar, Clean MS65+
One Coin Finer at PCGS



- 4316 1891-O MS65+ PCGS. CAC.** This beautifully preserved New Orleans Morgan dollar, one of nearly 8 million examples minted for the 1891-O, is totally brilliant with distinctly satiny mint luster typical of the facility. Also characteristic for this Louisiana branch mint issue is the incomplete design definition and somewhat sunken appearance. However, the practically unmarked surfaces and excellent eye appeal more than compensate for any shortcomings this Registry-worthy representative may have. Practically impossible to upgrade with only a single coin finer at PCGS. CAC: 13 in 65, 0 finer (12/20). NGC ID# 255J, PCGS# 7208

1892-CC Silver Dollar, MS65



- 4317 1892-CC MS65 PCGS. Ex: Bermuda.** Gem Uncirculated condition is the highest grade for which the 1892-CC Morgan dollar survives in relatively plentiful numbers. Anything finer than this MS65 representative is scarce, with just a few dozen pieces certified, including 42 at PCGS (11/20). Both sides are frosty — typical of the CC-mint — and well-defined. Golden color faintly encircles the obverse rim. NGC ID# 255M, PCGS# 7214

1892-CC Morgan Dollar, MS65
Rolling Cartwheel Mint Frost



- 4318 1892-CC MS65 PCGS.** The average certified grade for the 1892-CC Morgan dollar is fractionally higher than AU53. This Gem is much finer than the typical survivor and would be difficult to upgrade with only 42 numerically finer coins at PCGS (12/20). The coin showcases totally brilliant surfaces awash in rolling cartwheel mint frost. Well-detailed and lightly clashed with a bit of central softness. NGC ID# 255M, PCGS# 7214

**1892-CC Dollar, MS65+ Prooflike
Finest in the Category at NGC**



- 4319 1892-CC MS65+ Prooflike NGC.** Liberty's thickly frosted portrait and the snow-white eagle and wreath jump out from the surrounding mirrors, which show significant depth-of-field. The coin is almost entirely brilliant, save for scattered coppery russet alloy spots. Both sides are lightly clashed, while evidence of contact with other coins or foreign objects is at a minimum. The 1892-CC Morgan dollar claims a mintage of 1.3 million coins. This MS65+ Prooflike representative stands atop all 309 submissions in that category at NGC. Census: 5 in 65 (1 in 65+) Prooflike, 0 finer (11/20).
NGC ID# 255M, PCGS# 7215

**1893 Dollar, MS65
Fully Struck and Frosty**



- 4320 1893 MS65 PCGS.** This is a famously challenging year in the Morgan dollar series, with all four issues proving difficult in high grades. The 1893 Philadelphia dollar is the most collectible among them, though only seven pieces are graded numerically finer than this Gem at PCGS (12/20). Both sides are fully struck and brilliant with a few coppery accents and cartwheel frost. The obverse fields are notably clean.
NGC ID# 255R, PCGS# 7220

**1893-CC Dollar, MS62
Swan Song for the Nevada Mint**



- 4321 1893-CC MS62 NGC.** An iconic final-year issue, the 1893-CC Morgan dollar is usually found in lower grades, while Mint State survivors are highly prized. This MS62 representative avoided circulation and maintains brilliant surfaces awash in swirling cartwheel mint luster. Peppered bagmarks define the technical grade.
From The Prichard Collection.
NGC ID# 255S, PCGS# 7222

**1893-CC Dollar, Brilliant MS64
Well-Preserved Final-Year Example**



- 4322 1893-CC MS64 PCGS.** The final-year 1893-CC is often plagued by heavy abrasions when found in Mint State. This near-Gem is a pleasing exception with minimally distracting bagmarks. Both sides are completely untoned with swirling cartwheel mint frost. A well-struck Carson City dollar that would prove challenging to upgrade. Only 15 submissions are numerically finer at PCGS (11/20).
NGC ID# 255S, PCGS# 7222

1893-CC Dollar, MS63 Prooflike
Clean for the Issue



- 4323** 1893-CC MS63 Prooflike NGC. This is an eye-appealing example of the famous final-year Morgan dollar issue from the Carson City Mint. Frosted devices stand out against the reflective fields, producing undeniable Prooflike contrast heightened by the near-total brilliance that characterizes each side. Only the centers of the design are incomplete. Minimal grazes and bagmarks for the issue. Census: 17 in 63 Prooflike, 1 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 255S, PCGS# 7223

1893-O Silver Dollar, MS63
Semikey New Orleans Issue



- 4324** 1893-O MS63 PCGS. With a mintage of only 300,000 coins, the 1893-O is among the more challenging acquisitions in the Morgan dollar series in high grade. This Select example displays original, frosty mint luster and is mostly brilliant, save for delicate tinges of russet that appear around the borders. Slight softness of strike on the eagle's breast and the hair at Liberty's ear are reminiscent of the New Orleans Mint's typical production quality during this period, although the definition is somewhat above average. Abrasions are light and scattered. NGC ID# 255T, PCGS# 7224

1893-O Dollar, Satiny MS63
Lowest Louisiana Production in the Series



- 4325** 1893-O MS63 PCGS. Only 300,000 1893-O Morgan dollars were manufactured, the lowest total for any New Orleans issue in the series. The average certified grade is XF40, far below the quality of this Select Uncirculated example. Untoned satiny surfaces exhibit superficial chatter and the usual central strike softness. This is a pleasing example of a challenging issue. NGC ID# 255T, PCGS# 7224

1893-O Dollar, Well-Struck MS64
Great Eye Appeal
Nearly Unobtainable Any Finer



- 4326** 1893-O MS64 PCGS. All four Morgan dollar issues from 1893 prove challenging in high grades, none more so than the 1893-S, followed by the 1893-CC. This New Orleans ranks third, proving scarce in MS64 before quickly becoming an essentially unobtainable rarity at the Gem level (those coins regularly realize six-figure prices). PCGS has graded only six better submissions and there are another four finer pieces at NGC (12/20).

Delicate golden accents complement the frosty motifs and clean fields, but this satiny Choice Uncirculated dollar remains almost entirely brilliant. The breast feathers are crisp, and there is just a bit of blending on the curls above the ear. A great example of this challenging New Orleans issue. NGC ID# 255T, PCGS# 7224

1893-S Dollar, Fine 15
Singular Series Key



- 4327 1893-S Fine 15 NGC.** Deep gray color within the hidden areas complements the lighter stone-gray surfaces of this well-circulated Morgan dollar. The finer details of the design have blended together, but the major elements remain clear and legible, including the date and mintmark. It almost goes without saying that the 1893-S is the single most important key date in the entire Morgan dollar series, boasting a mintage of 100,000 coins.
NGC ID# 255U, PCGS# 7226

1893-S Dollar, VF Details
Smooth Stone-Gray Surfaces



- 4328 1893-S — Rim Repaired — PCGS Genuine. VF Details.** Stone-gray surfaces are smooth with specks of violet color on each side. This key-date San Francisco Morgan dollar, one of just 100,000 coins struck, shows evidence of considerable use in commerce, making it an affordable example of what is often an inaccessible issue. The noted repair occurs at 6 o'clock on the obverse.

1893-S Morgan Dollar, VF35
Collector-Grade Example



- 4329 1893-S VF35 PCGS.** The 1893-S Morgan dollar is sought after in all grades, but a large percentage of collectors seek out VF-level coins due to the balance of quality and cost that this grade brings. The present coin is borderline XF in terms of detail, showing smooth stone-gray patina and faultless surfaces. A pleasing collector coin.
NGC ID# 255U, PCGS# 7226

1894 Dollar, Clean MS64



- 4330 1894 MS64 PCGS.** Collectors recognize the 1894 as the lowest-mintage Philadelphia Mint issue in the Morgan dollar series, excluding the proof-only 1895. Merely 110,000 coins were manufactured, few of which are as clean as this near-Gem. Pale dusky golden color graces largely frosty silver surfaces. Field chatter is impressively scant. A lustrous, well-struck semikey.

From The Prichard Collection.
NGC ID# 255V, PCGS# 7228

1894 Morgan Dollar, MS64
Low-Mintage Philadelphia Issue



- 4331 1894 MS64 NGC.** Aside from the proof-only 1895 Morgan, this date has the lowest mintage of any Morgan dollar coined in Philadelphia, and it is considered to be one of the key issues in a complete set of these coins. Dave Bowers considers the MS64 grade to be the "Optimal Collecting Grade" for this date, taking into account the combination of rarity and quality. Just 110,000 of these coins were struck, and few have survived as fine as this piece. All of the design elements are boldly rendered, and the surfaces have frosty luster with light golden toning. NGC has graded only five numerically finer examples (11/20).

Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 5-6/2007), lot 1592; ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2007), lot 2426; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2017), lot 5210.
NGC ID# 255V, PCGS# 7228

1894 Morgan Dollar, MS64
Key Philadelphia Mint Issue



- 4332 1894 MS64 PCGS.** The effects of the Panic of 1893 were still being felt the following year, resulting in a remarkably small business-strike production of just 110,000 Morgan dollars at the Philadelphia Mint that year. This attractive Choice example displays sharply detailed design elements and well-preserved, lustrous surfaces with subtle highlights of lavender-gray toning. PCGS has graded 37 numerically finer examples (11/20).
NGC ID# 255V, PCGS# 7228

**1894-O Morgan Dollar, MS64
Multicolor Toning, Few Finer**



- 4333 1894-O MS64 PCGS.** Bookended by the rare 1893-O and 1895-O New Orleans issues, the 1894-O is also challenging in Mint State. Gems are very rare and out of reach for most collectors, which makes the MS64 grade ideal for advanced collectors. The present Choice silver dollar is generously toned in champagne-rose, lavender-gray, and electric-blue shades that are most prominent across the upper reverse. Light marks on the left obverse determine the grade. Housed in a green label holder.

From The Prichard Collection.
NGC ID# 255W, PCGS# 7230

**1894-O Silver Dollar, MS64
Vibrant Mint Luster**



- 4334 1894-O MS64 PCGS.** The 1894-O Morgan dollar is plagued by poor strikes and deficient luster, and extensive cherrypicking is needed to locate an attractive representative. This Choice example exhibits the usual weakness on the hair above Liberty's ear and the eagle's breast, but the surfaces display uncharacteristically vibrant, untuned mint luster that balances the visual appeal. As only 16 coins have been certified numerically finer at PCGS (11/20), this well-preserved piece represents an important opportunity for the advanced specialist.

Ex: Beverly Hills Signature (Heritage, 11/2014), lot 3863; Chicago Signature (Heritage, 8/2015), lot 5710.
NGC ID# 255W, PCGS# 7230

**1895-O Silver Dollar, AU58
Elusive With CAC Endorsement**



- 4335 1895-O AU58 NGC. CAC.** There are more than 1,000 1895-O Morgan dollars reported by NGC and PCGS in AU58, but only 48 of those coins are CAC endorsed. This piece is lustrous in the fields with softly frosted surfaces. The devices are well struck and exhibit little wear. A dusting of olive-gold toning on each side attests to the originality of the fields, which earns CAC endorsement. CAC: 48 in 58, 23 finer (12/20).
NGC ID# 255Y, PCGS# 7236

**1895-S Dollar, Brilliant MS64
Only Accessible Issue in High Grades**



- 4336 1895-S MS64 PCGS.** Without any Philadelphia circulation strikes extant and given the conditional rarity of the 1895-O, this San Francisco issue is the only Morgan dollar for the year that is accessible in mid-Uncirculated condition. This is a brilliant, radiantly frosted near-Gem with a touch of softness at the centers. Small ticks and luster grazes explain the grade. Scarce any finer.
NGC ID# 255Z, PCGS# 7238

**1896 Dollar, MS67+
Nicely Toned**



- 4337 1896 MS67+ NGC. CAC.** The obverse is toned in pastel shades of blue and violet with green, gold, and magenta color around the rims. Golden patina frames the mostly brilliant reverse. The hair strands on Liberty's portrait are fully struck, and both sides are effectively flawless with swirling mint luster. Five submissions are graded finer at NGC (12/20).
NGC ID# 2562, PCGS# 7240

**1896-O Dollar, MS63
Satiny and Minimally Marked**



- 4338 1896-O MS63 NGC.** The 1896-O is notorious for its production quality and for the generally poor state of its representatives. This Select Uncirculated coin is a pleasing exception in the highest readily collectible grade for the issue. Although typically struck, both sides are satiny and brilliant with few distracting marks. Only 14 submissions are graded higher at NGC (11/20).

From The Prichard Collection.
NGC ID# 2563, PCGS# 7242

1896-O Dollar, MS63
Vibrant Satin Mint Luster



- 4339 1896-O MS63 PCGS.** This New Orleans issue stands out as one of the great condition rarities in the series. The present Select Uncirculated example will no doubt impress discerning specialists with its vibrant satin mint luster and uninhibited brilliance. Peppered grazes and central softness are expected. NGC ID# 2563, PCGS# 7242

1898-S Dollar, MS66
Only One Coin Finer at NGC



- 4340 1898-S MS66 NGC.** The 1898-S is by far the scarcest Morgan dollar issue for the year, and it becomes essentially uncollectible above the Premium Gem grade level. This lovely example is wholly brilliant and thickly frosted with clean, unabraded surfaces. Roller marks appear on Liberty's cheek, above the ear, and over the eagle's breast, where the strike is not quite complete, but this has no effect on the coin's appeal or conditional rarity. Census: 10 in 66 (1 in 66+), 1 finer (11/20).
From The Prichard Collection.
NGC ID# 256A, PCGS# 7256

1898-S Dollar, MS66
Radiant Mint Luster



- 4341 1898-S MS66 PCGS.** Ex: Ray George, Bermuda. A frosty and gorgeous Premium Gem, radiating brilliant luster from the virtually unmarked surfaces. No trace of color is seen on this silver-white coin, which is undoubtedly high-end for the issue and the grade. PCGS has certified four pieces finer, with one at NGC (10/20). NGC ID# 256A, PCGS# 7256

1899 Dollar, MS66 Deep Mirror Prooflike
Among the Finest Certified



- 4342 1899 MS66 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS.** A reported mintage of 330,000 coins makes the 1899 a popular date, although it is generally more available than the total would imply. In this state, however, the 1899 proves to be a genuine condition rarity. Each side maintains total brilliance, highlighting Deep Mirror Prooflike contrast between the reflective fields and frosted relief elements. Population: 13 in 66 Deep Mirror Prooflike, 0 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 256B, PCGS# 97259

1900-O Silver Dollar, MS67
Scarce CAC-Approved Example



- 4343 1900-O MS67 PCGS. CAC.** With a mintage of more than 12.5 million coins, the 1900-O dollar is usually available in any grade desired. Only in MS67 do examples become moderately elusive. This piece stands apart from its peers with CAC endorsement, being on of just a few dozen pieces in this grade so recognized. Luster is frosty for a New Orleans issue, brilliant, and radiant. Strike sharpness on the hair above Liberty's ear is also above average for the issue. A few faint grazes on Liberty's chin are all that keep this piece from an even finer grade. CAC: 42 in 67, 0 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 256F, PCGS# 7266

1900-O/CC Silver Dollar, MS66
Prominent VAM-12 Overmintmark



- 4344 1900-O/CC VAM-12 MS66 PCGS. CAC.** VAM-12 is perhaps the most dramatic O/CC variety, showing both underlying C's clearly and completely. This CAC-endorsed example is boldly struck and brilliant. Frosty luster illuminates each side with a vibrant cartwheel effect, and only a few trivial surface grazes on Liberty's jaw prevent Superb Gem classification. The obverse fields are pristine.
PCGS# 133964 Base PCGS# 7268

1901 Dollar, MS60
Famous Condition Rarity



- 4345 1901 MS60 PCGS.** Ownership of an Uncirculated 1901 Morgan dollar is a mark of distinction for any collector, this being one of the most conditionally elusive issues in the series. Golden patina blankets the silvery satin surfaces of this MS60 representative. Characteristically defined, though chatter is minimal considering the grade.
NGC ID# 256J, PCGS# 7272

1901-O Dollar, MS67
Among the Finest at NGC



- 4346 1901-O MS67 NGC.** This New Orleans issue is the most accessible Morgan dollar for the year, with 13.3 million coins struck. Superb Gems, however, are conditionally scarce and essentially unimprovable. Little more than a suggestion of golden color around the rims complements brilliant satin-silver interiors. Both sides are remarkably clean. Census: 33 in 67 (4 in 67+, 2 in 67★), 0 finer (11/20).
From The Prichard Collection.
NGC ID# 256K, PCGS# 7274

1901-S Dollar, MS66
Three Finer Submissions at PCGS



- 4347 1901-S MS66 PCGS.** Although the 1901-S is not nearly as conditionally rare as its Philadelphia cousin, this remains an elusive issue in MS66 and certainly any finer. Both sides are clean and frosty with areas of thin golden color over otherwise brilliant surfaces. A touch soft over the centermost regions of the design. Population: 60 in 66 (8 in 66+), 3 finer (11/20).
From The Prichard Collection.
NGC ID# 256L, PCGS# 7276

1902-O Silver Dollar, MS67
Well Preserved and Lustrous



- 4348 1902-O MS67 NGC.** At the turn of the century, more silver dollars were struck at New Orleans than were needed in commerce. Many sealed bags were stored in Treasury vaults, and dispersed decades later. The issue is readily available in Choice Mint State, but Superb Gems are nonetheless rare, since bag storage and shipment resulted in moderate marks. Fortunately, the present lustrous and practically brilliant example shows only minimal signs of contact, and the central strike is above average for the issue. In a circa-2000 holder. Census: 37 in 67 (3 in 67+, 1 in 67★), 0 finer (11/20).
From The Prichard Collection.
NGC ID# 256N, PCGS# 7280

1902-S Morgan, MS66+
Attractively Toned, Rare Any Finer



- 4349 1902-S MS66+ PCGS.** Virtually unavailable any finer, this Premium Gem 1902-S is attractively toned and sharply struck for the issue, which always has momentary softness in the centers. Iridescent rainbow colors play across both sides, tending toward the rustic end of the spectrum with rose-red, forest-green, cerulean-blue, and amber-gold hues. Essentially mark-free surfaces show a clean cheek and neck on Liberty, and a notable absence of any bagmarks. PCGS and NGC combined have seen just six numerically finer examples. Population: 76 in 66 (21 in 66+), 5 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 256P, PCGS# 7282

1903 Dollar, MS67
A Top-Graded Example



- 4350 1903 MS67 PCGS.** The 1903 saw widespread distribution during the mid-20th century, explaining its high-grade accessibility today. Coruscating mint luster washes over clean, well-detailed surfaces that show little more than a few faint wisps of golden color. The coin is overwhelmingly brilliant. None numerically finer at PCGS (12/20). NGC ID# 256R, PCGS# 7284

1903 Dollar, Brilliant MS67
None Numerically Finer at PCGS



- 4351 1903 MS67 PCGS. CAC.** Cartwheel mint frost rolls over smooth, wholly untuned, and virtually unmarked surfaces. This brilliant Superb Gem dollar from a mintage of 4.6 million coins represents the highest collectible grade level for the 1903. None are numerically finer at PCGS (12/20). NGC ID# 256R, PCGS# 7284

1903-O Dollar, MS67
Lightly Toned, Among the Finest



- 4352 1903-O MS67 PCGS.** The former "King of the Morgan Dollars" is now widely available through most grade levels. MS67 is the highest collectible grade for the 1903-O, with none numerically finer at either service (11/20). The obverse of this top-certified example features blue-green, violet, and golden patina while the reverse is mostly golden-gray with pale accents that resemble hues seen on the other side. Well-struck. NGC ID# 256S, PCGS# 7286

1903-S Dollar, MS63
Infrequently Seen This Fine



- 4353 1903-S MS63 PCGS.** A lustrous Select Mint State example of this better San Francisco issue, showing satiny surfaces with hints of light golden toning around the periphery. Light chatter on Liberty's cheek limits the grade, but there are no singularly bothersome abrasions. The 1903-S had a mintage of little more than 1.2 million coins, the lowest in the 20th century date range. Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2016), lot 6116. NGC ID# 256T, PCGS# 7288

1903-S Dollar, MS66
Smooth, Lustrous Surfaces



4354 1903-S MS66 PCGS. This attractive example has full mint brilliance with shining silver surfaces and only the slightest traces of toning evident on the reverse. Both sides are nearly perfect. It is well struck with nearly full details on both sides. The hair over Liberty's ear has a few strands that are merged together, but the overall definition is above-average nonetheless.

With its mintage of under 1.3 million pieces, the 1903-S is one of the more elusive 20th century Morgan dollar issues. Though Mint State examples are available even in Gem condition, anything finer, including Premium Gems such as the present coin, are far more difficult to locate. Population: 54 in 66 (11 in 66+), 6 finer (11/20).

Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2011), lot 5686.
 NGC ID# 256T, PCGS# 7288

1904-O Dollar, MS67
Among the Finest at Both Services



4355 1904-O MS67 NGC. Design definition is complete from rim to rim on each side of this radiant Superb Gem dollar. Vibrant luster glistens across the unabraded and untuned surfaces. Preservation is outstanding. In fact, this example ranks among the finest at both services combined (12/20).

NGC ID# 256V, PCGS# 7292

1904-S Silver Dollar, MS66
Challenging Conditional Rarity



4356 1904-S MS66 PCGS. The 1904-S has a mintage above two million pieces, and well-circulated examples are plentiful. It is a much different story in Mint State, where the 1904-S is far scarcer than its New Orleans and Philadelphia cousins. The typical Uncirculated example grades MS63 or MS64. Premium Gems are very rare, and only a few pieces are certified finer. This lustrous silver dollar displays only hints of tan-gold toning. The centers lack a full impression, as usual, but the smooth surfaces ensure excellent eye appeal. A desirable addition to an advanced specialized holding. Population: 19 in 66 (2 in 66+), 2 finer (11/20).

From The Prichard Collection.
 NGC ID# 256W, PCGS# 7294

PROOF MORGAN DOLLARS

1880 Morgan Dollar, PR63 Cameo Outstanding Contrast



- 4357 1880 PR63 Cameo PCGS.** Starkly contrasted with lavender toning in the fields that accents the cameo effect. A dash of blue-green color is also seen along the upper-left obverse border. Light, scattered hairlines preclude a finer grade but pose little distraction in and of themselves. Pleasing for the grade.
From The Pellegrini Collection, Part III / Summer FUN Signature (Heritage, 7/2016), lot 4249.
NGC ID# 27Z4, PCGS# 87315

1881 Morgan Dollar, PR65 Attractive, Multicolor Toning



- 4358 1881 PR65 PCGS.** From a mintage of 984 pieces, the 1881 proof Morgan dollar is a collectible issue in most grades today. This spectacular Gem exhibits sharply detailed design elements throughout. The well-preserved surfaces include deeply reflective fields, under attractive shades of sea-green, jade, and cerulean-blue toning. Population: 17 in 65 (1 in 65+), 32 finer (11/20).
NGC ID# 27Z5, PCGS# 7316

1881 Morgan Dollar, PR66+ Attractive Proof Set Toning



- 4359 1881 PR66+ PCGS.** Proof sets in 1881 were issued with both a Morgan dollar and a Trade dollar. The Morgan issue is mainly seen in PR64 and lower grades today, finer pieces being generally scarce and scattered throughout grades from PR65 to PR68, non-Cameo, Cameo, and Deep Cameo. This Plus-designated non-Cameo Premium Gem offers significant eye appeal for the grade level. The strike is razor-sharp, complementing the liquidity of the fields. Concentric mint-gold, blue, lilac, and peach toning is original and consistent with the toning of old-time proof set coins. Population: 22 in 66 (2 in 66+), 10 finer (11/20).
NGC ID# 27Z5, PCGS# 7316

1891 Silver Dollar, PR65 Modest Field-Device Contrast



- 4360 1891 PR65 NGC.** This Gem 1891 proof shows reflective fields as well as satiny, contrasted devices, although minor strike weakness is seen on the central high points. There are no bothersome marks or hairlines not hidden by the patina, although a small toning speck near the S in PLURIBUS serves as a pedigree marker. Census: 17 in 65, 50 finer (11/20).
Ex: ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2016), lot 5568.
NGC ID# 27ZL, PCGS# 7326

1891 Dollar, PR65 Cameo Mintage of Only 650 Proofs



- 4361 1891 PR65 Cameo PCGS. CAC.** Liberty, the eagle, and the remaining relief elements are attractively frosted, standing out against deeply reflective mirrors. The coin is largely brilliant, accentuating contrast. Pale toning is limited to the border areas. The 1891 claims a mintage of only 650 proofs. This is a high-end example. Population: 15 in 65 (2 in 65+) Cameo, 20 finer. CAC: 6 in 65, 12 finer (11/20).
NGC ID# 27ZL, PCGS# 87326

1892 Morgan Dollar, PR63 Cameo Nice Detail and Contrast



- 4362 1892 PR63 Cameo NGC.** Anticipating increased collector demand for proof sets, due to the introduction of the Barber design on the subsidiary silver coinage, the Philadelphia Mint produced a generous mintage of 1,245 proof Morgan dollars in 1892. This attractive Select example exhibits sharply detailed frosty design elements that contrast boldly with the deeply mirrored fields. The brilliant surfaces are lightly marked and eye appeal is outstanding.
NGC ID# 27ZM, PCGS# 87327

1894 Silver Dollar, PR63
First Generation PCGS Holder



- 4363 1894 PR63 PCGS.** The scarcity of high-grade 1894 business strikes puts added attention on proof dollars of this date. This Select proof is mainly brilliant, although a tinge of golden warmth appears around the borders. Sharp central detail is one hallmark of the eye appeal, and there are minimal hairlines to distract the viewer's attention. The reverse is appreciably contrasted. Housed in an old "rattler" holder.
NGC ID# 2577, PCGS# 7329

1894 Dollar, PR66
Undesignated Contrast



- 4364 1894 PR66 NGC.** While NGC has declined to give this coin a Cameo designation, contrast is obvious on both sides, if not especially strong in the context of the issue. Lightly toned-over surfaces are carefully preserved with an elements of gold across the reverse fields. Census: 40 in 66 (1 in 66+), 34 finer (11/20).
Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2011), lot 6216.
NGC ID# 2577, PCGS# 7329

1896 Dollar, PR66 Ultra Cameo
Terrific Production Quality



- 4365 1896 PR66 Ultra Cameo NGC.** The Mint really began to hit its stride in 1896 as far as the quality of their proof products are concerned. This issue, along with the 1897 and 1898 are particularly well-known for their phenomenal strikes and depth-of-field. This Premium Gem Ultra Cameo proof is no exception. Both sides maintain complete brilliance, appearing as they must have the day this piece was struck. The relief elements exhibit a rich layer of mint frost, and the fields are smooth and glassy with tremendous reflectivity. From a mintage of 762 proofs. Census: 9 in 66 Ultra Cameo (1 in 66★), 24 finer (11/20).
NGC ID# 27ZT, PCGS# 97331

1900 Morgan Dollar, PR65 Cameo
Popular Proof Type Issue



- 4366** 1900 PR65 Cameo NGC. A relatively generous mintage of 912 proof Morgan dollars was accomplished at the Philadelphia Mint in 1900, and the turn-of-the-century date has always been popular with collectors. This spectacular Gem exhibits sharply detailed, frosty design elements and deeply mirrored fields with bold field/device contrast. No mentionable distractions are evident. Census: 15 in 65 Cameo, 42 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 27ZY, PCGS# 87335

1901 Dollar, PR67
Rainbow Toning, Ex: Jack Lee



- 4367** 1901 PR67 NGC. Ex: Jack Lee. The Jack Lee pedigree carries as much weight in the Morgan dollar series as any another. A coin that bears that name must have met rigorous standards for quality and eye appeal. This Superb Gem surely does. Only of 813 proofs struck in 1901, it features gorgeous rainbow toning over each side in shades of yellow, orange, blue, green, and violet. The fields flash appreciably, though contrast is diminished by the rich patina, and preservation is outstanding. A proof befitting the Jack Lee name and certainly one worthy of a premium bid. Census: 13 in 67, 3 finer (11/20).
From The Prichard Collection.
NGC ID# 27ZZ, PCGS# 7336

PEACE DOLLARS

1921 High Relief Peace Dollar
Golden-Toned MS66



- 4368** 1921 MS66 NGC. A frosty, particularly well-preserved High Relief Peace dollar, showing warm golden toning that has a few violet and blue overtones along the upper obverse border. The usual strike softness is seen on the central high points, but there are no abrasions to distract. NGC has seen only seven Superb Gems finer (11/20).
Ex: New York Signature (Heritage, 10-11/2016), lot 4961.
NGC ID# 2U4E, PCGS# 7356

1921 Peace Dollar, MS66
Few Finer Pieces Are Known



- 4369** 1921 MS66 PCGS. The 1921 Peace dollar is a popular type coin due to its high relief design. That same high relief, however, almost always leaves the centers poorly struck, and some of that weakness is seen on this piece. Satiny pearl-white luster adorns each side, and there are only a few trivial marks in the fields that limit the grade. Eye appeal is pleasing.
NGC ID# 2U4E, PCGS# 7356

**1921 Peace Dollar, Lustrous MS66
The Sole Silver Dollar Struck in High Relief**



- 4370 1921 MS66 PCGS.** The 1921 Peace dollar remains a collector favorite in good markets and bad ones. It is distinctive as it was struck in high relief, the only silver dollar to have been so produced. Plus, just over a million pieces were produced. This high-grade representative shows the thick, coruscating mint frost associated with the 1921. The centers of each side are better struck than normally seen also, and the coin is brilliant throughout.
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2013), lot 6681; National Money Show Signature (Heritage, 2-3/2014), lot 4064.
 NGC ID# 2U4E, PCGS# 7356

**1921 Peace Dollar, MS66
Well Struck, CAC Endorsed**



- 4371 1921 MS66 PCGS. CAC.** *Ex: Monterey Bay.* An attractive, satiny Premium Gem example of the High Relief issue in the Peace dollar series, showing above-average central sharpness. There is a tiny reed mark on Liberty's jaw, but the surfaces are otherwise well preserved, showing no mentionable toning. The 1921 Peace dollar is one of the most popular issues in the series, particularly for type collectors. Examples are occasionally seen in MS66, but seldom do such coins have CAC endorsement. Finer pieces are rare. CAC: 37 in 66, 1 finer (11/20).
From The Monterey Bay Collection.
 NGC ID# 2U4E, PCGS# 7356

**1922 Peace Dollar, MS67
A Rarity This Fine With CAC**



- 4372 1922 MS67 PCGS. CAC.** *Ex: Monterey Bay.* The 1922 is widely regarded as the most common issue in the Peace dollar series, boasting a mintage in excess of 51 million pieces. However, few examples were preserved in high grade. In MS67, the 1922 is actually scarcer than the 1923 and 1924 issues, and no examples are known in finer grades.
 This piece is CAC endorsed, an attribute claimed by only 15 Superb Gem examples of this date. With no Plus-graded pieces at PCGS, this coin is clearly among the finest options for the Registry collector. Blazing white mint luster adorns the untouched surfaces, and eye appeal exceeds norms for the issue. The strike is sharp throughout. Collectors seeking an incredibly high-end Peace dollar that every bit looks its grade need search no further. Population: 39 in 67, 0 finer. CAC: 15 in 67, 0 finer (11/20).
From The Monterey Bay Collection.
 NGC ID# 257C, PCGS# 7357

**1922-D Peace Dollar, MS66+
Seldom Seen CAC Example**



- 4373 1922-D MS66+ PCGS. CAC.** Ex: Monterey Bay. The 1922-D Peace dollar is significantly scarcer in MS66 than the Philadelphia issue of this year, and CAC-approved examples in this grade are downright elusive. This piece is also Plus designated. Frosty, brilliant mint luster adorns the pristine surfaces, complementing the bold devices. Eye appeal is outstanding. Population: 48 in 66+, 3 finer (11/20).
From The Monterey Bay Collection.
NGC ID# 257D, PCGS# 7358

**1922-S Peace Dollar, MS65+
Elusive CAC-Approved Example**



- 4374 1922-S MS65+ PCGS. CAC.** Ex: Monterey Bay. The 1922-S is the scarcest of the three 1922 Peace dollars in high grade. Gems are accessible, but CAC-approved pieces in this grade are scarce, and higher-grade coins are rarely seen. This piece is exceptionally well preserved, showing softly frosted luster that lies brilliant across much of both sides, save for the golden tinges that appear around the borders. Eye appeal is outstanding. Population: 63 in 65+, 21 finer. CAC: 64 in 65, 4 finer (11/20).
From The Monterey Bay Collection.
NGC ID# 257E, PCGS# 7359

**1923 Peace Dollar, MS67
Rarely Seen This Fine With CAC Approval**



- 4375 1923 MS67 PCGS. CAC.** Ex: Monterey Bay. The 1923 is one of just a few Peace dollars that are accessible for most collectors in Superb Gem condition, but this example stands apart from most MS67 coins as it has the coveted CAC green label, a distinction awarded to only 40 pieces in this grade. No 1923 Peace dollars are known finer than this coin (11/20). Luster is frosty and tinted with the faintest iridescence over ivory-white cartwheel bands. Detail is well defined, and the preservation is outstanding. Population: 96 in 67 (3 in 67+), 0 finer. CAC: 40 in 67, 0 finer (11/20).
From The Monterey Bay Collection.
NGC ID# 257F, PCGS# 7360

**1924 Peace Dollar, MS67
Rarely Seen CAC Example**



- 4376 1924 MS67 PCGS. CAC.** Ex: Monterey Bay. The 1924 is one of the more accessible Peace dollars in Superb Gem condition, although few pieces in this grade carry CAC approval as seen here. This coin has the thickly frosted luster typical of the 1924 issue, which is largely untouched on either side, save for a faint graze in the left obverse field that denies perfection. The strike is sharp, and this coin carries significant merit as a type coin. Population: 51 in 67 (3 in 67+), 1 finer. CAC: 27 in 67, 1 finer (11/20).
From The Monterey Bay Collection.
NGC ID# 257J, PCGS# 7363

**1924-S Peace Dollar, MS65
Scarce in Gem Condition**



- 4377 1924-S MS65 PCGS.** The 1924-S Peace dollar is not an issue that was ever available in any appreciable quantities at the Uncirculated level and those that are located are apt to have a substandard strike. Consequently, Gems are a legitimate, if unheralded scarcity in the series. The present example is particularly well struck for the issue and displays clean silver-gray surfaces with subtle apricot accents and a sprinkling of deeper russet toning.
Ex: New York Signature (Heritage, 7/2002), lot 7190; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2003), lot 8328.
From The Monterey Bay Collection.
NGC ID# 257K, PCGS# 7364

**1926 Peace Dollar, MS66+
Registry Set Worthy**



4378 1926 MS66+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Monterey Bay. The 1926 is an unusual issue in the Peace dollar series, being moderately plentiful in MS66 but virtually unobtainable finer. PCGS has not certified any higher-grade specimens. Registry collectors, then, must look to Plus-graded MS66 pieces, particular those with CAC endorsement. Here, the availability of the 1926 in a PCGS holder declines sharply, with only several dozen Plus-graded pieces known. The present coin combines the Plus and CAC attributes on a coin that is both sharply struck and well preserved, showing entirely original luster. Although nearly brilliant, there is a faint slate cast to the surfaces that endorses the originality of the patina. Population: 51 in 66+, 0 finer. CAC: 69 in 66, 0 finer (11/20).

From The Monterey Bay Collection.
NGC ID# 257N, PCGS# 7367

**1926-D Silver Dollar, MS66+
CAC, Registry Candidate**



4379 1926-D MS66+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Monterey Bay. The 1926-D is moderately plentiful in MS66, but a minority of pieces in this grade are Plus designated. The Monterey Bay coin is also CAC endorsed, a distinction that makes it appealing to the Registry collector, as finer specimens will be difficult to find and costly to acquire. Vibrant luster adorns the unabraded surfaces, and the design elements are well struck. Daubs of orange-gold toning appear in the margins, but the majority of each side is brilliant. Population: 41 in 66+, 9 finer. CAC: 86 in 66, 2 finer (11/20).

From The Monterey Bay Collection.
NGC ID# 257P, PCGS# 7368

**1926-D Peace Dollar, MS66+
Important CAC Registry Coin**



4380 1926-D MS66+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Linda Gail. The 1926-D Peace dollar is occasionally available in MS66, but few such pieces boast the Plus grade distinction from PCGS. Also in the minority are CAC-approved coins. The present example claims both attributes, and it exhibits luminous satin surfaces and eye appeal befitting its numeric class. The faintest tinge of golden warmth accents the silvery surfaces, and neither side has distracting abrasions. Finer pieces are major rarities. Population: 41 in 66+, 9 finer. CAC: 86 in 66, 2 finer (11/20).
NGC ID# 257P, PCGS# 7368

1927 Peace Dollar, Lustrous MS65+



4381 1927 MS65+ PCGS. CAC. The 1927 Peace dollar becomes scarce in Gem and it is rare any finer. Pleasing luster visits both sides and each exhibits well-struck design elements, including the hair over Liberty's ear. The scattered small marks are in concert with the grade designation.
Ex: *National Money Show Signature* (Heritage, 2-3/2014), lot 4068.
NGC ID# 257S, PCGS# 7370

1927 Peace Dollar, MS66
Among the Finest Certified



4382 1927 MS66 PCGS. As quickly as MS65, the 1927 Peace dollar becomes scarcer than most other Philadelphia issues in the series, and by MS66, this date is a genuine rarity. Since 1993, we have offered a Premium Gem example of this issue only 19 times at auction, including several reappearances of a previously offered coin. This golden-toned example is equally as impressive in terms of technical quality, showing smooth, satiny surfaces and well-struck design elements. When studied closely with a loupe, a few trivial surface grazes appear on the high points of the motifs, but there are none out of line for the grade. With no Superb Gems known, this piece is among the finest obtainable by anyone. Population: 19 in 66, 0 finer (10/20).

Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2015), lot 4125.

From The Monterey Bay Collection.

NGC ID# 257S, PCGS# 7370

1927 Dollar, MS66
Tied for Finest at Both Services



4383 1927 MS66 PCGS. Roger Burdette calls this the rarest Philadelphia Mint Peace dollar in Uncirculated condition — not the 1928, as often thought. The 1927 is elusive even at the Gem level despite the relatively large mintage of 848,000 pieces. The present Premium Gem is one of only 19 such submissions at PCGS with none finer (11/20).

Dusky silver surfaces show daubs of gold and amber color near the rims with frosty silver interiors. Note the dearth of abrasions on both Liberty's cheek and the eagle high points. The strike is bold throughout, as often found on the 1927.

Ex: Summer FUN Signature (Heritage, 7/2013), lot 3273.

NGC ID# 257S, PCGS# 7370

1927 Peace Dollar, MS66
Spectacular Registry-Grade Rarity
Among the Finest Pieces Known



4384 1927 MS66 PCGS. Ex: Illinois Set. The 1927 Peace dollar is one of only four issues in the series with a mintage below 1 million pieces (848,000 coins), and its low production total no doubt contributes to the scarcity of high-end Mint State survivors. A number of examples are available in grades through MS64, but at the Gem level the date's availability drops off quickly, and Premium Gems are nothing short of rare. This piece is one of only 21 MS66 examples certified by PCGS and NGC combined (19 at PCGS and two at NGC), with none finer (11/20). The surfaces display radiant cartwheel luster, with pleasing design definition and just a trace of light golden color. A few minute ticks preclude an even finer grade, though the eye appeal is exceptional. Population: 19 in 66, 0 finer (11/20).

Ex: ANA Signature (*Heritage*, 8/2014), lot 5614.
NGC ID# 257S, PCGS# 7370

1927-D Peace Dollar, MS65
Original, Lustrous Surfaces
Few Finer Pieces Are Known



4385 1927-D MS65 PCGS. The 1927-D is another favorite date in the Peace dollar series, as Gem examples are elusive and finer pieces are decidedly rare. This piece is softly frosted and displays wispy russet toning over ivory surfaces. Typical of the Denver Mint's coinage this year — and thus expected — the strike is slightly soft in the centers, but the clean nature of the surfaces is pleasing. With only 20 pieces reported finer at PCGS (11/20), this coin marks the high end of what most collectors can reasonably acquire for the 1927-D. NGC ID# 257T, PCGS# 7371

1927-D Silver Dollar, MS65+
Important Conditional Rarity



4386 1927-D MS65+ PCGS. VAM-3. As with other branch mint issues from the mid-1920s, the 1927-D is available in lower Mint State grades but emerges as a conditional rarity as a Gem. As of (11/20), PCGS has certified just 26 pieces in MS65+, with only 20 finer. This brilliant and lustrous silver dollar is sharply struck and shows only minor grazes. VAM-3 exhibits minor obverse die doubling, most apparent on IN GOD, the designer's initials, and the tiara rays near the I in LIBERTY.

Ex: Baltimore Auction (*Stack's Bowers*, 3/2017), lot 3088.
NGC ID# 257T, PCGS# 7371

1927-D Peace Dollar, MS65+
Scarce With CAC Endorsement



4387 1927-D MS65+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Monterey Bay. The 1927-D is a challenging acquisition in MS65, and finer pieces are rare. This Plus-graded Gem is one of just a few MS65 pieces overall to achieve the coveted CAC endorsement. Luster is frosty and brilliant, showing no distracting abrasions. Central definition is impressively bold for the date, and eye appeal is strong. Population: 26 in 65+, 20 finer. CAC: 45 in 65, 7 finer (11/20).

From *The Monterey Bay Collection*.
NGC ID# 257T, PCGS# 7371

**1927-S Peace Dollar, MS65
Prohibitively Rare Any Finer**



- 4388 1927-S MS65 PCGS.** With a mintage of only 866,000 pieces, the 1927-S is among the most challenging Peace dollars in the series in Gem and better condition. Examples are scarce in MS65, and PCGS and NGC combined report only three higher-grade pieces (11/20). This example is lustrous and free of major abrasions. A dusting of light russet toning graces each side. Slight strike softness in the central portion of the eagle's wing is not bothersome, as the 1927-S seldom comes razor sharp. NGC ID# 257U, PCGS# 7372

**1927-S Peace Dollar, MS65
Satiny Mint Luster**



- 4389 1927-S MS65 PCGS.** With a mintage of only 866,000 pieces, the 1927-S is the third lowest mintage date in the series, trailing only the 1928 (360,649 pieces) and 1927 (848,000 pieces). This Gem example displays satiny mint luster that is brilliant across the interiors with daubs of russet around the borders. A few microscopic marks in the left obverse field prevent MS66 classification but are not obvious to the unaided eye. PCGS lists just two numerically finer examples (11/20). NGC ID# 257U, PCGS# 7372

**1927-S Peace Dollar, MS65+
Stunning CAC-Approved Example
Only Three Coins Known Finer**



- 4390 1927-S MS65+ PCGS. CAC.** Ex: Monterey Bay. The 1927-S is routinely one of the most difficult acquisitions in the Peace dollar series for grades MS65 and higher. It also has, compared to other conditionally elusive issues, a distinctly small population of Plus-graded pieces in MS65. Specifically, PCGS has awarded the Plus designation to only 13 MS65 examples, and the entire census of finer pieces consists of just three coins at PCGS and NGC combined. The present coin is also endorsed by CAC, an attribute claimed by less than two dozen Gem 1927-S dollars overall.

The Monterey Bay specimen is visually spectacular for the Gem grade. Peace dollars seldom come heavily toned in this condition, and indeed this piece displays only a pleasing ivory "skin" with soft mint frost. The eye appeal lies in the originality of the luster and the largely unabraded nature of the surfaces. The design elements are well struck, and the overall quality for the grade is exactly what one would expect for the Plus designation/CAC combination on a Gem 1927-S Peace dollar. Population: 13 in 65+, 2 finer. CAC: 21 in 65, 0 finer (11/20).

From The Monterey Bay Collection.
NGC ID# 257U, PCGS# 7372

1928 Peace Dollar, MS65
Seldom Seen Any Finer



4391 1928 MS65 PCGS. CAC. The 1928 Peace dollar claims a small mintage of 360,649 pieces, making it an elusive issue in high grade. Examples in MS65 condition can be located with a little patience, but PCGS has certified only 24 examples in higher numeric grades (11/20). This attractive Gem offers well-detailed design elements and well-preserved lustrous surfaces, with outstanding eye appeal. NGC ID# 257V, PCGS# 7373

1928 Silver Dollar, MS65+
Important CAC Registry Coin



4392 1928 MS65+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Monterey Bay. The 1928 is the *Guide Book* key to the Peace dollar series, boasting a small mintage of little more than 360,000 coins and strong book values even in low circulated grades. In Gem condition, however, examples of this date are often available at auction. Nonetheless, few of those pieces carry CAC recognition or the coveted PCGS Plus designation. This piece does, and therefore it is highly appealing to Registry collectors. The design elements are well struck, and neither side has significant abrasions. While many 1928 dollars are toned golden, this piece is brilliant and original. Population: 37 in 65+, 24 finer. CAC: 78 in 65, 4 finer (11/20). **From The Monterey Bay Collection.** NGC ID# 257V, PCGS# 7373

1928-S Peace Dollar, MS65
Condition Key in This Grade



4393 1928-S MS65 PCGS. Ex: Monterey Bay. Although the Philadelphia issue of this year is the famous "key" date because of its small mintage (360,649 pieces), the 1928-S is actually the scarcer coin in Gem and better grades, and by a significant margin. PCGS reports several hundred 1928 Philadelphia dollars in MS65, but only 69 examples of the 1928-S. Moreover, PCGS and NGC each list only a single example of this issue finer (11/20). This piece is well struck and mainly brilliant, save for a tinge of russet warmth around the borders. No major abrasions are seen, and the visual appeal is pleasing. Population: 69 in 65 (4 in 65+), 1 finer (11/20). **From The Monterey Bay Collection.** NGC ID# 257W, PCGS# 7374

1934 Peace Dollar, MS66+
Elusive CAC Endorsement



4394 1934 MS66+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Monterey Bay. The 1934 Peace dollar is occasionally seen in MS66, but just a few dozen pieces in this grade are Plus designated. CAC-approved Premium Gems are comparably scarce. This coin combines both attributes, showing bold detail and softly frosted ivory luster. Glimpses of golden color appear near the borders, but this piece is largely brilliant. Finer 1934 Peace dollars are rare, with just a dozen reported in Superb Gem condition. Population: 51 in 66+, 7 finer. CAC: 70 in 66, 1 finer (11/20). **From The Monterey Bay Collection.** NGC ID# 257X, PCGS# 7375

1934-D Peace Dollar, MS66
Registry Set Contender



- 4395 1934-D MS66 PCGS.** Ex: Monterey Bay. Premium Gem examples of this late-series Denver issue are scarce, and only a few finer pieces are known. This example displays brilliant, frosty mint luster that enlivens the unabraded fields and boldly struck devices. A faint graze on Liberty's cheek prevents consideration of an even finer grade, although the eye appeal is nonetheless outstanding. PCGS and NGC each list two Superb Gems finer (11/20).
From The Monterey Bay Collection.
NGC ID# 257Y, PCGS# 7376

1934-D Peace Dollar, MS66
Prohibitive in Higher Grades



- 4396 1934-D MS66 PCGS.** These Denver Mint Peace dollars pose little trouble through MS65, and even in Premium Gem condition the 1934-D is relatively accessible. However, the issue is essentially unobtainable beyond this grade with only two numerically finer coins at PCGS (12/20). Both sides are satiny and mostly brilliant with speckled golden-russet patina along the upper right obverse border. Well-preserved.
NGC ID# 257Y, PCGS# 7376

1934-S Dollar, MS63
Lustrous and Far Above-Average



- 4397 1934-S MS63 PCGS.** The lower-mintage 1934-S Peace dollar is famous for the challenge it poses in high grades. This is a lustrous Select Uncirculated example with dusky, mostly brilliant surfaces that show blushes of golden color. Small ticks throughout, none of which merit individual attention.
NGC ID# 257Z, PCGS# 7377

1934-S Peace Dollar, MS63
Frosty Original Mint Luster



- 4398 1934-S MS63 NGC.** The 1934-S is famous for being the scarcest Peace dollar in Mint condition overall. Moreover, many examples have been dipped or cleaned. This Select example displays original, frosty luster. Light surface grazes appear on each side, but none of the deep marks seen on similarly graded coins are present. Partial prints are visible under good light in the lower obverse and reverse margins. Minor strike softness in the centers is not unusual for the issue.
NGC ID# 257Z, PCGS# 7377

1934-S Peace Dollar, MS63
Key Date in Mint State



- 4399 1934-S MS63 PCGS.** The 1934-S is the scarcest Peace dollar in Mint State, coming from a mintage of little more than 1 million coins. This Select example is frosty and brilliant, with well-struck design elements. A few light marks on Liberty's cheek and in the obverse field define the grade. For collectors assembling a middle or low-grade Uncirculated Peace dollar set, the 1934-S is one of the chief "stoppers."
NGC ID# 257Z, PCGS# 7377

1934-S Peace Dollar, MS64
Low-Mintage Key



- 4400 1934-S MS64 PCGS. CAC.** The 1934-S Peace dollar, with a low mintage of just over 1 million pieces, is a key date in this popular series. Few coins were saved by collectors, making Mint State examples even more elusive. The present coin is an attractive Choice specimen, with a sharp strike and strong mint luster. The surfaces display golden-brown, gray, and amber toning, with most of the color on the obverse.
Ex: Stamford Coinfest Signature (Heritage, 10/2010), lot 4353.
NGC ID# 257Z, PCGS# 7377

1934-S Peace Dollar, MS65
Impressive Better Date



4401 1934-S MS65 PCGS. CAC. From a mintage of just over 1 million pieces, the 1934-S Peace dollar is definitely a better date in the series. The issue becomes scarce at the MS65 grade level and PCGS has graded only 41 numerically finer examples (11/20). This impressive Gem exhibits well-detailed design elements, with just a touch of the usual softness on Liberty's hair. The well-preserved, lustrous surfaces show delicate highlights of greenish-gray toning. NGC ID# 257Z, PCGS# 7377

1934-S Peace Dollar, Lustrous MS65+
Key to the Series in High Grade



4402 1934-S MS65+ PCGS. CAC. When minted, the 1934-S was promptly released into circulation, and seemingly was an available issue. Only when Uncirculated coins proved challenging to find was the 1934-S viewed as a high-grade scarcity. Its mintage was on the low side (just over 1 million pieces were struck), and now it is confirmed as the rarest Peace dollar in grades above MS60.

While many 1934-S examples display different degrees of golden-tan toning, this Plus-graded example with CAC endorsement is brightly lustrous beneath only a freckling of pale-gold patina. A sharp strike adds to the plentiful eye appeal. Marks are limited to only a few tiny nicks on each side. Population: 36 in 65+, 41 finer. CAC: 59 in 65, 17 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 257Z, PCGS# 7377

1934-S Peace Dollar, MS66
Among the Finest at PCGS



4403 1934-S MS66 PCGS. Ex: Monterey Bay. Only a few dozen examples of the 1934-S Peace dollar are certified in MS66, and none are finer at PCGS. We are able to handle an example on average about once a year, meaning that opportunities for Registry collectors to acquire a high-end example of this date are infrequent. We last offered an example in this grade in the FUN 2020 Signature, which realized \$18,000. The present coin enjoys delicate golden toning in the margins that warms the presentation of the frosty mint luster. Well-struck devices add to the appeal, and there are no distracting abrasions. Population: 41 in 66 (6 in 66+), 0 finer (11/20).

From The Monterey Bay Collection.
 NGC ID# 257Z, PCGS# 7377

**1935 Silver Dollar, MS66+
Considerable Eye Appeal**



- 4404 1935 MS66+ PCGS.** Ex: Monterey Bay. The 1935 is a challenging Peace dollar to acquire in so-called "Registry Set grades." While MS66 pieces are occasionally available, a minority of these carry the coveted Plus designation. Moreover, PCGS lists only two Superb Gems finer, increasing pressure on Plus-graded Premium Gems. This example is brilliant and frosty. The obverse is largely pristine, while a few trivial grazes in the reverse fields prevent the finer MS67 classification. Population: 92 in 66+, 2 finer (11/20).
From The Monterey Bay Collection.
NGC ID# 2582, PCGS# 7378

**1935-S Peace Dollar, MS66+
CAC Quality Affirmation**



- 4407 1935-S MS66+ PCGS. CAC.** Ex: Monterey Bay. Although nearly 2 million silver dollars were struck at San Francisco in 1935, this issue is elusive today in grades finer than MS65. Plus-graded Premium Gems are scarce, as are any MS66 coins with CAC approval; this piece has both attributes. The strike is sharp, and no major abrasions are seen in the frosty, brilliant luster. PCGS and NGC each report just three higher-grade examples. Population: 37 in 66+, 3 finer. CAC: 63 in 66, 0 finer (11/20).
From The Monterey Bay Collection.
NGC ID# 2583, PCGS# 7379

**1935 Silver Dollar, MS66+
CAC-Approved Registry Contender**



- 4405 1935 MS66+ PCGS. CAC.** The 1935 is the final Peace dollar issue from Philadelphia. Coinage amounted to more than 1.5 million pieces, although this does not make the date common in high grade; the finest coins typically available to collectors today grade MS66, with only two Superb Gems finer at PCGS (11/20). This Plus-graded Premium Gem displays brilliant, softly frosted surfaces and well-struck design elements. The absence of distracting abrasions promotes strong eye appeal, and the CAC endorsement is well warranted.
NGC ID# 2582, PCGS# 7378

**1935-S Peace Dollar, MS66
Important CAC Registry Coin**



- 4406 1935-S MS66 PCGS. CAC.** Mint State examples of the 1935-S Peace dollar are somewhat elusive in MS66, and CAC-approved coins in this grade are scarce. Only a handful of finer pieces are known. This coin displays bold definition and brilliant, frosty mint luster. A few faint field grazes on the obverse are all that prevent Superb Gem classification, and the reverse is remarkably clean. Eye appeal is outstanding. PCGS and NGC each list three finer pieces (11/20).
NGC ID# 2583, PCGS# 7379

SACAGAWEA DOLLAR

**2000-P 'Cheerios' Dollar, MS68
Significant Modern Variety Rarity**



- 4408 2000-P "Cheerios," FS-902, MS68 PCGS.** A beautifully preserved example of the so-called "Cheerios" dollar, among the finest pieces certified and conditionally scarce as such. The fine detailing on the eagle's tailfeathers distinguishes this piece from the common circulation coins issued in 2000. This piece was among the coins distributed in boxes of Cheerios breakfast cereal as a promotional give-away. Also included in the promotion was a newly struck 2000 Lincoln cent, although the "Cheerios" cents have no distinguishing feature to differentiate them from the masses of ordinary coins struck for circulation. The "Cheerios" dollar, however, stands as an important variety for the Sacagawea dollar collector and is the undisputed key to the series. This piece is fully struck and practically pristine, showing satiny golden surfaces. Includes the Lincoln cent from the cereal promotion as well. (Total: 2 coins)
NGC ID# 282K, PCGS# 147231 Base PCGS# 411990

COMMEMORATIVE SILVER

1937-S Arkansas Half Dollar, MS67 None Numerically Finer at PCGS



- 4409** 1937-S Arkansas MS67 PCGS. The 1937-S Arkansas half dollar was distributed in the amount of 5,506 coins. A crescent crimson, violet, and gold color surrounds much of the obverse, leaving the interior of that side and most of the reverse silver-gray. A loupe is required to bring small ticks into focus. Population: 13 in 67 (3 in 67+), 0 finer (11/20).
NGC ID# BYFD, PCGS# 9243

1937-S Boone Half Dollar, MS68 Rare, Among the Finest Known



- 4410** 1937-S Boone MS68 NGC. The San Francisco Mint distributed only 2,506 Daniel Boone half dollars in 1937, the coins being part of three-piece sets that were issued with examples from Denver and Philadelphia. Surviving 1937-S coins are conditionally rare, particularly in this lofty MS68 grade where NGC and PCGS combined have seen only 10 pieces with none finer (11/20). The strike is sharp on this coin, complementing the pristine satin luster. Delicate champagne toning is set aglow by a light, and a few daubs of multicolor toning are visible around the margins. Census: 6 in 68 (1 in 68★), 0 finer (11/20).
NGC ID# BYG5, PCGS# 9272

1892 Columbian Half Dollar, PR66 Mintage Reported at 100 Coins



- 4411** 1892 Columbian PR66 NGC. The proof mintage of the 1892 Columbian half dollars is typically reported as 100 coins. NGC has certified 42 proofs grading from PR55 to PR68, and PCGS has certified 53 examples between PR55 and PR67. As expected from a proof of this issue, the design elements are uncommonly bold, including the ship's sails, the horizontal planking, and definition on Columbus's hair. Rich gold, amber, and lavender toning appears on the obverse with gold and blue-steel toning on the reverse. Both sides are fully mirrored and highly attractive. Census: 3 in 66, 0 finer (11/20).
NGC ID# BYMW, PCGS# 9295

1928 Hawaiian Half, MS65
Popular Low-Mintage Key



- 4412** 1928 Hawaiian MS65 PCGS. Crimson and olive-gold patina occurs around the borders of this key date commemorative half dollar. The interiors feature a thin layer of dusky, cream-gray toning. Fully struck with broad rims and excellent definition on the design elements. Hawaiian halves are famous for the issue's paltry distribution of 10,000 coins.
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/2017), lot 4519.
NGC ID# BYGR, PCGS# 9309

1938 New Rochelle Half Dollar, SP67+
Only 50 Specimens Struck, CAC



- 4413** 1938 New Rochelle, Specimen Finish, SP67+ PCGS. CAC. Congress authorized a coinage of 25,000 half dollars to commemorate the 250th anniversary of the founding New Rochelle, New York, the coin being proposed by the Westchester County Coin Club. A total of 15,266 pieces were distributed, including 15 assay coins, while 9,749 pieces were later returned to the Mint and melted as unsold. This issue is perhaps most famous not for the event it commemorates but instead for the existence of a small number of "presentation" pieces — 50 to be exact — that were struck on polished planchets and separated from the bulk of the coinage. These specimens, as they are designated by the grading services, were presented to, mainly, members of the New Rochelle Commemorative Coin Committee as well as members of the Westchester County Coin Club.
This example beautifully showcases its deeply reflective fields and pristine surfaces, complemented by total brilliance and sharp definition of the devices. The "prooflikeness" of the surfaces is unmistakable. NGC has long recognized the status of these pieces as specimens, while PCGS began recognizing them in July 2015. Population: 15 in 67 (4 in 67+), 1 finer. CAC: 13 in 67, 0 finer (11/20).
Ex: Regency Auction 35 (Legend, 12/2019), lot 57.
PCGS# 99335 Base PCGS# 9335

1915-S/S Panama-Pacific Expo Half Dollar
Repunched Mintmark, MS66+
CAC



- 4414** 1915-S/S Panama-Pacific, FS-501, MS66+ PCGS. CAC. Both the Pan-Pac half dollar and gold dollar are known with repunched mintmark varieties. There are two such varieties for the half dollar; FS-501 is the more obvious repunched mintmark to the naked eye, showing the upper serif of an errant S immediately to the right of the primary upper serif. While intriguing, this variety is not particularly scarce, and in MS66+ the present example serves just as well as a type coin as an example of FS-501. Satiny, brilliant luster adorns each side, complementing well-struck devices. The quality is affirmed by the CAC endorsement.
 PCGS# 145748 Base PCGS# 9357

1936 Robinson Half Dollar, MS67+
Two Coins Finer at PCGS



- 4415** 1936 Robinson MS67+ PCGS. CAC. This commemorative issue features a portrait of then-living Senator Joseph T. Robinson on the obverse. The reverse reuses the design on the Arkansas Centennial half dollar. Each side is softly frosted and largely brilliant with a hint of golden color around the border and powder-blue over the centers. PCGS reports 13 submissions in MS67+ with just two coins finer. CAC: 35 in 67, 0 finer (11/20).
 NGC ID# BYHX, PCGS# 9369

1935-D Texas Half Dollar, MS68
Unimprovable Quality



- 4416** 1935-D Texas MS68 NGC. Daubs of russet and crimson color around the borders complement otherwise brilliant satin surfaces. The masterful design by Pompeo Coppini is rendered in complete detail, and there are no singular abrasions on either side. An unimprovable example of the 1935-D Texas half dollar. Census: 18 in 68 (3 in 68★), 0 finer (10/20).
 NGC ID# BYJC, PCGS# 9383

1936 Wisconsin Half Dollar, MS68
Delicate Multicolor Patina



- 4417** 1936 Wisconsin MS68 PCGS. Delicate shades of violet, magenta, blue, green, yellow, and orange color most of this extraordinarily appealing Wisconsin half dollar — one of 25,015 coins distributed. Much of the reverse remains brilliant, and both sides feature vibrant mint luster. Population: 50 in 68 (11 in 68+), 0 finer (11/20).
 NGC ID# BYKU, PCGS# 9447

COMMEMORATIVE GOLD

1903 Louisiana Purchase Gold Dollar, MS67+
Spectacular McKinley Version



- 4418** 1903 Louisiana Purchase, McKinley Gold Dollar MS67+ PCGS. CAC. Issued two years after the assassination of William McKinley, this Louisiana Purchase Exposition commemorative gold dollar features a design by Charles Barber. The distribution of 17,500 pieces matched that of the Thomas Jefferson gold dollar, previously issued by the Exposition. Wide, square rims surround the McKinley design, which is fully struck on this high-end Superb Gem with CAC endorsement. Orange and lemon-gold accents add eye appeal to the surfaces. Population: 23 in 67+, 3 finer. CAC: 69 in 67, 0 finer (11/20).
 NGC ID# BYLE, PCGS# 7444

1905 Lewis and Clark Gold Dollar, MS65
Exposition Souvenir Issue



- 4419** 1905 Lewis and Clark Gold Dollar MS65 NGC. The 1905 Lewis and Clark Exposition gold dollar is scarcer in high grade than the 1904 issue. This Gem example is boldly struck with semiprooflike fields and satiny mint luster. Brilliant honey-gold surfaces reveal only a few trivial marks. The 1905 is collectible in this grade, but finer examples are scarce and out of reach for many collectors.
 NGC ID# BYLG, PCGS# 7448

**1915-S Two and a Half, MS65
Panama Pacific International Exposition**



- 4420** 1915-S Panama-Pacific Quarter Eagle MS65 NGC. Between 1907 and 1921, outside artists were invariably tasked by the Treasury with the redesign of circulating coinage. But the designs of commemoratives prior to 1920 were executed by U.S. Mint engravers, particularly Chief Engraver Charles Barber and Assistant Engraver George T. Morgan. The Panama-Pacific Exposition quarter eagle was their most fanciful collaboration. The present sun-gold Gem is lustrous and well struck with contact confined to a trio of tiny ticks below the N in PANAMA. NGC ID# BYLP, PCGS# 7450

**1915-S Pan-Pac Quarter Eagle, MS65
Popular Exposition Commemorative**



- 4421** 1915-S Panama-Pacific Quarter Eagle MS65 NGC. Only 6,749 examples of the commemorative quarter eagle were distributed through the Panama-Pacific International Exposition. Type collectors often seek out Gem examples such as this to provide an ideal balance between cost, scarcity, and quality. This piece is well struck and satiny with warm honey-gold mint luster. Only a few, unobtrusive contact marks are seen. NGC ID# BYLP, PCGS# 7450

**1915-S Panama-Pacific Quarter Eagle, MS65
Gold CAC Sticker, Pre-Hologram Holder**



- 4422** 1915-S Panama-Pacific Quarter Eagle MS65 NGC. Gold CAC. This is a conservatively graded Gem Pan-Pac quarter eagle with glistening mint frost over surfaces that show little more than a handful of minuscule ticks. Outstanding eye appeal. Encapsulated in a prior generation, pre-hologram holder with a gold CAC approval sticker. Gold CAC: 3 in 65, 0 finer (12/20). NGC ID# BYLP, PCGS# 7450

**1915-S Panama-Pacific Quarter Eagle, MS67+
Barber-Morgan Collaboration**



- 4423** 1915-S Panama-Pacific Quarter Eagle MS67+ NGC. This Barber-Morgan collaboration claims a distribution of 6,749 pieces. While examples can be had through MS66, Superb Gems become a real challenge and anything finer is prohibitively rare. Thick mint frost shines from smooth orange-gold surfaces. Swirling die polish lines are seen in the fields (as made). Census: 165 in 67 (6 in 67+, 1 in 67 ★), 3 finer (12/20). NGC ID# BYLP, PCGS# 7450

**1922 Grant Gold Dollar, MS68
Among the Finest With Star Coins**



- 4424** 1922 Grant Gold Dollar, With Star, MS68 NGC. The Grant With Star gold dollar is one of the more popular issues in the classic commemorative series. Like their half dollar counterparts, these coins were first struck with a star in the die, which was later removed. The *Guide Book* reports an equal distribution for the With Star and No Star variants, each at 5,016 coins. They were well-saved and survive in great numbers from MS63 to MS67, but only a handful qualify for the MS68 grade level and none are finer at either service. Shimmering honey-gold surfaces exhibit razor-sharp detail. Not a single mark of note is present. A small die crack extends from the rim below TRUST. Census: 15 in 68 (1 in 68+, 1 in 68 ★, 1 in 68+ ★), 0 finer (12/20). NGC ID# BYPS, PCGS# 7459

MODERN BULLION COINS

1986 American Eagle Set, MS70 Four-Piece Gold Set



- 4425 1986 Four-Piece Gold Eagle Set, MS70 PCGS.** The American Eagle bullion program debuted in 1986 with one-ounce silver coins and four sizes of gold coins. Each of the four gold coins in this set (there is no silver coin) grades a flawless MS70, and each coin has satiny yellow surfaces. PCGS populations for these coins is limited to 93 one-tenth ounce coins, 86 quarter-ounce pieces, 85 half-ounce coins, and 67 one-ounce gold pieces (12/20). (Total: 4 coins)

1986 Four-Piece Gold Eagle Set, MS70 Sought-After First-Year Issues



- 4426 1986 Four-Piece Gold Eagle Set, MS70 NGC.** Legislation signed in 1985 allowed for the coinage of gold bullion coins in 1986, the first occasion of gold production by the U.S. Mint since the spring of 1933. Mintages for all four Gold Eagle denominations in 1986 were substantial, and the coins are readily available in MS69. However, MS70 coins are scarce by comparison. This set displays uniformly sharp strikes and rich, satiny golden color across the flawless surfaces. (Total: 4 coins)

1986 One-Ounce Gold Eagle, MS70 Popular First-Year Issue



- 4427 1986 One-Ounce Gold Eagle MS70 NGC.** A substantial mintage of more than 1.3 million one-ounce Gold Eagles was accomplished in 1986, the first year of the popular bullion coin program. This remarkable MS70 example displays fully detailed design elements throughout and the absolutely pristine orange-gold surfaces radiate vibrant mint luster from both sides. Eye appeal is outstanding. NGC ID# 26PA, PCGS# 9806

1987 American Eagle Coinage, MS70 Four-Piece Gold Set



- 4428 1987 Four-Piece Gold Eagle Set, MS70 PCGS.** This four-piece American Eagle gold set contains each of the four coins in perfect MS70 grade. The quarter-ounce example is housed in a Thomas Cleveland AIP Master Designer holder, and that issue has a low PCGS population of just 33 MS70 coins (12/20). The four coins are boldly defined in brilliant and satiny light yellow-gold. (Total: 4 coins)

**1987 Gold American Eagle Set, MS70
Four-Piece Denominational Set**



- 4429 1987 Four-Piece Gold Eagle Set, MS70 NGC.** Mintages for all four Gold American Eagle denominations dropped in 1987 after the initial high production of 1986. These coins were issued before the practice of having modern bullion coins certified became popular, so the pieces that are graded MS70 survived in that condition for years before being submitted for grading. This set features well-matched coins with brilliant luster, flawless preservation, and uniform prairie-gold color. (Total: 4 coins)

**1988 Four-Piece Gold Eagle Set, MS70
Elusive in Flawless Condition**



- 4430 1988 Four-Piece Gold Eagle Set, MS70 NGC.** Gold Eagle production dropped even further in 1988, with the quarter- and half-ounce issues receiving mintages that were strikingly low compared to earlier dates. The quarter-ounce coin's mintage was 49,000 pieces, and the half-ounce coin's mintage was only 45,000 pieces. These coins are particularly scarce in MS70 today. The present four-piece set includes all four denomination in flawless golden preservation. The strikes are sharp throughout. (Total: 4 coins)

**1988 Four-Piece Gold Eagle Set, MS70
Conditionally Rare Denominational Set**



- 4431 1988 Four-Piece Gold Eagle Set, MS70 PCGS.** American Gold Eagles from the first several years of coinage are particularly scarce in flawless MS70 condition, as these dates were not immediately sent to certification services (entities that barely existed at that point). The 1988 tenth-ounce Gold Eagle has an MS70 population at PCGS only 17 coins; the quarter-ounce coin, 23 pieces; the half-ounce, 49 pieces; the one-ounce, only 15 pieces (12/20). This set is conditionally rare. The four coins offered here are sharp and pristine, with satiny golden luster. (Total: 4 coins)

**1988 One-Ounce Gold Eagle, MS70
Elusive Top-Grade Specimen**



- 4432 1988 One-Ounce Gold Eagle MS70 NGC.** The 1988 one-ounce Gold Eagle claims a substantial mintage of 465,000 pieces but the issue remains elusive in the top grade of MS70. This delightful MS70 specimen offers fully struck design elements and impeccably preserved orange-gold surfaces that are free from even the most minor imperfections. Vibrant mint luster adds to the terrific eye appeal. Census: 84 in 70 (11/20).
NGC ID# 26PC, PCGS# 9824

**1989 Gold Eagle Set, MS70
Four-Piece Collector's Denominational Set**



- 4433 1989 Four-Piece Gold Eagle Set, MS70 PCGS.** PCGS-certified MS70 examples of the four 1989 Gold Eagle denominations are scarce across the board, but the rarest issue in the set is the half-ounce \$25 coin, with an MS70 population of just 20 pieces at PCGS (12/20). The coins in this four-piece set are sharp and satiny with flawless preservation. The rich honey-gold color is a hallmark of the 22-karat gold alloy. (Total: 4 coins)

**1989 Four-Piece Gold Eagle Set, MS70
Elusive in Top Grade**



- 4434 1989 Four-Piece Gold Eagle Set, MS70 NGC.** The 1989 Gold Eagle denominations are difficult to assemble in an MS70-certified set. The half-ounce \$25 coin is especially elusive in this grade. The present set features pristine coins with sharp detail and satiny wheat-gold luster. From 1986 through 1991, the date was written in Roman numerals on the four Gold Eagle denominations. This is a nice subset for the modern bullion collector. (Total: 4 coins)

**1989 One-Ounce Gold Eagle, MS70
Scarce Technically Perfect Specimen**



- 4435 1989 One-Ounce Gold Eagle MS70 NGC.** Despite a respectable mintage of 415,790 pieces, the 1989 one-ounce Gold Eagle is relatively scarce at the ultimate grade level of MS70. This spectacular MS70 specimen exhibits razor-sharp definition on all design elements and the technically perfect orange-gold surfaces radiate vibrant mint luster throughout. Eye appeal is terrific. NGC ID# 26PD, PCGS# 9834

**1990 Four-Piece Gold Eagle Set
Conditionally Scarce, MS70**



- 4436 1990 Four-Piece Gold Eagle Set, MS70 PCGS.** The coins are individually holdered with a common numeric grade of MS70. The scarcest issue in the set is the \$25 piece, with its mintage of only 31,000 coins and an MS70 population at PCGS of only 17 coins (12/20). However, all four 1990 issues are very scarce in MS70 PCGS. The coins are sharp and beautifully preserved, showing satiny wheat-gold surfaces. (Total: 4 coins)

**1990 Gold Eagle Set, MS70
All Four Denominations**



- 4437 1990 Four-Piece Gold Eagle Set, MS70 NGC.** A collector's four-piece denominational set of 1990 Gold Eagles in business strike format. The 1990 coins are scarce in MS70. The coins in this set are fully struck and flawless in their preservation. Satiny yellow-gold luster adorns each side, shimmering as the coins are rotated beneath a light. (Total: 4 coins)

**1991 Four-Piece Gold Eagle Set, MS70
Especially Scarce in PCGS Holders**



- 4438 1991 Four-Piece Gold Eagle Set, MS70 PCGS.** PCGS-certified MS70 examples of the 1991 Gold Eagle issues are scarce across the board, but the rarest of the four denominations in this grade is the half-ounce \$25 coin, with just 41 pieces reported at PCGS (12/20). The 1991 year set is especially important, as it is the last year that the Roman numeral date was used in this bullion coin series. These coins are luminous and beautifully pristine, with sharp strikes and rich wheat-gold color. (Total: 4 coins)

**1991 Four-Piece Gold Eagle Set, MS70
Final Year of Roman Numeral Date**



- 4439 1991 Four-Piece Gold Eagle Set, MS70 NGC.** The year 1991 was the last year for the Roman numeral date on the Gold Eagle denominations. These coins mark the end of the first era of the Gold American Eagle program, which forms a nice subset of the series for collectors to pursue. This four-denomination set includes flawlessly preserved coins with rich, satiny yellow-gold mint luster. (Total: 4 coins)

**1994 One-Ounce Gold Eagle, MS70
Elusive Technically Perfect Example**



- 4440 1994 One-Ounce Gold Eagle MS70 NGC.** The 1994 one-ounce Gold eagle claims a nominal mintage of 221,633 pieces and the issue is seldom encountered in the ultimate grade of MS70. This magnificent example exhibits fully struck design elements throughout and the technically flawless orange-gold surfaces radiate vibrant mint luster from both sides. Eye appeal is terrific. Census: 40 in 70 (17 in 70★) (11/20). NGC ID# 26PH, PCGS# 9884

**1995-W Silver Eagle, PR70 Ultra Cameo
Key to Widely Collected Series**



- 4441 1995-W Silver Eagle PR70 Ultra Cameo NGC.** Insert autographed by 12th Chief Engraver John M. Mercanti. The American silver eagle program began in 1986, and was a great success from the start. Hundreds of thousands of collectors faithfully purchased a proof every year. 1995 was the tenth year of the program, and in addition to the 1995-P proof, a 1995-W proof could also be obtained from the U.S. Mint. But there was a catch: the 1995-W was only available as part of a five-piece proof set that included all four sizes of American gold eagles, from the tenth-ounce to the one-ounce. This set was out of the price range for most proof silver eagle collectors. The net mintage for the '95-W silver eagle ended up as just 30,125 pieces. Once the U.S. Mint no longer offered the set, prices for its silver eagle climbed in the aftermarket, as collectors belatedly clamored to obtain the series key. The present brilliant and immaculate specimen has a needle-sharp strike. The devices are icy, and exhibit dramatic contrast with the fields. NGC ID# 26K2, PCGS# 9887

**1995 Gold Eagle Set, MS70
Four-Piece Collector's Set**



- 4442 1995 Four-Piece Gold Eagle Set, MS70 PCGS.** The West Point proof issues of 1995 are usually the most recognized Gold Eagle bullion coins of this year, although the business strike Philadelphia pieces are themselves conditionally elusive in certified MS70 condition, especially in PCGS holders. This set features sharp, frosty coins with bright yellow-gold luster and pristine surfaces. (Total: 4 coins)

**1996 Four-Piece Gold Eagle Set, MS70
Conditionally Challenging PCGS Set**



- 4443 1996 Four-Piece Gold Eagle Set, MS70 PCGS.** PCGS-graded examples of the four 1996 Gold Eagle denominations are scarce in MS70. This four-piece set displays sharp strikes and pristine, satiny mint luster. The rich wheat-gold color is warm and attractive. The half-ounce \$25 coin of this year boasts a mintage of only 39,287 pieces. (Total: 4 coins)

**1999-W Quarter-Ounce Gold Eagle, MS70
FS-401, Unfinished Proof Dies**



- 4444** 1999-W Quarter-Ounce Gold Eagle, Unfinished Proof Dies, FS-401, MS70 PCGS. This is a flawless lemon-gold example of the 1999-W quarter-ounce Gold Eagle, struck from unfinished proof dies. Listed in the *Guide Book* and popular as such, this rarity also ranks 24th among the *100 Greatest U.S. Modern Coins*, according to Scott Schechter and Jeff Garrett. From an estimated mintage of 6,000 to 10,000 coins. Population: 22 in 70 (11/20). PCGS# 511607 Base PCGS# 99942

**1999-W Quarter-Ounce Gold Eagle, MS70
FS-401, Unfinished Proof Dies**



- 4445** 1999-W Quarter-Ounce Gold Eagle, Unfinished Proof Dies, FS-401, MS70 NGC. Struck with dies intended for the West Point Mint's proof coinage. The dies were unfinished when this variety was struck. This piece is flawlessly preserved — an as-struck coin. Satiny, semireflective prairie-gold luster adorns the fields and sharply struck devices. A popular modern variety. PCGS# 511607 Base PCGS# 99942

**2008-W Gold Buffalo Proof Set
Four Denominations, PR70 Deep Cameo**



- 4446** 2008-W Four-Piece Gold Buffalo Proof Set, .9999 Fine Gold, PR70 Deep Cameo PCGS. The coins are individually housed in Black Diamond PCGS holders with a common numeric grade of PR70 Deep Cameo. 2008 was the only year that the Gold Buffalo was struck in sizes below one ounce. The scarcest piece in the set is the \$25 coin, with a proof mintage of only 12,169 pieces. The set includes: \$5 tenth-ounce, \$10 quarter-ounce, \$25 half-ounce, and \$50 one-ounce proof Gold Buffalos. (Total: 4 coins)

- 4447** 2009 One-Ounce Gold Ultra High Relief Twenty Dollar, Saint-Gaudens Signature, MS70 Prooflike PCGS. The famous and wildly popular Saint-Gaudens double eagle design is reproduced on this perfect MS70 Prooflike example with fully mirrored fields and lustrous, finely detailed devices. Only 95 perfect prooflike examples are housed in PCGS Augustus Saint-Gaudens signature holders with the famous sculptors signature reproduced on the label (12/20). PCGS# 528564 Base PCGS# 506602

- 4448** 2009 One-Ounce Gold Ultra High Relief Twenty Dollar, Saint-Gaudens Signature, MS70 Prooflike PCGS. Augustus Saint-Gaudens, whose photograph and reproduced signature appear on the PCGS label of this perfect prooflike gold bullion coin, succumbed to cancer in August 1908 before seeing his work on a finished coin. Today, we all benefit from his talents, having an opportunity to own one of the most beautiful coins ever created. PCGS# 528564 Base PCGS# 506602

**2019-W \$100 Enhanced High Relief
One-Ounce Gold, SP70 Prooflike**



- 4449** 2019-W High Relief Enhanced, .9999 Fine, First Strike, SP70 Prooflike PCGS. The 2019-W \$100 Enhanced High Relief is the fourth issue in the American Liberty High Relief gold coin series. The mintage was limited to 50,000 pieces. This piece is from the earliest delivery of pieces at the Mint, showing prooflike fields and satiny devices. A coin with flawless preservation, as is expected of modern Mint issues such as this. PCGS# 801648 Base PCGS# 801646

**2019-W One-Ounce \$100 Gold High Relief
Enhanced Finish, SP70 Prooflike**



- 4450** 2019-W High Relief Enhanced, .9999 Fine, First Strike, SP70 Prooflike PCGS. This issue's mintage was limited to 50,000 pieces. It is the fourth coin in the American Liberty High Relief gold series, which was begun in 2015. The series produces a new design biannually, but in 2018 — an off year in the sequence — the Mint produced a tenth-ounce version of the coin originally struck in 2017. This 2019-W one-ounce coin is flawless in its production and preservation, with prooflike fields and sharp detail. PCGS# 801648 Base PCGS# 801646

2019-W Enhanced \$100 High Relief Gold
First Strike, SP70 Prooflike



- 4451** 2019-W High Relief Enhanced, .9999 Fine, First Strike, SP70 Prooflike PCGS. The American Liberty High Relief gold series, which began in 2015 and introduces a new design every two years, utilizes the coinage techniques that the Mint employed to produce the widely popular 2009 Ultra High Relief twenty dollar piece with Saint-Gaudens' double eagle design. The obverse of the 2019-W \$100 High Relief American Liberty coin will remind many collectors of Saint-Gaudens' obverse for the Indian eagle, struck from 1907 to 1933. Liberty faces left into an open field framed by peripheral stars, while her hair and a number of light rays fan out behind her head in a fashion not dissimilar to the feathered headdress of Saint-Gaudens' obverse. This piece is flawless in its preservation and deeply prooflike. PCGS# 801648 Base PCGS# 801646

COINS OF HAWAII

1871 Wailuku Plantation Token, XF40
12 1/2 Cents, Narrow Starfish, M. 2TE-2



- 4452** 1871 Wailuku Plantation, 12 1/2 Cents, Narrow Starfish, XF40 PCGS. M. 2TE-2. The Wailuku Plantation tokens are known in three varieties; the undated half-bit Starfish; and the 1871 one bit Narrow and Large Starfish. They were made in Maui by blacksmiths, and paid to plantation workers in lieu of Spanish-American coinage. The tokens were accepted in local stores. This unblemished example is mostly chocolate-brown. Design crevices are deep dove-gray. The strike is somewhat soft on the date, though all four digits are readable. Struck on a flan with a short straight clip, created when the punch slightly overlapped the border of the token strip. Listed on page 430 of the 2021 *Guide Book*. Population: 4 in 40, 3 finer (11/20). PCGS# 600503

1882 Haiku Plantation One Rial Token
MS63 Brown, Medcalf TE-15



- 4453** 1882 Haiku Plantation One Rial Token, Reeded Edge, MS63 Brown PCGS. M. TE-15. Most 19th century Hawaii tokens are crudely made, often by local blacksmiths. But the Haiku Plantation token is well made, and even depicts a picturesque tropical design. The denomination is a phonetic translation of the Spanish-American real, or 12 1/2 cents. Most survivors are circulated, but this is an unworn mahogany-brown example with gray toning in protected regions. The strike is good, and there are no reportable marks. Listed on page 430 of the 2021 *Guide Book*. Population: 5 in 63 (1 in 63+) Brown, 3 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 2UBZ, PCGS# 600518

Undated (1854-57) Hawaiian Award Medal, MS62
Royal Hawaiian Agricultural Society
Julian AM-24, Medcalf-Russell 2RM-4, Harkness HI-30



4454 Undated (1854-57) Royal Hawaiian Agricultural Society Medal, MS62 NGC. Julian AM-24, Medcalf 2RM-4, Harkness HI-30. Silver, 64 mm. This is the U.S. Mint version of the Royal Hawaiian Agricultural Society medal by Francis N. Mitchell. The obverse depicts a montage of Hawaiian agricultural products with a train to the left and a ship to the right, all within a wreath of foliage, a crown above. The obverse legend reads ROYAL HAWAIIAN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY ESTABLISHED A.D. 1850. Signed MITCHELL in small letters below the left side of the wreath. The reverse has a continuous wreath and the legend: PREMIUM FOR THE BEST EXHIBITED, with space for engraving inside the wreath. This medal is unawarded. These medals were requested on August 30, 1854 and last struck in 1857.

Francis Nalder Mitchell was an engraver who was born at Edinburgh, Scotland on May 20 1810, the son of Laurence Mitchell and Rachel McCallum. His father was also an engraver. Mitchell arrived in New York in 1839 and was naturalized in Massachusetts in 1847. He appeared in the 1855 Massachusetts State Census at the age of 46 with a residence in Chelsea, Massachusetts. He applied for a passport in 1855, and soon returned to Scotland, residing in Dumbarton County at the time of his death. His will was probated in Suffolk County, Massachusetts in 1865.

This attractive and rare silver medal has dappled gold toning on its medium gray obverse. The brilliant reverse has light silver surfaces and delicate blue overtones. A splendid opportunity for the advanced collector.

From The Alan V. Weinberg Collection, Part IV.

1882 Hawaiian Award Medal, MS63
Royal Hawaiian Agricultural Society
Medcalf-Russell 2RM-6, Harkness HI-35



4455 1882 Royal Hawaiian Agricultural Society Premium Award Medal, MS63 NGC. Medcalf-Russell 2RM-6, Harkness HI-35. Silver, 63 mm. This Thomas Culleton medal was presented to Charles Lucas in 1883 for the Best Exhibited "Imported Stallion for Saddle / Waterford." Charles William Lucas operated the Niu Ranch in the Niu Valley area of Honolulu, and was in the contracting business with his father and brother. Lucas descendants continue to live in the region. Lucas was closely involved with the Royal Hawaiian Agricultural Society and served on its Board of Management. Lucas was born in San Francisco on December 18, 1854, and moved with his family to Hawaii a few years later. For more than half a century, he was recognized as a prominent member of Hawaiian society. Lucas died in Honolulu on February 4, 1938. He was married to Mary Bannister, and they were the parents of five children.

The 1880s medal by Thomas Culleton copied the 1850s U.S. Mint version that is cataloged as Julian AM-24, but is generally considered to be more attractive. Culleton was born in Ireland about 1824, and in 1871 he was living in London, and was occupied as a Heraldic Engraver. He died in Middlesex, England on June 7, 1887. The obverse depicts a montage of Hawaiian agricultural products with a train to the left and a ship to the right, all within a wreath of foliage, a crown above. The obverse legend reads ROYAL HAWAIIAN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY ESTABLISHED A.D. 1882. Signed Thomas Culleton in small letters below the wreath. The reverse has a continuous wreath and the legend: PREMIUM FOR THE BEST EXHIBITED, with space for engraving inside the wreath.

This Select Mint State medal is attractive with naturally toned medium gray surfaces and bold design elements. There are no edge nicks or surface marks evident on either side of this well-cared-for medal. These medals are extremely rare and this is the first Culleton medal that we have handled. Stack's-Bowers handled a single impaired example in their 2017 ANA sale. The 1882 Culleton silver medal is considerably rarer than the earlier U.S. Mint version of the 1850s.

From The Alan V. Weinberg Collection, Part IV.

1886 King Kalakaua Birthday Medalet
AU Details, 'School Money'
Mecalf 2RM-13



- 4456** 1886 King Kalakaua Birthday Medal — Mount Removed — PCGS Genuine. AU Details. Mecalf 2RM-13. This rare silver medalet is approximately the diameter of a half dime, and bears a portrait of King Kalakaua similar to that seen on the 1883 coinage. The medalet celebrates the 50th birthday of the king on November 16, 1886. The reverse shows a four-line inscription in Hawaiian that approximately translates as HOLIDAY MONEY FOR USE IN THE SCHOOLS. The surfaces are primarily slate-gray with glimpses of charcoal patina. According to Mecalf, these Jubilee medals were worn from a ribbon, possibly explaining the former presence of a mount, although no mount is readily apparent on this piece.
Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2018), lot 5848.

'1884' Hawaii Quarter, MS63
Copper-Nickel, Privately Made



- 4457** "1884" Hawaii Quarter, Private Fantasy, MS63 PCGS. Copper-nickel. Reeded edge. Several very rare 1884-dated Hawaiian private issues are known. They bear the designs and denominations of 1883 Hawaii coinage, but have weights and alloys that don't conform to the issues they imitate. They are purported to have been made for King Farouk by enterprising coin dealers. Indeed, lots 2064 and 2065 of Sotheby's 1954 Palace Collection auction catalog describe 1884-dated Hawaii quarters and half dollars. This is a well struck and satiny example with light peach and tan toning. The obverse field exhibits minor marks

GSA DOLLARS

1879-CC Morgan Dollar, MS62
Semiprooflike GSA Coin



- 4458** 1879-CC GSA MS62 NGC. The 1879-CC is the second scarcest date in the Morgan dollar series from the Carson City Mint, trailing only the 1889-CC in high-grade rarity. Many of the Mint State pieces known came out of the GSA sales of the 1970s, although coins remaining in their original GSA holders can be elusive with good eye appeal. This is a pleasing lower-end example, showing semiprooflike fields and brilliant mint luster. The devices are well struck, and only light abrasions on Liberty's cheek limit the grade. NGC ID# 253T, PCGS# 518848 Base PCGS# 7086

1879-CC GSA Dollar, MS64
VAM-3 Capped Die Variety



- 4459** 1879-CC Capped Die, VAM-3, GSA, MS64 NGC. CAC. A Top 100 Variety. The so-called "Capped Die" 1879-CC variety is more accurately described as a Large CC over Small CC variety, as first reported by silver dollar specialist Leroy Van Allen in the September 1965 *Numismatic Scrapbook*. The die sinker attempted to conceal the impression of the wrong-sized mintmark by placing myriad die chips about the errant CC, before entering the Large CC mintmark. But any Choice Mint State '79-CC Morgan is scarce and desirable in a GSA holder. This essentially brilliant example exhibits dynamic luster. The hair above the ear shows minor incompleteness, but marks are relatively few and consistent with the grade.
NGC ID# 253U, PCGS# 533225 Base PCGS# 7088

1880-CC GSA Dollar, MS65
Second Reverse, VAM-7A



- 4460** 1880-CC Reverse of 1878, 8 Over 7, VAM-7A, GSA, MS65 NGC. CAC. A Hit List 40 Variety. The later, clashed die state of the popular Second Reverse VAM-7. Only a hint of tan toning visits this boldly struck and highly lustrous Carson City Gem. The fields are smooth and the cheek shows only unimportant contact.
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/2017), lot 4616.
NGC ID# AP7P, PCGS# 518860 Base PCGS# 7110

1890-CC Silver Dollar, MS62
Brilliant GSA Coin



- 4461** 1890-CC GSA MS62 NGC. The 1890-CC is among the more elusive Carson City Morgans in Mint State. This piece still resides in the hard plastic holder it was placed in by the General Services Administration for the 1970s government sales of Morgan dollars. There are a number of bagmarks, per the usual for GSA coins still in their holders, but none are individually significant. Luster is frosty and brilliant, and the strike is slightly better than average.
NGC ID# 255D, PCGS# 518878 Base PCGS# 7198

1891-CC GSA Morgan, MS63
VAM-3, Spitting Eagle, Top 100



- 4462** 1891-CC GSA MS63 PCGS. VAM-3, Spitting Eagle. A Top 100 Variety. This is the plate coin for the 1891-CC GSA dollar CoinFacts page. A small die lump in the reverse field near the eagle's beak identifies this coin as VAM-3. Luster is brilliant and frosty, embodying everything that collectors love about Carson City Morgans with original surfaces. Strike sharpness is better than average, and only a few light abrasions on the cheek prevent a finer grade.
NGC ID# 255H, PCGS# 518881 Base PCGS# 7206

ERRORS

1919 Buffalo Nickel, MS62 On an Argentina 10 Centavos Planchet



- 4463** 1919 Buffalo Nickel — Struck on an Argentina 10 Centavos Planchet — MS62 NGC. 3 grams. The U.S. Mint struck five, ten, and twenty centavos for Argentina in 1919. The 1919 ten centavos has a copper-nickel alloy, a diameter of 19 mm, and a weight of 3 grams. A standard Buffalo nickel has a 21 mm diameter. A ten centavos planchet found its way between Buffalo nickel dies to create the present lot, which has a full date and portrait. The bison is missing only the curve of its tail. The top portions of LIBERTY and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA are absent. The centers and the bison's hair are lightly brought up, due to the unexpectedly thin planchet. A few small marks on the central obverse, but otherwise unblemished. A lightly toned Mint State wrong planchet error on a popular obsolete type.

1976-S Nickel, PR67 Deep Cameo Cud Mint Error



- 4464** 1976-S Jefferson Nickel — Cud Die Break, Obverse 5:00 — PR67 Deep Cameo PCGS. A thorn-shaped peripheral piece of the obverse die broke off prior to the strike of this Bicentennial-year proof nickel. The cud is between the FS initials and the mintmark, closer to the former than the latter. The cud extends upward into the lower portion of Jefferson's queue. Proof dies are typically retired after a few thousand strikes, and with such a short die life, sizeable cuds are highly unusual on proofs. This Superb Gem displays light tan-gold obverse toning and displays scattered small freckles on the reverse.

1970-S Kennedy Half Dollar, PR62 Struck on an Aluminum Gas Token



- 4465** 1970-S Kennedy Half Dollar — Struck on an Aluminum Missouri State Shell Gas Token — PR62 PCGS. 1.7 grams. Circa 1970, Shell distributed aluminum tokens for each of the 50 states, to encourage visits to their gas stations. A Missouri Shell token was apparently added a bin of Kennedy half planchets at the San Francisco Mint, presumably as a prank. It would have been virtually impossible for that person to recover the piece post-strike. Likely, it ended up in the hands of a fortunate purchaser of a 1970 proof set. This untuned wrong planchet error shows much of the token design, including concentric rings on the obverse, and the words COIN and JEFFERSON CITY. Struck aligned with the collar die at 12 o'clock, the flan expanded after the first strike, causing broad strike doubling on the date and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. Only two other Kennedy half dollars are known struck on Shell tokens, one of which is a 1973-S half on an Oregon token. A Missouri Shell token accompanies the lot, to demonstrate the undertype. (Total: 2 items)

1973-S Ike Dollar, PR67 Cameo Struck on a Clad Half Planchet



- 4466** 1973-S Eisenhower Dollar — Struck on a Half Dollar Planchet — PR67 Cameo NGC. 11.2 grams. A remarkable wrong planchet mint error on a large-diameter obsolete type. Light golden-brown and rose-red toning visits this pristine proof Superb Gem. Struck aligned with the collar die at 4:30. The undersized coin was unrestrained by the collar between 6 and 3 o'clock, and thus expanded after the first strike, which results in strike doubling on IN GOD WE TRUST and other peripheral design elements. The legends exhibit the spread and distortion characteristic of wrong planchet errors. The portrait, eagle, and Earth are complete, as is the mintmark and more than 95% of the date.

**Ike Dollar on a Quarter Planchet, MS64
70% Reverse Indent by Dollar Planchet**



- 4467 Undated Eisenhower Dollar — Struck on a Quarter Planchet, 70% Reverse Indent by Dollar Planchet — MS64 PCGS.** A quarter dollar planchet became mixed in with Ike dollar planchets, and was fed between Ike dollar dies accompanied by a dollar planchet. The dollar planchet (not included) blocked a majority of the reverse die, although traces of E PLURIBUS UNUM are present. Most of UNITED STATES OF AMERICA was not covered by the dollar planchet, but is nearly completely absent due to the smaller quarter flan. On the obverse, a majority of the portrait is present, though the top of Ike's head is off the flan. A few letters in the motto are apparent, but the date and mintmark area are indistinct since the strike favored the area where the quarter and dollar flans overlapped.

CERTIFIED MODERN PROOF SET

**1936 Five-Piece Proof Set
PCGS Certified PR62 to PR64**



- 4468 1936 Five-Piece Proof Set, PR62 to PR64 PCGS.** The coins are individually held with consecutive certification numbers. Includes:

Cent — Brilliant Finish — PR64 Red. Reflective and carbon free, showing copper-orange and golden hues throughout the mirrored fields and satiny devices.

Nickel — Satin Finish — PR63. The earlier variant of the proof of this date, showing satin surfaces instead of the polished Brilliant Finish produced later. This piece has a light champagne hue.

Dime PR63. Brilliant and sharp. The reflective fields have a few hairlines in accordance with the grade, but eye appeal remains pleasing.

Quarter PR62. Brilliant a well struck like the dime, with a few more hairlines that limit the grade.

Half Dollar PR63. Sharp and untoned, matching well the dime and quarter of this set. Eye appeal exceeds expectations for the grade. (Total: 5 coins)

NUGGETS

Large, Dense Nugget Nevada City Gold Custom Plastic Holder



- 4469 Nevada City Gold Nugget, Uncertified.** This cauliflower-shaped gold nugget is formed from dense, flake-like layers of gold interspersed with crystalline beads and glimpses of quartz matrix. This large gold chunk is housed in a custom-made plastic holder imprinted with GOLD NUGGET / 2.0 OZ. 11 DWT. / NEVADA CITY / CALIFORNIA / 1963. Nugget dimensions are 2.625 x 1.375 in. (66.68 mm x 34.93 mm).
From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.

Attractive California Gold Nugget Display Six Alluvial Gold Nuggets in a Custom Holder



- 4470 Placerville Gold Nuggets, Uncertified.** This is a 9.875 x 7 inch custom plastic display that holds six medium-sized gold nuggets. The display says these are from Placerville, California, and they certainly seem to be correct for the alluvial-type nuggets found early in the Gold Rush. The nugget sizes range from 1.0625 x .625 in. to 1.375 x 1.000 in. The holder says OLD MOTHER LODE PLACER / VICINITY PLACERVILLE / CALIFORNIA / CIRCA 1849, although we cannot confirm the date these nuggets were found.
From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection. (Total: 6 items)

Two Sparkling Gold Nuggets Natural Crystalline Gold



- 4471 Two Gold Nuggets.** The largest nugget weighs 64.5 grams and measures 1.375 x 1.125 in. (34.93 mm x 25.58 mm); the smaller one is 17.4 grams and measures .625 x .5 in. (15.88 mm x 12.70 mm). Both nuggets are similar in appearance, with yellow-gold color interspersed with scattered deep nodules of oxide or associated minerals. Total weight 81.9 grams.
From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.

INGOTS

1946 Philadelphia Mint Silver Ingot 5.93 Ounces, Type Three Hallmark



- 4472 1946 Philadelphia Mint Silver Ingot. 5.93 Ounces.** Type Three Hallmark with PHILADELPHIA spelled out and a five-pointed star beneath each wingtip. The 5 to 10-ounce class is the most frequently seen; however, only 25 or so ingots are known from this mint in this weight class (making it a ripe area for collectors seeking an undervalued area). This small ingot has imprints on each side, giving it added visual interest. The top side has the hallmark well centered, followed by NO. 161 / OZS 5.93. The back side reads: 1946 / FL / 999. Pour rings are seen over the 946 of the date, also over the NE of FINE. Another pour ring is located below 999, but does not affect any of the imprints. The Melt Number 10 is located on the side, the usual melt found on ingots from this year. Attractive blue-gray patina covers all sides.

1946 Philadelphia Mint Silver Ingot
27.81 Ounces
Scarce Weight Class, Unusually Stamped



- 4473 1946 Philadelphia Mint Silver Ingot. 27.81 Ounces. Type Three Hallmark, distinguished by the non-abbreviated word PHILADELPHIA and two stars, one located under each wingtip. This hallmark has been found on ingots from 1946 and 1956. According to Ken Conaway's Silver Ingots website, "These ingots in the 20 oz to 30 oz class are also the most consistent with stampings." This particular ingot is the exception. The hallmark is rotated, positioned too high, and 999 was stamped over it, even more unusual since it is from Melt Number 10 that usually show the imprints positioned perfectly. Ingots from Philadelphia in this weight class are about twice as scarce as those in the 5 to 10-ounce class. The top side is laid out: 1946 / NO. 171 / OZS 27.81 / FINE / 999 / mint hallmark. The surfaces are original with even blue-gray patina throughout.

San Francisco Silver Ingot, 5.07 Ounces
Type One Hallmark



- 4474 San Francisco Mint Silver Ingot. 5.07 Ounces. Type One Hallmark (early 1930s to mid-1940s). Large Serial Number Font, Straight Stem 9s. Second in chronological order among the Type One Hallmarks. This series is consistently seen with the weight on the back side. The numerical range of this series ranges from the mid-1600s to the mid-1900s. This ingot has a slightly tilted hallmark, followed by 1745 / 999.5 / FINE. The weight on the back is expressed as 5.07 / OZS. This is another attractive ingot with original surfaces. The top side a bit choppy, but the back side shows distinctive pour lines.

San Francisco Type One Silver Ingot
6.02 Ounces



- 4475 San Francisco Mint Silver Ingot. 6.02 Ounces. Type One San Francisco hallmark (early 1930s to mid-1940s). Of the 10 variants of this early hallmark, this one is distinguished by a small serial number font and curved stem 9s in the fineness. This ingot was most likely poured in December 1942, as a surviving Bar Delivery receipt for ingots numbering 882 through 1018 (this one is not included) is dated December 28, 1942. This is a perfectly laid out ingot and would make a splendid type representative. The hallmark is positioned at the top of the bar, followed by 944 / 999.75 / FINE. As always with Type One ingots, the weight is on the back side. Attractive, original surfaces that are still bright but show just a bit of rose-colored patina.
From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.

San Francisco Cast Strip Sheared Silver Ingot
53.03 Ounces
One of The Largest Known of the Type



4476 San Francisco Mint Strip Cast Sheared Silver Ingot. 53.03 Ounces. Type Three Hallmark. Strip cast Sheared ingots are among the scarcest of all silver ingots from the San Francisco mint. Produced for only a brief time in the early to mid-1950s, only 2,000 or so were ever made, with perhaps two to three dozen remaining. These unusual ingots were cut using a metal plate cutting shear from a larger casting of silver into the final size. They were intended for silver storage and exchange at their intrinsic value. As a result, most were melted. The low number of this ingot suggests an early production date, perhaps 1952 or 1953. This is among the largest sheared plate ingots known. The top side is laid out neatly: Serial Number 136 / Type Three Hallmark / 205 / 53.03 OZS / 999.75 FINE. Lightly toned throughout and problem-free.

1959 San Francisco Mint Silver Ingot
22.28 Ounces



- 4477** 1959 San Francisco Mint Silver Ingot. 22.28 Ounces. Round dated hallmark. These cast ingots were produced chronologically after the sheared plate ingots. The two most frequently seen round dated hallmarks from the 1950s are the 1956 and 1959. The 1959 ingots are the less frequently seen of the two. This is an unnumbered ingot from lot 38, a common source along with lot 37 ingots from this year. The hallmark is well centered at the top and deeply impressed, a long blank space is in the center of the bar where the ingot number should be, followed by: 22 28 OZS / 999.75. Nicely and evenly toned.

WASHINGTONIA

Washington Before Boston Medal, SP61
First Paris Mint Issue, GW-09-P1



- 4478** (Circa 1789) Washington Before Boston Medal, First Paris Mint Issue, SP61 PCGS. Baker-47B, Betts-542, Musante GW-09-P1. Bronze, 68 mm. The Washington Before Boston medal is #2 in the *100 Greatest Medals and Tokens* reference, behind only the *Libertas Americana*. The design has been restruck several times, both in Paris and Philadelphia, but the present piece is the original issue. It exhibits die chips near the M in SVPREMO, the E in ADVERTORI, and the O in HOSTIBUS. Part of the *COMITIA AMERICANA* medal series. This is a well struck and unworn chocolate-brown specimen with a blush of steel-blue toning on the right obverse field. The lower obverse exhibits a few minor ticks.

U.S. MINT MEDALS

1882 Great Seal Centennial Medal, MS64 Silver, Julian CM-20, Possibly Unique From the Pittman Collection



4479 1882-Dated Great Seal Centennial Medal MS64 NGC. Julian-CM-20. Silver. 63 mm. Charles Barber, the Philadelphia Mint's Chief Engraver, produced the dies for these medals that were struck in silver and bronze. The Great Seal of the United States was formally adopted in 1782, and these medals that almost never came into existence, were struck in 1882 to mark the Great Seal centennial. R.W. Julian writes that Lieutenant C.H. Totten, an expert on the Great Seal, wrote to the Treasury Department about a medal marking this important Centennial.

Totten was actually Charles Adelle Lewis Totten who wrote a two-volume study of the Great Seal titled *The Seal of History. Our Inheritance in The Great Seal of Manasseh, The United States of America. Its History and Heraldry; and its Signification Unto The Great People Thus Sealed*. Totten's work was copyrighted in 1882 and 1883, revised in 1896 and 1897, and recopyrighted in 1897. Totten was an ex-Army Officer who served as a military instructor at Yale University. He was born in New London, Connecticut in 1851, died at his home in New Haven, Connecticut in 1908.

This Choice Mint State Great Seal Centennial silver medal is a wonderful example that is sharply struck with prooflike fields and lovely cobalt-blue toning that is splashed over the brilliant silver obverse and reverse surfaces. The Great Seal Centennial silver medal is extremely rare. In fact, the accounting of medals struck at the Mint from 1855 through 1903 shows the mintage of just one silver medal in 1882, and no others after that, although others may have been struck. This may be the only one that still exists.

Ex: John J. Pittman (David Akers, 5/1998), lot 2050; Litrenta Collection (ANA Signature, Heritage, 8/1999), lot 8318.

From The Alan V. Weinberg Collection, Part IV.

1882 Great Seal Centennial Medal, MS66 Brown
Bronze, Julian CM-20



4480 1882-Dated Great Seal Centennial Medal MS66 Brown NGC. Julian-CM-20. Bronze. 63 mm. R.W. Julian relates the story that the Great Seal Centennial medal almost never existed. Lieutenant Charles Totten, an expert on the subject of the Great Seal, wrote to the Treasury Department with his recommendation that the centennial should be marked with a medal produced at the Philadelphia Mint.

Mint Director Horatio Burchard wrote to Mint Superintendent A. Loudon Snowden regarding the recommendation. Snowden was the nephew of former Mint Director James Ross Snowden who had also studied the Great Seal. While Superintendent Snowden was in favor of the medal, Mint Director Burchard objected to the idea on the grounds that forgers could use the medal to produce fraudulent documents. Finally, Snowden appealed to Treasury Secretary Charles Folger who gave his approval on April 5, 1882.

Snowden immediately requested that Charles Barber produce dies and Barber wasted no time as the first medals were struck just two months later on June 13. According to Julian's accounting, 45 bronze medals were struck that first year, and 113 were struck in total through 1903.

Rich mahogany-brown surfaces showcase glossy rose and mint-green accents across the pristine fields of this impressive Premium Gem. Eye appeal and preservation are absolutely incredible. This remarkable medal is certainly worth a strong bid. This is the single finest of five examples that NGC has certified.

From The Alan V. Weinberg Collection, Part IV.

**1867 Cyrus W. Field Congressional Award Medal
Julian PE-10, Bronze MS67 Brown**



- 4481** 1867 Cyrus W. Field Congressional Award Medal MS67 Brown NGC. Julian-PE-10. Bronze, 102 mm. NGC notes that this medal is 1867-Dated, the notation meaning that it was struck in a later year, most likely the following year at the same time the gold medal (offered in our Platinum Night session of the current auction) was produced. Refer to that lot for background. This Superb Gem has extraordinary design details and displays virtually flawless olive and chestnut-brown surfaces.

SO-CALLED DOLLARS

**1900 Leshner Dollar, Choice AU
A.B. Bumstead, Type One, HK-788**



- 4482** 1900 Leshner Dollar, A.B. Bumstead, Type One, Serial #517, Silver, Z-2, HK-788, R.5, AU55 PCGS. Joseph Leshner of Victor, Colorado was a silver mine owner who believed in the free coinage of silver. His "referendum souvenir" contained one ounce of coin silver and was priced at \$1.25. Victor grocer A.B. Bumstead was his best customer, purchasing about 710 pieces. About 210 pieces were Type One, with scrolls one each side of the Colorado state seal, while 500 pieces were Type Two without scrolls. This gunmetal-gray example shows only a whisper of wear, and the evenly struck surfaces are void of detractors. The eye appeal is excellent. Wilde (1978) grades this piece as Uncirculated, and lists the pedigree as Kaplan. LeshnerDollars.com lists owners as Webb, Cohen, and Keatley. Listed on page 427 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/1997), lot 7920.
NGC ID# 2F6D, PCGS# 19001

**1900 HK-789 Leshner Dollar, Near-Gem
Type Two A.B. Bumstead
Condition Census Quality**



- 4483** 1900 Leshner Dollar, A.B. Bumstead, Type Two, Serial #834, Silver, Z-3, HK-789, R.5, MS64 NGC. An outstanding Leshner dollar type coin. The satiny surfaces are well struck, and brilliant aside from a blush of russet toning near the CO in COMMODITY. Surface imperfections are minimal. We note only a small roundish depression above the N in IN. Colorado entrepreneur Victor Leshner issued his namesake octagonal souvenir medals in an attempt to raise the value of silver, which had fallen so low that it forced the closure of Leshner's silver mine. Adna Wilder (1984) gives the pedigree for #834 as R. Mitchell. LeshnerDollars.com adds Cohen to the roster. Listed on page 427 of the 2021 *Guide Book*. Census: 2 in 64, 0 finer (11/20).
NGC ID# 2F6F, PCGS# 19002

**1901 Leshner Dollar, Choice AU
Rare Sam Cohen Variety
Serial #403, Z-7, HK-793**

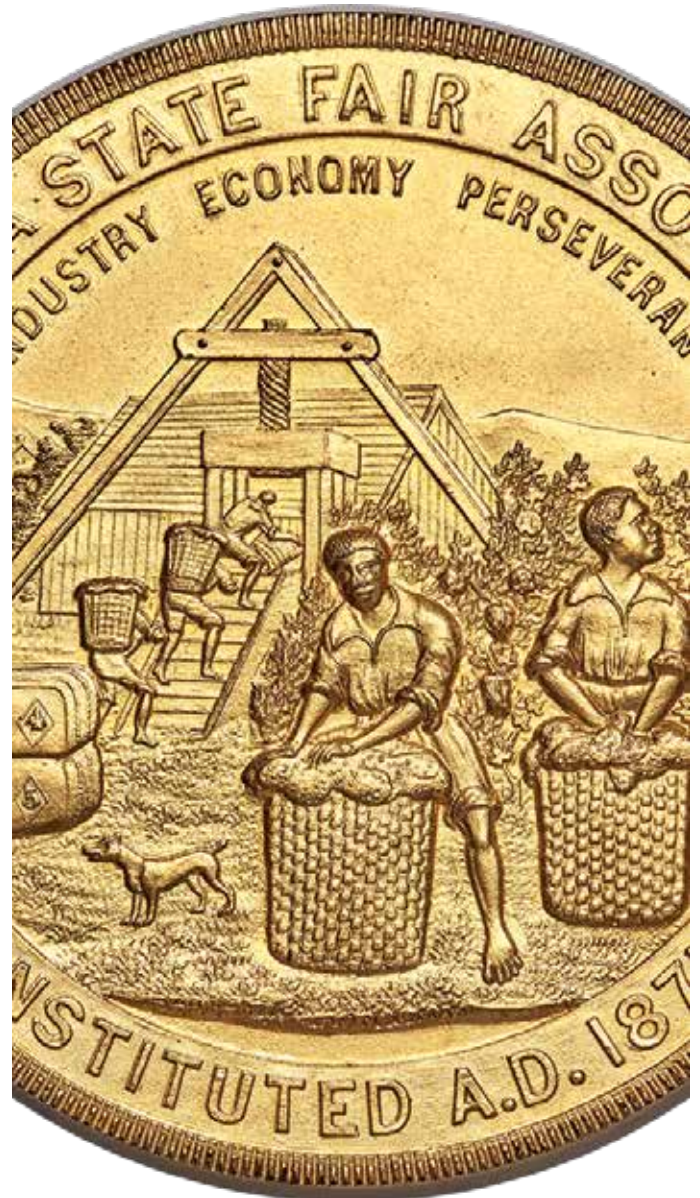


- 4484** 1901 Leshner Dollar, Sam Cohen, No. 403, Z-7, HK-793, R.7, AU55 NGC. Sam Cohen is a rare merchant variety within the Leshner dollar series. According to LeshnerDollars.com, only 17 examples are known. Serial numbers for survivors extend from 403 (the present lot) to 431, with many gaps. Sam Cohen was a Victor, Colorado jeweler. He was only about 23 years old when he participated in Leshner's referendum dollar issue. This is a relatively high grade example with minimally marked surfaces and medium chestnut-gold and plum-mauve toning. In his February 1978 *Numismatist* article, Adna Wilde provides the pedigree for Serial No. 403 as Shroyer, Whiteley, and R. Mitchell. LeshnerDollars.com adds Cohen to the pedigree roster. Listed on page 426 of the 2021 *Guide Book*. Census: 2 in 55, 2 finer (11/20).
NGC ID# 2F6P, PCGS# 19008

1901 Leshar Dollar, Choice AU
W.C. Alexander, Z-11, HK-797
Rare Merchant Variety



- 4485 1901 Leshar Dollar, W.C. Alexander, No. 32, Z-11, HK-797, R.6, AU55 PCGS. Iridescent peach-gold, fire-red, and powder-blue toning graces this briefly circulated better variety Leshar dollar. Marks are relatively few and inconsequential. According to Adna Wilde in his February 1978 *Numismatist* article on Leshar dollars, "there were probably 50 medals stamped with the name W.C. Alexander." Alexander was a Salida, Colorado jeweler. LesharDollars.com records just 13 survivors, and lists the pedigree of the present example as "Johnson - Fitzgerald - H.A. 2/5/2012." Our online auction archives, which date to 1993, show only two prior appearances of W.C. Alexander Leshar dollars, serial numbers 6 and 22. Listed on page 426 of the 2021 *Guide Book*. Population: 3 in 55, 1 finer (11/20).
NGC ID# 2F6W, PCGS# 19014



EXPOSITIONS AND FAIRS

1875-Dated Alabama State Fair Association Tiffany Medal Bronze, Gilt, Harkness AL-20, MS66 Awarded to West Point Engine & Machine Company



4486 1875-Dated Alabama State Fair Association Award Medal (Circa 1882), by Tiffany & Co., MS66 NGC. Harkness AL-20. Bronze, Gilt, 60 mm. Awarded to the West Point Engine & Machine Co. of West Point, Pennsylvania, a small Montgomery County community located between Philadelphia and Allentown. The company started in business in 1881 and was bankrupt by 1888. The two principal products were the "Farmer's Delight" portable engine and the "West Point Steam Separator."

The *Montgomery Advertiser* of November 16, 1882 reported on new machinery placed on exhibition at the Alabama State Fair:

"Farm engine mounted on wheels, eight horse power. Simplified and is constructed with one-third less machinery than the ordinary engines; by the West Point Engine and Machine Company of West Point, Pennsylvania."

The design of this medal originated in the mid-1850s under the auspices of the Alabama State Agricultural Society. The obverse depicts two individuals picking cotton and three others in the background carrying cotton bales to a cotton gin. The outer legend reads ALABAMA STATE FAIR ASSOCIATION INSTITUTED A.D. 1875 and the inner legend above reads INDUSTRY ECONOMY PERSEVERANCE. The reverse bears a wreath of Alabama agricultural products with AWARDED TO above, and at the center is a scroll with an outline of Alabama, mounted on a tree stump.

Tiffany & Co. produced this spectacular bronze gilt medal that was gilded prior to engraving the reverse. The process provides brown lettering of the reverse engraving against the golden fields. This example is impressive with pristine, mark-free yellow surfaces. Both sides show evidence of two strikes to properly bring up the design details. Undoubtedly an extremely rare medal, and the first that we have handled.

From The Alan V. Weinberg Collection, Part IV.

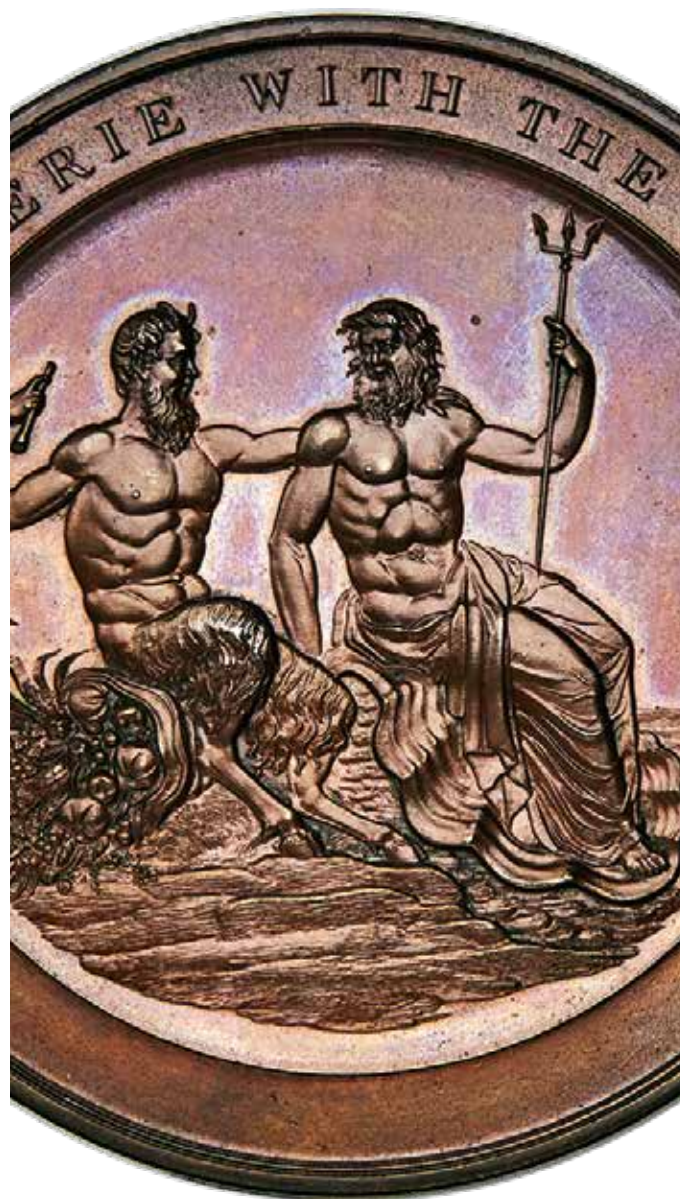


U.S. MERCHANT TOKEN (1845-1860)

1858 Musante JAB-1, MS63 Red and Brown
Pioneer Base Ball Club



4487 1858 Pioneer Base Ball Club, Springfield, MA, MS63 Red and Brown NGC. Miller-Mass-529, Musante JAB-1. This is an extremely popular Bolen medal that has considerable cross-over appeal to collectors of baseball related exonomia. A lovely Select Mint State example, this piece deserves its Red and Brown designation, featuring delicate blue overtones on its lovely brown surfaces. Nearly half of the original red mint color is present on each side. Census: 1 in 63 Red and Brown, 3 finer (11/20).



ERIE CANAL COMPLETION

Circa 1826 Erie Canal Bronze Medal, MS66 Brown Sir Edward Thomason Production



4488 1825-Dated (1826) Erie Canal Completion Medal, MS66 Brown NGC. Bronze, 81 mm. The design of this British medal is similar to the smaller diameter, American-produced so-called dollar, HK-1, designed by Archibald Robertson and engraved by Charles Cushing Wright.

The obverse depicts the goat-footed Pan with a cornucopia to the viewer's left, and Neptune holding his trident, to the right, a lighthouse and the sea in the background to the right. The legend UNION OF EIRE WITH THE ATLANTIC appears in the outer obverse margin. The reverse is inscribed ERIE CANAL COMMENCED 4 JULY 1817 COMPLETED 26 OCTR 1825 with THOMASON in small letters below. The reverse depicts the New York coat of arms, a section of the canal, and a factory in the background.

Sir Edward Thomason (1769-1849) produced these large diameter British medals at his Birmingham factory. Thomason was a diesinker, manufacturer, and inventor. They were struck in bronze, white metal, and silver. As a teenager, Thomason was apprenticed to Matthew Boulton in Soho where he learned about die sinking and coin or medal production. Soon after his apprenticeship, in 1793, Thomason's father retired from his buckle-making enterprise, and young Edward took over the family business, expanding to include buttons, tokens, medals, and other related items. He was known for his series of medals on the fine arts, the Kings and Queens, and the *Thomason Medallic Bible*.

This nearly flawless Premium Gem example of Thomason's Erie Canal medal has reflective fields with cherry surfaces and bold design motifs. Delicate blue overtones enhance its eye appeal. While frequently encountered in white metal, these large diameter Erie Canal medals are rarely seen in silver or bronze.

From The Alan V. Weinberg Collection, Part IV.

MEMBERSHIP BADGES

1858-Dated Society of Colorado Pioneers Membership Badge Inscribed T. Payne Kennedy, With the Original Ribbon



4489 1858-Dated Society of Colorado Pioneers Membership Badge and Ribbon, T. Payne Kennedy, Extremely Fine or Better. This silver badge includes a gold mining pan on the hanger. The attached ribbon is pristine, and this is possibly unique with the ribbon intact. Organized in 1872, the Society of Colorado Pioneers recognized and supported Anglo-American settlers who came to Colorado prior to 1861 when evidence of civilization emerged. A women's auxiliary was formed in 1889, and the Society of Sons of Colorado was established in 1906.

At the time that Kennedy registered for the society in 1905, he resided in Denver. An index of the society records (Peters, Bette D., et al, *Genealogical Index to the Records of the Society of Colorado Pioneers*, Denver: The Colorado Genealogical Society, 1990) suggests that he was born in New York on December 25, 1837, and arrived in Colorado on May 13, 1858.

Thomas Payne Kennedy was actually born at St. Catharines, Niagara, Ontario, Canada on December 25, 1837, and died at San Francisco, California on December 1, 1913. St. Catharines is located on Lake Ontario, about 15 miles northwest of Niagara Falls. After his early Colorado residence, he relocated to Iowa where he married Mariah Bell on May 13, 1866. She was born in Ohio on September 7, 1843, and died at Glenwood, California on February 20, 1929. They were the parents of six children who were born between 1866 and 1882. The Kennedy family resided in Clinton County, Iowa in 1870 and 1880, in Park County, Colorado in 1885, in Lassen County, California in 1900, and in San Francisco in 1910.

A notice of his death appeared in *The San Francisco Call* on December 3, 1913:

"Kennedy-In this city, December 1, 1913, Thomas Payne Kennedy, beloved husband of Marie Bell Kennedy and loving father of C.B. Kennedy, Mrs. F.J. Hayes, E.L. Kennedy, Mrs. I.H. Storey, Mrs. I. Widasky and the late Minnie B. Gaines, a native of St. Katherine [sic], Can., aged 75 years, 11 months, and 6 days. A member of Garfield Post No. 64, G.A.R."

We are pleased to connect this important and beautiful membership badge to the individual named as its recipient.
From The Alan V. Weinberg Collection, Part IV.

1888 Membership Badge as President Colorado Young Men's Republican Club



4490 1888 Colorado Young Men's Republican Club Membership Badge, President. Extremely Fine. This likely unique badge has two hangers suspending a hollowed-out 1878 Morgan silver dollar, and miniature mining implements below.

Republican clubs existed in nearly every state in 1888, many at the local level. In Colorado, the Pueblo Republican Club recommended a union of all clubs in the state, and invited each local club to send 10 delegates to Pueblo on June 27, 1888 for the purpose of forming a State League of Republican Clubs.

The goal of the Republican Clubs was to ensure a state majority, and to support Benjamin Harrison, the republican presidential candidate, in his bid to defeat democratic incumbent Grover Cleveland. While Cleveland received 48.6% of the popular vote, compared to 47.8% for Harrison, the Republican candidate earned more electoral votes. In Colorado, the popular vote heavily favored Harrison. The website, Wikipedia, has an interesting map of the U.S. showing the 1888 election results by county, clearly showing the strong results for Benjamin Harrison in the north, and the dominance of Grover Cleveland in the south.

A contemporary newspaper account suggests that Mr. D.L. Holden of Pueblo, Colorado was the president of the Young Men's Republican Club of Colorado. Delos Leon Holden was born in New York about 1840, and died at Pueblo, Colorado in 1917. He worked as an accountant and banker. He was a prominent member of the Pueblo community and was elected mayor in 1886. Delos and his brothers organized the Central National Bank in Pueblo.

This is an important memento of our nation's 19th century political history.

From The Alan V. Weinberg Collection, Part IV.

1902 Citizens Award Medal, Excellent
Presented to George H. McCaffrey



4491 1902 Citizens of Boston Award Medal with Double Hangar. Excellent or Finer. Gold (likely 900 fine), 40.29 grams. The bottom portion of the medal is the exact diameter (34.3 mm.) as a Liberty double eagle, and has a finely reeded edge. The thickness (1.9 mm.) is about what one would expect of a double eagle that was planed down to create a work surface. Produced by Dorrety of Boston, and engraved: "1902 HE HONORED & PROTECTED THE FLAG." This medal was presented to George H. McCaffrey. The back of the medal is engraved: "PRESENTED BY THE CITIZENS OF BOSTON IN APPRECIATION OF HIS PATRIOTISM, FEB. 12, 1902."

On Feb. 12, 1902, McCaffrey arrested a junk dealer who desecrated the American flag, using it as a rag bag, according to an article in the April 20, 1902 issue of *The Boston Sunday Globe* that included a picture of patrolman McCaffrey. Two months later, the *Boston Globe* reported:

"Patrolman George H. McCaffrey of division 1 was, perhaps, one of the most pleased persons who visited Charlestown yesterday. He was on duty over there and just after the parade in the afternoon he was called to Alderman Quigley's home, and the alderman presented him with a handsome gold medal suitably inscribed, in token of his patriotism and his regard for the American flag in preventing it being used as a bag by a dealer in rags. McCaffrey arrested a man for using the flag as a rag bag one day last February, for which he was highly commended at that time."

It is almost certainly the case that the present medal is the same medal discussed in that June 18, 1902 news article.

A Boston patrolman, George McCaffrey was born in Boston on July 22, 1861, he married Irene Perkins in 1887, and died in Boston on July 26, 1937. George and Irene were the parents of six children. His obituary appeared in *The Boston Globe* of July 27, 1937. The obituary gives his life dates and notes: "During his 44 years with the Boston department, was almost continually the center of political controversy." He worked the North End division where he was called the "Czar" of the district. McCaffrey spent 10 years with the Boston Health Department as a prosecuting officer, and later served District Attorney Thomas O'Brien as a special investigator. McCaffrey retired in 1927.

This splendid award recalls a time when respect for the American flag and patriotism were highly important character traits of U.S. citizens.

From The Alan V. Weinberg Collection, Part IV.

NUMISMATIC STORE CARD

Circa 1908 Thomas Elder, Coin Dealer
Extremely Rare Store Card, MS63 Prooflike



4492 Circa 1908 Thomas L. Elder Storecard, MS63 Prooflike NGC. DeLorey-1. Silver, 51 mm. Thomas Lindsay Elder was born at Dayton, Pennsylvania on November 22, 1874. After attending Beaver College, he relocated to Buffalo, New York. He eventually settled in New York City where he operated his numismatic sales and auction business. Elder was a prolific producer of tokens and store cards, including 104 varieties that Thomas DeLorey listed in "Thomas L. Elder, A Catalogue of his Tokens and Medals" that appeared in the June and July issues of *The Numismatist*. Elder conducted nearly 300 auction sales from 1903 to 1940. He published the *Elder Rare Coin Book*, *The New Rare Coin Book*, *The Elder Monthly*, *The Elder Magazine*, and *The Numismatic Philistine*, a response to Farran Zerbe's publication of *The Numismatist*.

This silver Storecard is a lovely Prooflike Select Mint State piece with considerable gold and iridescent toning that accompanies the white-silver surfaces that exhibit fully mirrored fields framing the lustrous devices. This piece is boldly defined with excellent eye appeal. DeLorey reports that just six to 10 examples of this store card variety were struck in silver. Others were produced in German silver, copper, brass, white metal, and aluminum. The first auction appearance of this variety was in December 1908. This is an important rarity in silver, and the present example is the only one that NGC has certified (2/20).

From *The Alan V. Weinberg Collection, Part IV*.

HOBO NICKELS

Two Above Average Hobo Nickels



- 4493 Original Carvings From Unknown Artists.** Although these two carvers are classified as “Unknown,” their identities may be recognized by hobo nickel experts. One of the bearded gents has a British look, his bowler-type hat perched back on his head, with careful detailing throughout the carving. He deserves the Above Average Quality Designation QD #15-SA-005. The other artist depicts a more casual subject, with a sparse beard and slightly less attention to finish within the fields. The hat is tall, although the hair peeking out at the temple and forehead suggests a haircut is in order. The jacket and shirt collar are especially well done. QD #15-004 comes with the nickel. (Total: 2 coins)

Two Altered Profile Nickels



- 4494 A Nicknamed Duo of Classic Carvers.** The OHNS nicknames for these two artists help identify their carvings. The artist named “Big Nose” focuses on the eyes, nose, and lips as a signature for his work. The date and LIBERTY remain unmodified. This is one of his better examples, with careful finish work on the hat, shoulder, hair, and beard as well. The attention to detail earns a Low Superior rating. QD 15-SA-002 comes with the nickel. The other named carver is none other than “Cyrano.” His subject, too, has an overly large nose, accomplished by flattening the normal appendage. This well-executed original carving offers a hat with a three-dimensional brim and fully dressed fields. A circular groove is added inside the rim. This nickel is rated High Above Average by both QD examiners (QD #15-SA-003). (Total: 2 coins)

A Pair of Interesting Carvings Two Skill Levels



- 4495 Two Choice Hobo Nickels with QDs.** This lot includes an exceptional example of the artist nicknamed “Flat Nose.” Chris Dempsey comments on the accompanying Quality Designation #18-AD-009: “I’ve personally seen and owned a number of “Flat Nose” carvings. This particular carving is towards the top end of his very prolific work.” The intense beard and the uniquely carved hat adornment complement a two-hole ear and the diagnostic rail-flat nose. A second nickel is simpler in its lines and relief, but offers substantial charm and originality. The bushy hair and extensively altered facial features give this nickel great character, despite the simplistic outlines. A huge ear resembles an oyster on the half shell. It comes with QD #15-SA-006. (Total: 2 coins)

- 4496 A Trio of Unusual Hobo Nickels. All Appear to be Original Carvings.** One nickel is darkly toned — perhaps tobacco coloring, since the gent is puffing on a cigarette. Strangely, the bison is now a pig on the reverse of this two-sided carving. The next hobo has a prominent ear that extends well above the hat brim, with a scruffy beard. LIBERTY is removed, but the date remains. A third nickel is a cameo carving, with the subject wearing a three-dimensional hat. A pair of eyeglasses sit on the ethnically altered nose. The sparse beard surrounds his slightly open mouth. (Total: 3 coins)

- 4497 Three Original Hobo Nickels.** Three bearded men in domed hats make up this three-coin lot. Two of them share the same barber, judging by their beards. All are interesting individuals, with Above Average workmanship and likely candidates for identification among the OHNS list of nicknamed artists. (Total: 3 coins)

A Pair of Unusual Classic-Era Carvings



- 4498 Two Distinctive Nickels by Artists Unknown.** Both are bearded men in domed hats, but there the resemblance stops. One nickel is entirely carved, not punched, giving the subject a scraggly look and a rather mean mouth. The other is a bespectacled hobo with an overly large nostril, an uncomfortable grin, and bad teeth. Each carving demonstrates skill and inventive subjects, which give the carvings immense appeal. (Total: 2 coins)

**A Pair of Pre-1940 Hobo Nickels
From Prolific OHNS-Named Artists**



- 4499 Two Classic-Era Hobo Nickels, OHNS-Named Artists.** OHNS-named artists Tufty and Smoothie come to mind when viewing these two classic-era hobo nickels. Both feature domed hats formed from simple lines. The Tufty piece is carved on a 1913 Type Two nickel, with a few sparse tufts of hair protruding at the forehead. The Smoothie nickel has thinly engraved lines applied to the smoothed-over obverse, including a simple outline ear. These two original carvings were once part of The Jack Royse Collection. (Total: 2 coins)

**An Old Classic and a New, Contemporary Carving
Original 'Peanut Ear', Plus a Modern Indian Chief**



- 4500 Two Hobo Nickels, One a Known Original, the Other Modern.** The original Peanut Ear carving in this lot was in Don Haley's collection for more than 23 years. Reportedly, this very nickel was once loaned to the U.S. Mint, which was interested in studying hobo nickels and their relationship to U.S. coinage. That historic piece is complemented by an exceptional modern carving of an Indian chief, signed PG on the reverse. (Total: 2 coins)

- 4501 Jesus and the 12 Disciples — A Signed Series of 13 Carved Nickels by John Dorusa, The Disciples Identified by Number.** John Dorusa reportedly carved about a half dozen complete sets of Christ and his apostles, their features modeled after Zabateri's painting of *The Last Supper*. Each of the Disciples is numbered beneath the bison: (1) Bartholomew, (2) James The Lesser called Jacobus, (3) Andrew, (4) Judas Iscariot, (5) Simon Peter, (6) John, (7) Thomas, (8) James the Elder, (9) Philip, (10) Matthew, (11) Jude, also called Thaddeus, and (12) Simon the Zealot. Dorusa's carving of Jesus is not numbered, for a total of 13 nickels. This set represents a highlight of Dorusa's work, and it is seldom offered in complete form with all 13 pieces present. This set was formerly part of The Don Haley Hobo Nickel Collection. (Total: 13 coins)

- 4502 Two Hobo Nickels by the Modern-Era Carver John Dorusa.** Female subjects are few among the many hobo nickels created by John Dorusa. These examples represent two of Dorusa's finest efforts. Lady With a Bow is carved on a 1936-S nickel, and consists of many curved punches intermixed with only minor areas of carving. The second nickel is based on a lady friend of Bert Wiegand, who carved several nickels with her image. The Dorusa rendition imitates her hair, although the facial features are quite different from Bert Wiegand's original carvings. Both pieces are signed by the artist. (Total: 2 coins)

**Historic Carving by Bo Hughes
Portrait of Bert, 'Orleans Bound'**



- 4503 1913 Type One Nickel, Two-Sided Carving by 'Bo' Hughes.** Although the accompanying 1993 Registration Certificate #R-005 says this is a self-portrait by Bo, the Joyce Romines reference clarifies that it is instead a portrait of Bert (carved by Bo). This important nickel has one of the most historic pedigrees of any hobo nickel. The 1996 Romines book gives the details on page 64, where both sides of the coin are plated.

Carved on an attractive, About Uncirculated 1913 Type One nickel, the coin links Bo — and perhaps Bert, too — to a small ranch north of Ipswich, South Dakota from the years 1934 to 1941. There, a few migrant workers and hoboes found jobs at the ranch from spring planting through the fall harvests.

Bo left the ranch owner four of his carved hobo nickels, which were passed on within the family. Some 50 years later, the nickels were transferred to the Jack Royse collection. This well-known nickel was among them, with its skillful carving of Bert's portrait on the obverse, and hand-engraved the message ORLEANS BOUND 10 41 on the reverse. Raised metal carving is seen on Bert's hair, ear, and beard stubble. The coin proves Bo traveled west of the Mississippi at least as far as South Dakota, and in the fall went to New Orleans before traveling on to the Florida "hobo jungle." This nickel was a highlight from The Jack Royse Collection.

Two Attractive Hobo Nickel Classics
Accompanied by Their QDs



4504 Two Original Hobo Nickels, Uncertified. This pair of original classic-era hobo nickels earns high marks for quality. The first carving was done on a 1919-S nickel with the date and LIBERTY untouched, although all else is punched or carved to create a distinguished bearded gent in a domed hat. The nickel came out of a 2018 Stack's Bowers auction, where it was attributed to Bo Hughes (based on information written on the cardboard holder, included with the lot). It has since been examined by Art "Cinco" DelFavero and Chris Dempsey and is accompanied by QD #18-AD-010, which identifies "Matt Ticolous" the likely (but not certain) artist.

A second nickel in this lot is comprehensively punched and carved, with the stippled field fully dressed and darkly toned. This hobo wears a shallow domed hat with a wrap-around brim and a tall double collar. He sports a stylish striped coat. According to the accompanying QD #54 from mid-2010, the nickel is by an unknown artist with High Above Average workmanship. Each of the nickels in this lot are highly desirable carvings with significant upside potential. (Total: 2 coins)

Excellent Original Carving
By 'Apple Cheek'



4505 Superior Quality Hobo Nickel. Although the date and LIBERTY remain as struck, all other obverse elements are fully carved by the accomplished artist nicknamed "Apple Cheek." This is a splendid, classic hobo nickel, presented in high relief with smoothly finished fields and painstaking attention to facial detail. The expressive eye and brow sit above a revamped profile and full lips. The bulging cheek accounts for the OHNS nickname. This example is expertly carved on a 1913 Type One nickel, and is accompanied by QD #15-SA-001.

'Monique' by Bo Hughes
Plated in the First Romines Reference



4506 1927 Nickel Carved by 'Bo' Hughes. The date and LIBERTY remain. This is one of Bo's depictions of Monique at various life stages, which are documented in the Romines' first reference book on page 80 and 81. This exact nickel is pictured there. Despite the fact that this is not one of Bo's finest carvings of Monique, it is important as one in a sequence. The face is expressive and the hair treatment is different than any other.

Original 'Bo' Hughes Nickel
Marcy, Plated in the Romines Reference



4507 Attractive Partial Cameo Carving by 'Bo' Hughes. Monique was Bo's girlfriend, but she had a sugar daddy named Marcy. The shifty Marcy was no friend to Bo, who said he "always had a big feather in his hat, and a lie in his mouth." This is a well-done partial cameo carving of Marcy by Bo, pictured on page 36 of the Romines 2 reference. The date remains, with MARCY inscribed on the collar. A big feather is indeed in his hat.

Early Partial Cameo Carving
By 'Bo' Hughes



4508 Original Hobo Nickel by 'Bo.' All of the characteristic elements are right to confirm this carving as one by Bo Hughes, the only alternative being a quick carving by Bert Wiegand. Raised metal elements include the ear, hat band and collar, while the improvised raised numerals suggest the nickel was carved in 1937. The sloped nose is typical Bo as well, although the beard and hair treatments suggest Bert's influence. We looked high and low, front and back, but no "GH" initials are seen. This carving comes out of Kagin's West Coast Auction (9/2017), lot 1020.

Signed, Dated, and Subject Identified
'Bo' Carves 'Bert'



4509 1950 Carving by 'Bo' Hughes, Well-Documented Cameo Nickel. Bert Wiegand was an early proponent of cameo carvings, and carved many nickels using that technique years before Bo Hughes popularized the format in the early 1950s. Most likely, Bert taught Bo about cameo nickels... and Bo later perfected it. Hobo nickel collectors view these carvings as the epitome of Bo's work — particularly the nickels carved at a time when Bo was mourning the loss of friends, and memorialized a few of them on his superior cameo efforts.

This carving shows Bert as clean-shaven man with long-but-neatly trimmed, bootheel sideburns and a conservative haircut. We know it is Bert because Bert's name is carved on the neck truncation, next to where the nickel is signed GH50. The ear is especially well done with pushed and raised metal. Bert displays a high forehead and an intelligent demeanor, with only his narrow eye suggesting the strong and sometimes violent personality he possessed.

Cameo Carving by 'Bo' Hughes
The Magnificent Wilhelm I



4510 Signed and Dated (1950) Nickel by George Washington 'Bo' Hughes. It is generally agreed among hobo nickel enthusiasts that the cameo carvings by Bo Hughes peaked in 1950, both quality and popularity. His portrait of Wilhelm I is one of those imaginative and well-executed works. What Wilhelm lacks on top of his head is more than replaced by his abundant moustache and beard. This exact nickel is plated in Romines 2 on page 26, where it is included in a pictorial roster of Bo's finest cameo carvings.

The coin is memorable for its subject as well as for its workmanship. Its portrait mimics Bo's bald pate and depicts a man with at least 50 pounds more weight. He projects an aristocratic countenance. The elaborate carving of the hair and mutton chops are unique to this subject (one that was repeated by Bo on occasion). Signed GH50 on the neck, the nickel is also inscribed "Wilhelm I" in the lower right field.

**Totally Punched by 'Bo' Hughes
Pictured in the First Romines Book**



4511 1935-S Nickel, Totally Punched After 1957 by Bo Hughes, Unsigned. Used to illustrate Superior quality for a fully punched nickel, this exact coin by Bo Hughes is plated on page 30 of *Hobo Nickels*, the 1982 book by Del Romines. The coin employs myriad overlapping punches from a curved jeweler's punch, done in the period following Bo's hand injury after several years of rehabilitation. This nickel is deeply toned, which is characteristic of Bo's work during a portion of his recovery. Once part of The Jack Royse Collection.

4512 Two Modern Carvings by Elmer Villarin. This lot contains two exceptional works by the respected modern artist, Elmer Villarin. One shows "Railroad Bill" headed for a train, carved two sides with the cameo-like rendition of the smiling hobo and the other side a wonderfully detailed depiction of a train engine. The second nickel is a man in a beanie cap, paired with a traditional walking hobo on the reverse — bundle on his back. Both pieces are signed "EV" on the reverse. (Total: 2 coins)

4513 Two Modern Carvings by James Olivencia. Gold inlays adorn each of these outstanding nickels by the talented modern carver, James Olivencia. One carving shows a stylized pair of cowboy boots with golden spurs — the fields dressed and ornamented in beautiful fashion. The second nickel displays multiple obverse branding symbols, with an additional symbol inlayed in gold on the reverse. His traditional "O hanging on J" signature appears on both carvings beneath the bison's belly. (Total: 2 coins)

4514 Seven High Quality to Superior Carvings by Modern Artists. The lot includes: An amazing depiction of a Woodspirit, also called "Lord of the Forest" by Dick Sheehan, his very first full-face hobo done in 2003; a two-sided carving by Bill "Zach" Jameson of a tall-hat hobo and a hobo behind a fence, signed and numbered "Z-111"; an exquisite steam engine by Ron Landis (purchased directly from the artist by our consignor); Owen Covert's carving of Lucy from the Peanuts cartoons; the inimitable Uncle Marty by Steverino; a beautifully detailed Hobo on Bench by David H., signed by the artist; and the exotic Young Girl by NIP 13. All of the images are online, enlargeable so every detail can be viewed. (Total: 7 coins)

**Two Interesting Old Nickels
Unidentified Carvers**



4515 Two Hobo Nickels, Unknown Dates and Artists. One of the nickels sports a mixture of dots and lines to depict a stylish hobo with a cross-hatched derby, a skinny ear, and the twinkle of a jeweled stickpin near the collar. It is an Average to Above Average carving with date removed, on a 1913-D Type One nickel based on the reverse diagnostics. A second nickel was hastily done with numerous shortcuts, including a counterstamped "C" for the ear, knife-carved outlines to the hat, collar, and shoulder, and hastily applied texture to the beard and fields. Both of these coins were part of The Jack Royse Collection. (Total: 2 coins)

Unique 'Eisenbach - Chicago' Nickel
Superior Bo Hughes Carving, Signed GH 23



- 4516** 1913 Type One Nickel, Fully Carved, Engraved Lettering by "Bo" Hughes. This important ethnic carving was formerly in the collection of Jack Royse, and it is discussed in detail on pages 78 and 79 in the 1996 Joyce Romines reference. There, it is plated in both regular view and close-up on page 79. Carved on a nice XF or AU 1913 Type One nickel, it is one of the sought-after examples of a raised beard nickel — and it is surely one of the earliest hobo nickels employing the technique. Raised metal is used to form the ear as well.

Research remains unfinished to positively identify the subject of Bo's work, which may reveal the circumstances and reasons for the carving. While Bo produced several "Rabbi" nickels, only this one reveals the subject's name and location. It seems remarkable that Bo was producing such high-quality work at such a young age. Del Romines' OHNS Certificate #R-027 is dated October 23, 1993 and accompanies the piece.

Important Cameo Carving by 'Bert' Wiegand
Signed and Dated by the Artist



- 4517** Bert's Lady, One of the Artist's Finest Efforts, Superior Quality Carved c.1939. The woman depicted on this nickel appears on several other carvings by Bert Wiegand. Yet none of those demonstrate the delicate handwork of this nickel, which carries Bert's "signature" — BERT isolated from LIBERTY, and dated "-39" for 1939, when the nickel was carved. The portrait-style carving focuses on its intricate hair style, achieved by painstaking movement of metal and overlaid lines to achieve the flowing tresses not attempted by other carvers of the era. The lady's facial features are achieved by multiple layers of relief and extensive alteration of the underlying nickel design.

This nickel is plated three times in the Romines' second reference book, on pages 24, 40, and 55. This coin is at the forefront of several other memorable carvings by Bert — each highly valued by collectors and demonstrably far rarer in comparison to the many carvings that exist by Bert's protegee, Bo Hughes. It is singularly important as one of the few surviving tributes to his lady (Elizabeth, according to a memorial carving Bert did after her death in 1941). The OHNS Quality Designation accompanies the lot (June/July, 2002). (Total: 2 coins)

4518 Two Above Average Carvings by Modern Artist Mike Pezak. This lot includes two traditional hobo nickel carvings by Mike Pezak, one of the most prolific and accomplished carvers of the modern era. The derby-style hat varies between the two bearded subjects, as do the facial features and virtually every discernible detail. A variety of engraving techniques are on display, from feather-light strokes to wriggle cutting. (Total: 2 coins)

4519 Three Remarkable Modern Carvings by Steve Adams. These technically superior carvings are masterfully conceived and flawlessly executed. The Adams style is unmistakable, on display within this lot that includes: "Profile in Flag" ... the deeply carved and high relief "Shady Rest" ... and the intricate "Jesus Christ." (Total: 3 coins)

4520 Five Modern Hobo Nickels by Sam Alfano. Sam Alfano's hobo nickels are often traditional in many regards, but they always have a few modern touches that make them stand apart. This five-piece lot includes a two-sided Fisherman and Fish, with detailed edge work within and around the fisherman, and a beady-eyed fish, bubbles rising from its mouth. A second nickel features cameo carving of a handsome chap and is reminiscent of Bo's cameos, with finely textured fields and precise rendering of the hair, moustache, and beard. Likewise, a cameo of a hiking hobo is of equally high quality, with the hobo sporting a diamond-knobbed bindle stick. Not to be outdone, a traditional bearded hobo with a domed hat has a genuine diamond earring that sparkles from his lower earlobe. The highlight of the lot is another traditional hobo subject, with the obverse rim embellished with elegant scrollwork and a gold inlay border that frames the meticulous carving. (Total: 5 coins)

4521 Five Out-of-the-Ordinary Modern Hobos, Each by a Different Artist. A handsome man in a straw hat, with a gold and copper inlaid double hat band is identified JIMBO-60 on the rim, a superior partial cameo carving by the late James Stewart. Beautiful stippled matte fields surround the portrait. The other nickels in this lot include a double-headed "cutout" nickel that is extremely well done, but unsigned as far as we can tell. A bejeweled gold tiara perches on the head of a cameoed gentleman on yet another cameo carving — this one has an additional jewel for the bison's eye. The artist is unknown. We recognize the work of Steve Cox, who sends a message in a bottle (BO TALES) as part of the impressive reverse carving on a 1936 nickel. The final item is dated 1992, a Ron Landis creation that is overstruck on a Jefferson nickel, apparently for the 1992 FUN show. (Total: 5 coins)

**Two High-Quality Hobo Nickels
By the Early Artists 'Flat Nose' and 'Peanut Ear'**



4522 Two Original Classic-Era Hobo Nickels. These OHNS-named artists are sometimes confused with each other, but viewed side-by-side the differences are apparent. The collar treatment is the most obvious tip-off — all Flat Nose carvings use a simple collar formed by two carved lines, compared to the V-shaped collar preferred by Peanut Ear. The shallow domed hat of Flat Nose has a thin brim and a stylish bow on the hat band. Crow's feet appear at the corner of the eye on the Flat Nose carvings. Overall, Flat Nose nickels are considerably rarer than Peanut Ear examples. Both of these nickels approach Superior quality, here carved on 1913 nickels (Type One for Peanut Ear, Type Two for Flat Nose). (Total: 2 coins)

4523 1906 Liberty Nickel, Carved, With Genuine Diamond Inset. A genuine diamond serves as the headlamp of this head-on train engine, expertly carved on a 1906 Liberty nickel. The artist's signature, SM, is carved on the edge (Stephen Miles?). A 2003-2006 Lewis and Clark bicentennial commemorative silver dollar with a gold-plated Buffalo nickel mounted to its center (a private issue by the American Mint) is included in the lot. (Total: 2 coins)

4524 Three Hobo Nickels by Robert Shamey. Always with a certain style and a sense of humor, the work of Robert Shamey never fails to delight and amaze. These three remarkable nickels are true-to-form. Each is signed, dated, and numbered on the edge. The lot leads off with an eerie old guy manifesting from an largely effaced obverse of a 1913 Type One nickel, sure to visit the dreams of anyone who views it. A second nickel is carved on two sides, and presents a pipe-smoking, long-haired man who may or may not be friendlier, paired with a stogie-chomping, hiking hobo on the reverse. The third nickel juxtaposes comedy and tragedy in medallion fashion — an extraordinary carving on a high-grade, 1913 Type One nickel. The quality of each coin in this lot is exceptional. (Total: 3 coins)

4525 Six-Piece Hobo Nickel Set by Joe Paonessa, Plus an Informational Sample of a Fake Hobo Nickel. An interesting set of six nickels in various stages of carving demonstrates how a hobo nickel is made: Before carving, the outline cut, background removed, features roughed in, design defined, and a finished hobo nickel. Housed in a custom Capital Plastics holder. Also, a sample of a "counterfeit" cast nickel (a valuable educational piece) in a separate Capital Plastics holder. Formerly from The Don Haley Hobo Nickel Collection. (Total: 7 coins)

End of Session Five

SESSION SIX

GOLD DOLLARS

1849 Gold Dollar, Strong MS65
Clean Closed Wreath Example



- 4526** 1849 Closed Wreath MS65 NGC. The 1849 Closed Wreath gold dollar is considerably scarcer than its Open Wreath counterpart. This first-year Gem boasts vibrant, frosty mint luster over lovely yellow-gold surfaces devoid of singular abrasions. The pinpoint-sharp strike, which verges on full, only adds to the coin's appeal. Census: 17 in 65 (1 in 65★), 6 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 25BA, PCGS# 7503

1849-C Gold Dollar, MS61
Closed Wreath, First Year of Issue



- 4527** 1849-C Closed Wreath MS61 NGC. **Variety 1.** The Closed Wreath type is the only collectible variant among first-year Charlotte Mint gold dollars, though it is by no means common. Just 11,634 coins were struck, and few survive in Mint State. This strong orange-gold example exhibits a trace of central softness with glowing luster around well-struck devices. Faint hairlines and a rim nick at 6 o'clock define the grade. NGC ID# 25BC, PCGS# 7505

1849-O Open Wreath Gold Dollar, MS65
First-Year O-Mint Condition Rarity



- 4528** 1849-O Open Wreath MS65 NGC. **Variety 1.** The mintmark is high, and the R in DOLLAR is doubled. In Gem condition, the 1849-O gold dollar is a rarity, and merely a handful of finer pieces are known. This example displays razor-sharp stars and hair detail, and the wreath leaves are bold. Original, honey-gold luster shows no distracting abrasions. Census: 10 in 65, 5 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 25BE, PCGS# 7508

1851 Gold Dollar, Frosty MS66+
Rare High-End Type Coin



- 4529** 1851 MS66+ PCGS. Few Type One gold dollar issues are as suitable for type purposes as the 1851, although even this date becomes scarce in high grade. The present high-end Premium Gem is a conditional rarity. Frosty orange-gold and peach-tinged luster illuminates a sharp strike and shows no major abrasions. Eye appeal excels. Finer coins are rare. Population: 34 in 66 (5 in 66+), 13 finer (11/20).
Ex: Dallas Signature (Heritage, 4/2017), lot 15907.
NGC ID# 25BK, PCGS# 7513

1851-C Gold Dollar, MS62
Charlotte Type Coin



- 4530** 1851-C MS62 NGC. **Variety 1,** cracked on the reverse from (O)F to A(MERICA), as usual. The 1851-C is plentiful among Charlotte gold dollar issues, making it ideal for type collectors seeking a single coin from this mint. The present example is boldly struck for the issue, showing satiny wheat-gold luster. Light marks define the grade but none are overtly bothersome, and the satiny luster promotes pleasing visual appeal. Census: 33 in 62, 28 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 25BL, PCGS# 7514

1851-C Gold Dollar, MS63
Conditionally Elusive Charlotte Issue



- 4531** 1851-C MS63 NGC. **Variety 1.** In lower grades of Uncirculated the 1851-C is obtainable for only a slight premium. However, beginning at the MS63 level this is an increasingly difficult coin to acquire. NGC has only certified 15 other pieces in MS63 with 13 finer (11/20). This is an attractive Select example. The strike is complete throughout, and the reddish-tinted surfaces show an occasional bit of lilac interspersed. A couple of wispy field marks on the obverse are all that prevent an even higher grade. NGC ID# 25BL, PCGS# 7514

1854 Gold Dollar, MS63
Popular Three-Year Type Issue



- 4532 1854 Type Two MS63 PCGS. The 1854 gold dollar represents the short-lived Type Two design, an extremely popular subset of the series that appeared on coins from 1854-1856. This attractive Select specimen displays well-detailed design elements and dramatic clash marks on both sides. The lightly marked orange-gold surfaces radiate vibrant mint luster, with outstanding eye appeal. NGC ID# 25C3, PCGS# 7531

1855-C Gold Dollar, AU50
Single-Year Type



- 4533 1855-C AU50 PCGS. *Variety 2*. The second 5 in the date is under the right side of the A in DOLLAR, as usual. Planchet roughness and strike softness are typical for this famous Charlotte Mint gold dollar issue — the only one in the short-lived Type Two subset. Rich orange-gold surfaces are characteristically clashed but largely free of distracting post-production abrasions. The 1855-C claims a mintage of just 9,803 pieces.
From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.
NGC ID# 25C5, PCGS# 7533

1855-C Gold Dollar, AU53
Popular Southern Mint Issue



- 4534 1855-C AU53 NGC. *Variety 2*, with the second 5 in the date positioned right under the A in DOLLAR. The reverse of this Type Two Charlotte Mint gold dollar is remarkably sharp with virtually complete definition on the agricultural wreath and denomination. The obverse is slightly softer on the portrait and legends. Well-preserved orange-gold surfaces display little more than minor ticks. A great example of this popular Southern gold issue (9,803 coins minted). NGC ID# 25C5, PCGS# 7533

1855-O Gold Dollar, AU58
The Final Gold Dollar at New Orleans



- 4535 1855-O AU58 NGC. *Variety 2*. The 1 in the date partly under the first L in DOLLAR attributes the variety. The 1855-O is the final gold dollar produced at the New Orleans Mint. Uncirculated examples are difficult to locate, and when found are mostly in MS60 to MS62 condition. Many collectors seek this issue, and therefore often acquire a near-Mint piece such as the present offering. The yellow-gold surfaces retain a good amount of luster and exhibit well-defined devices, though Liberty's hair at the temple is weak.
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/2015), lot 5155.
NGC ID# 25C7, PCGS# 7535

1856-D Gold Dollar, AU58
Dahlonega Mint Rarity



- 4536 1856-D AU58 NGC. *Variety 8-K*. The inaugural D-mint Type Three gold dollar claims a mintage of 1,460 coins. Doug Winter's estimate of 75 to 100 examples in all grades establishes this issue as one of the top three most challenging Dahlonega gold dollars behind the 1855-D and the 1861-D. While 1856-D is not known for its excellent production quality, this near-Mint representative enjoys relatively bold detail on the lower portion of the wreath and on Liberty's headdress and curls. Bright yellow-gold surfaces maintain partial luster around the legends. Wispy abrasions are as expected. Census: 15 in 58, 4 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 25CC, PCGS# 7543

1857-C Gold Dollar, AU58
First C-Mint Type Three Issue



- 4537 1857-C AU58 ANACS. Variety 1. The 1857-C gold dollar was the first Charlotte Mint issue to feature the Type Three design, which had been introduced the year before at other mints. From a reported mintage of 13,280 pieces, no more than 300-400 examples survive today in all grades. This well-detailed near-Mint specimen offers vibrant mint luster and lightly abraded surfaces that show a planchet fissure at 3 o'clock on the reverse.
Ex: Summer FUN Signature (Heritage, 7/2014), lot 4459.
NGC ID# 25CE, PCGS# 7545

1859-C Gold Dollar, Mint State Details
Late, Low Mintage Charlotte Issue



- 4538 1859-C — Cleaned — NGC Details. Unc. Variety 1. The final Charlotte gold dollar issue has a mintage of only 5,235 pieces. A supermajority of survivors are in circulated grades, and attractive examples with Mint State sharpness are in demand from Southern gold specialists. This straw-gold representative shows luster throughout the devices. The strike is short of complete on the dentils and Liberty's curls, but the muted straw-gold surfaces are free from mentionable marks.

1868 Gold Dollar, MS67★
The Finest Prooflike of This Date Known



- 4539 1868 MS67★ Prooflike NGC. Only 10,500 proof gold dollars were produced for this year. This piece displays sparkling, reflective fields on each side; obviously an early strike that was minted before the initial die polish wore off. Additionally, the devices are frosted and give the coin a cameo-like appearance, quite unusual for a business strike. NGC has certified 19 1868 dollars as Prooflike, and this piece is the finest (11/20). As one might expect from the Superb grade, there are virtually no abrasions on either side of this magnificent gold coin. Census: 1 in 67 (1 in 67★) Prooflike, 0 finer (11/20).
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 5/2009), lot 1484.
NGC ID# 25D4, PCGS# 87567 Base PCGS# 7567
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1870-S Gold Dollar, MS64+
Final San Francisco Issue
CAC, Conditionally Rare



4540 1870-S MS64+ PCGS. CAC. The 1870-S is distinguished as the only gold dollar struck at the San Francisco Mint after the year 1860. Just 3,000 pieces were produced, and the date is scarce in Mint State today. This near-Gem example is the only coin in this grade with a Plus designation from PCGS, and it is one of just three MS64 coins overall with CAC endorsement. We have previously handled only one other Choice example of this date, an MS64 NGC coin in the April 2013 Central States Signature. This Plus-graded PCGS CAC coin is clearly superior to that example, despite sharing a numeric grade. In the August 2015 ANA Signature we handled an MS65 PCGS CAC coin that realized \$37,600. This piece is very close to matching that coin's quality. Luster is vibrant and brilliant yellow-gold, complemented by a touch of reflectivity in the fields. No obvious clash marks are seen, and only a few light field marks prevent full Gem classification. Population: 7 in 64 (1 in 64+), 7 finer. CAC: 3 in 64, 3 finer (11/20).

Selections from The Don Kutz Collection.
NGC ID# 25D7, PCGS# 7570

1871 Gold Dollar, MS67+
Registry Grade Example



4541 1871 MS67+ PCGS. CAC. Only 3,900 business-strike gold dollars were struck in 1871, all delivered on February 15. A token mintage of 30 proofs was delivered five days later. As might be expected the issue is quite elusive in high grade. Jeff Garrett and Ron Guth note:

"The typical example of the 1871 gold dollar is found with partially prooflike surfaces, sometimes with enough reflectivity to be confused with a Proof. Many, but not all, coins of this date are weakly struck on the central portions of the obverse and reverse."

The coin offered here is a spectacular Superb Gem, with well-detailed design elements that show just a touch of the central softness mentioned above. The impeccably preserved orange-gold surfaces radiate vibrant mint luster on both sides, with traces of prooflike reflectivity in selected areas. This piece is a strong candidate for a fine collection or Registry Set. Population: 8 in 67 (2 in 67+), 3 finer. CAC: 2 in 67, 1 finer (11/20).

Selections from The Don Kutz Collection.
NGC ID# 25D8, PCGS# 7571

1872 Gold Dollar, MS67
Rare Low-Mintage Issue



- 4542** 1872 MS67 PCGS. CAC. The 1872 gold dollar boasts a minuscule mintage of 3,500 pieces, low even by gold dollar standards. In his series reference, Q. David Bowers notes, "All 1872 gold dollars are rare." Most examples seen are in AU or lower Mint State grades. Superb Gem examples are extremely rare. Currently, PCGS has certified 10 examples in MS67, with one finer, while NGC has graded one coin in this grade, with one finer (11/20). The present coin has boldly impressed devices that contrast starkly with the reflective, prooflike fields. The lovely greenish-gold surfaces complement the crisp design elements to create a visual treat for the discerning collector. When this piece was sold 11 years ago, David Akers informed us he obtained this coin from the heirs of an old-time collector, who purchased it directly from Wayte Raymond. From *The Personal Collection of David W. Akers / ANA Signature* (Heritage, 8/2010), lot 3389.
Selections from The Don Kutz Collection.
NGC ID# 25D9, PCGS# 7572

1880 Gold Dollar, MS66+
Excellent Type Coin



- 4543** 1880 MS66+ PCGS. CAC. The 1880 gold dollar claims a small mintage of just 1,600 pieces, but the issue was widely saved by contemporary numismatists and is not as difficult to locate as the small production total would suggest. This Plus-graded Premium Gem exhibits well-detailed design elements, with some loss of detail in the wreath, due to lapping. The well-preserved orange-gold surfaces are lustrous and appealing.
NGC ID# 25DJ, PCGS# 7581

1880 Gold Dollar, MS67★
Nearly Perfect



- 4544** 1880 MS67★ NGC. CAC. Nearly a perfect coin, technically speaking, this Superb Gem is also a visual feast of the first order. Glorious mint frost highlights the clean, honey-gold surfaces that are virtually immaculate on both sides. The striking definition is clean and crisp on every design detail. Interestingly, there is a wire rim around the obverse and reverse where the centering allows. Census: 63 in 67 (2 in 67+, 6 in 67★, 1 in 67+★), 27 finer. CAC: 39 in 67, 23 finer (11/20).
Ex: *Baltimore Signature* (Heritage, 3/2009), lot 2549; *FUN Signature* (Heritage, 1/2010), lot 3803.
NGC ID# 25DJ, PCGS# 7581

1880 Gold Dollar, MS68
Registry-Grade CAC Example



4545 1880 MS68 PCGS. CAC. A mintage of only 1,600 pieces places significant attention and demand on the 1880 gold dollar, even though this issue was well saved at the time of issue and is usually accessible in grades as fine as MS67. Where it does become rare is in MS68. PCGS lists just 30 pieces this fine, and one finer. Moreover, less than half of the reported MS68 population is CAC endorsed. That is perhaps this coin's greatest asset: the CAC green label. We have handled only a few CAC-endorsed MS68 coins in recent years, and bidder competition is always strong for these elite examples. This piece is sharply struck and almost flawless, showing luminous, frosty mint luster cast in rich peach-gold and orange hues. No clash marks are present, and eye appeal is simply outstanding. Population: 30 in 68 (3 in 68+), 1 finer. CAC: 22 in 68, 1 finer (11/20).

Selections from The Don Kutz Collection.
NGC ID# 25DJ, PCGS# 7581

1881 Gold Dollar, MS68
In-Demand, Low-Mintage Date
Among the Finest Known



4546 1881 MS68 PCGS. CAC. The 1881 gold dollar is always in demand because of its low mintage of 7,620 pieces. Fortunately, the issue was widely saved at its time of issue, and Gem examples can be located with little difficulty today. Of course, only a few survivors can hope to match the eye appeal and high technical grade of the present coin. PCGS has only certified one coin in a higher numeric grade; NGC has graded only three specimens finer (11/20). The complete strike brings up every detail of the design elements on this Superb Gem, while the pristine, greenish-gold surfaces are awash in vibrant mint luster. The visual appeal is fantastic.

Ex: Personal Collection of David W. Akers/ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2010), lot 3391; Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2013), lot 4449.

Selections from The Don Kutz Collection.
NGC ID# 25DK, PCGS# 7582

**1883 Gold Dollar, MS68
Among the Finest at PCGS and CAC**



4547 1883 MS68 PCGS. CAC. The low-mintage gold dollar issues of the 1880s were universally well-saved. High-grade examples of each date are available today for minimal expense. However, few survive so fine as to qualify for the MS68 grade level, and CAC green labels are a rare sight on these. This 1883 example is a Registry Set collector's dream coin and a virtually unsurpassable type coin. Near-flawless surfaces glisten with shimmering luster and warm orange-gold and peach hues. The strike is sharp and eye appeal is outstanding. The coin is among the finest 1883 gold dollars at PCGS and CAC. Population: 23 in 68 (1 in 68+), 0 finer. CAC: 7 in 68, 0 finer (11/20).

Selections from The Don Kutz Collection.
NGC ID# 25DM, PCGS# 7584

**1884 Gold Dollar, MS67+
Exemplary Quality and Eye Appeal
Unclashed, Unabraded, CAC Approved**



4548 1884 MS67+ PCGS. CAC. The 1884 gold dollar is among the low-mintage dates of the series end that were well saved at the time of issue. Out of a mintage of 5,230 coins, PCGS alone has graded more than 300 survivors. Nonetheless, the quality demanded by the Superb Gem grade levels makes the finest 1884 gold dollars conditionally scarce. This is the sole Plus-graded MS67 example at PCGS, and it is one of just a dozen coins in this numeric grade overall with CAC endorsement (11/20). The strike is sharp, accenting the mirroring in the fields. Rich orange-gold and rose hues adorn each side, and no clash marks or abrasions are seen. Population: 18 in 67 (1 in 67+), 8 finer. CAC: 12 in 67, 3 finer (11/20).

Selections from The Don Kutz Collection.
NGC ID# 25DN, PCGS# 7585

**1884 Gold Dollar, MS68+
Practically Flawless, Fully Struck**



4549 1884 MS68+ NGC. This is a virtually flawless coin, one of the finest from a mintage of 5,230 pieces. Yellow-gold color and swirling mint luster grace unmarked surfaces. Every line on Liberty's headdress, every one of the curls, and each element on the agricultural wreath are absolutely fully struck, not to mention the date and denomination. In that respect, this Superb Gem has a prooflike quality about it. Eye appeal is extraordinary. A couple of tiny rim ticks are quite literally the only apparent imperfections. Census: 6 in 68 (1 in 68+, 1 in 68 ★), 0 finer (12/20).
NGC ID# 25DN, PCGS# 7585

**1886 Gold Dollar, MS67
Tied for Finest Certified**



- 4550 1886 MS67 PCGS. CAC.** A mere 5,000 business strike gold dollars were struck in 1886. This Superb Gem is not only tied for finest certified at both services, but it also displays bright prooflike fields (undesignated on the holder). The strike details are complete throughout and there are no obvious or mentionable abrasions. Both sides display bright yellow surfaces with fully mirrored fields and present excellent aesthetic appeal. Population: 8 in 67 (2 in 67+), 0 finer. CAC: 8 in 67, 0 finer (11/20).
Ex: Beverly Hills Signature (Heritage, 11/2011), lot 4155.
Selections from The Don Kutz Collection.
NGC ID# 25DR, PCGS# 7587

**1889 Gold Dollar, MS67+
Few Known Finer**



- 4551 1889 MS67+ PCGS. CAC.** The final gold dollar issue is the ideal choice for type representation, as Superb Gems are plentiful. However, MS68 coins are rare, and this Plus-graded, CAC-approved 67 is strikingly close to that grade level. The design elements are fully rendered, and each side offers unabraded, frosty wheat-gold mint luster. PCGS reports 12 higher-grade rarities. CAC: 82 in 67, 4 finer (11/20).
Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2017), lot 6565.
Selections from The Don Kutz Collection.
NGC ID# 25DU, PCGS# 7590

PROOF GOLD DOLLARS

**1879 Gold Dollar, PR55
Accessible Proof Gold Rarity**



- 4552 1879 PR55 PCGS. JD-1, R.6.** John Dannreuther suspects just 14 to 18 examples of the 1879 proof gold dollar survive, including this lightly circulated example. Only 30 pieces were struck in all. The devices are razor-sharp despite a brush of rub, and coloration is a deep shade of orange-gold with reddish accents. The fields are partially reflective, though myriad hairlines obscure the effect somewhat. An accessible 19th century proof gold rarity. Population: 1 in 55, 7 finer (11/20).
NGC ID# 25EN, PCGS# 7629

1886 Gold Dollar, PR65 Cameo
Deep Orange-Gold Color



- 4553** 1886 PR65 Cameo NGC. JD-1, R.4. John Dannreuther estimates 155 to 225 1886 gold dollar proofs extant, most of which are of this variety with the 1 in the date below the right side of the O in DOLLAR. The Mint had originally struck 1,016 pieces. Deep orange-gold color adorns each side. The fields are finely textured and reflective, generating Cameo contrast against the frosty devices. A lovely and accessible proof gold piece. NGC ID# 25EW, PCGS# 87636

1888 Gold Dollar, PR65 Cameo
Pre-Hologram NGC Holder



- 4554** 1888 PR65 Cameo NGC. JD-1, High R.4. This is one of 1,079 proof gold dollar struck in 1888, the year before the denomination was abolished. Probably fewer than 225 examples survive. Definition is expectedly razor-sharp and contrast is bold. However, the orange-gold surfaces show a bit of haziness. The "orange-peel" texture remains readily apparent. Encapsulated in a pre-hologram holder. Census: 14 in 65 Cameo (2 in 65+), 20 finer (12/20). NGC ID# 25EY, PCGS# 87638

1889 Gold Dollar, PR67 Cameo
Scarce in Proof Format
Final Year of Issue



- 4555** 1889 PR67 Cameo NGC. JD-2, R.6. Two die pairs are known to have struck 1889 gold dollar proofs. JD-2 is scarcer than JD-1 and is identified by the second 8 in the date close to the tip of the ribbon bow. According to John Dannreuther, about 30 to 40 JD-2 representatives are known compared to 100 to 150 JD-1 proofs from a total mintage of 1,779 pieces. This gorgeous PR67 Cameo gold dollar from the final year of issue in the series exhibits frosty yellow-gold devices that generate dramatic contrast against the textured, jet-black fields. Census: 4 in 67 Cameo, 1 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 25EZ, PCGS# 87639
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EARLY QUARTER EAGLES

1804 BD-2 Quarter Eagle, XF45
14 Stars Reverse



4556 1804 14 Stars Reverse, BD-2, R.4, XF45 NGC. CAC. All dimes and quarter eagles dated 1804 share two different reverse dies, having either 13 stars or 14 stars. The 1804 quarter eagle with the standard 13 stars is an important rarity in that series, while these pieces with 14 stars on the reverse are less rare, but still highly elusive. Perhaps 100 examples are known today. In the dime series, both varieties are about equally rare.

This piece has moderate high point wear, but only minor abrasions that are consistent with the grade. The surfaces are light yellow with intermingled orange toning. It is a delightful and desirable example for the grade.

Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 5/2008), lot 2955.
NGC ID# BFTV, PCGS# 45510 Base PCGS# 7652

1807 Two and a Half, AU Details
BD-1, Final Bust Right Date



4557 1807 BD-1, R.3 — Obverse Scratched — NGC Details. AU. Bass-Dannreuther Die State a/b. This final-year Capped Bust Right quarter eagle appears to be problem-free upon initial inspection, but a couple of delicate thin marks are present above the date. Only a single die marriage is known for the 1807, which has a meager mintage of 6,812 pieces. This typically struck example is mostly straw-gold but shows hints of peach-gold toning across the margins.

CLASSIC QUARTER EAGLES

1836 Quarter Eagle, MS62
Script 8, HM-4



4558 1836 Script 8, HM-4, R.1, MS62 PCGS. This collectible Classic Head quarter eagle variety has a Script 8 in the date, star 6 is close to the cap with a bold die crack from the lower point down near star 12, and no berry is present between the olive leaves. Strike softness is relegated to Liberty's middle curls and the left part of the eagle's shield. The rest of the coin shows strong detail with green-gold color and bright mint frost around the devices. Lightly abraded.
PCGS# 764698 Base PCGS# 7694

1836 Quarter Eagle, MS61+
Semiprooflike, Few Marks



4559 1836 Block 8, HM-8, R.2, MS61+ NGC. A large mintage of 1836 quarter eagles led to eight die varieties, which included four head styles (Head of 1835, Head of 1837, Large Head, and Proof Head) and two date logotypes (Block 8 and Script 8). The present smooth caramel-gold example has a Block 8 and a Head of 1837. The fields are semiprooflike, and the motifs are frosty. The strike shows moderate blending on the curls near the ear and the LIB in LIBERTY. Census: 35 in 61 (1 in 61+), 38 finer (11/20).
PCGS# 764707 Base PCGS# 97694

- 4560 1839-C HM-1, High R.3 — Reverse Damage — NGC Details. XF.** The second and final Charlotte Classic two and a half issue has a low mintage of 18,140 pieces. Three die pairings are known. HM-1 is scarce, while HM-3 is very scarce and HM-2 is rare. The present example displays luster within portions of the devices. The surfaces are primarily tan-brown though high points exhibit lavender shades. A few tiny digs above the eagle's head explain the NGC designation.

**1839-C Two and Half, AU50
HM-3, Rare Early Die State**



- 4561 1839-C HM-3, High R.4, AU50 PCGS.** The rare early die state with a complete branch. Most examples of HM-3 are from a later die state with portions of the branch lapped away. The second-year Charlotte Mint quarter eagle was also the final Classic issue from the facility, and the last C-mint issue (along with the 1839-C five dollar) with an obverse mintmark. The 1839-C two and a half has a mintage of only 18,140 pieces, and AU survivors are very scarce. This original pumpkin-gold example displays light wear on the curls and wingtips. A mark is noted on the base of the F in OF, but the surfaces are otherwise minimally abraded.
From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.
PCGS# 764874 Base PCGS# 7699

**1839-C Quarter Eagle, Choice AU
Better HM-3 Variety, Low-Mintage Issue**



- 4562 1839-C HM-3, High R.4, AU55 NGC.** The rare early die state with a floating berry near the eagle's branch. Most HM-3 examples lack the berry and show attenuation on the leaves, branches, and leg plumage. Despite a mintage of only 18,140 pieces, the 1839-C has three die marriages. HM-3 is midway in rarity between the very scarce HM-1 and the rare HM-2. The present Choice AU quarter eagle has peach-gold color and sharp design definition. The strike-through on the cheek is as made and seen on many HM-3 survivors.
Ex: ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2010), lot 5780.
PCGS# 764874 Base PCGS# 7699

**1839-O Quarter Eagle, AU53
Sought-After Single-Year Type**



- 4563 1839-O HM-2, R.4, AU53 NGC.** The closely spaced fraction identifies HM-2, the rarer of two known die pairs for the 1839-O quarter eagle. The date is low and close the dentils. The issue as a whole claims a mintage of 17,781 coins, of which perhaps 450 pieces survive. All of these are highly sought, representing a single-year New Orleans type with the popular obverse mintmark placement. The surfaces of this bright wheat-gold example are incompletely struck but partially lustrous. Detail is better at the central reverse. That side is heavily cracked, while marks are scattered evenly throughout.
PCGS# 765182 Base PCGS# 7701

LIBERTY QUARTER EAGLES

**1844-C Quarter Eagle, AU50
Above-Average for the Issue**



- 4564 1844-C AU50 NGC. Variety 1.** Doug Winter writes: "The 1844-C is among the scarcer Charlotte quarter eagles. It is most often seen well worn with some survivors grading as low as Very Good to Fine. It is scarce in properly graded Extremely Fine and rare in About Uncirculated." This AU50 representative is typically defined, perhaps slightly above-average for the issue, with warm orange-gold surfaces and a hint of greenish color. From a mintage of 11,622 coins.
NGC ID# 25GU, PCGS# 7735

1845-D Quarter Eagle, Choice AU
Conditionally Elusive



- 4565** 1845-D AU55 NGC. Variety 6-J. This serves as one of the more accessible Dahlonega quarter eagle issues, with a mintage of 19,460 coins and survivorship of 200 to 250 pieces. The 1845-D is conditionally elusive, however, at this grade level. The outer elements, including the stars and legends, are bold, while the interior devices are a touch incomplete. Wheat-gold surfaces display orange accents primarily on the reverse.
NGC ID# 25GX, PCGS# 7738

1847-C Quarter Eagle, AU58



- 4566** 1847-C AU58 PCGS. Variety 1. With a mintage of 23,226 coins, the 1847-C quarter eagle is a relatively collectible Charlotte Mint issue. This borderline-Uncirculated offering would make an excellent type coin. Both sides are well-struck from the borders to the rims, with bright wheat-gold surfaces. Small ticks and hairlines reside in the partially reflective fields. Scarce any finer.
From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.
NGC ID# 25H6, PCGS# 7745

1847-D Quarter Eagle, AU55
Accessible Georgia Mint Coin



- 4567** 1847-D AU55 PCGS. Variety 9-N. An estimated 300 to 350 1847-D quarter eagles survive from a mintage of 15,784 coins, making this a relatively accessible Georgia mint issue. This piece is sharply struck for the facility with notably strong detail around the borders. Primarily orange-gold with splashes of coppery color. Minor high-point friction and scattered ticks.
From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.
NGC ID# 25H7, PCGS# 7746

1848-D Five Dollar, AU55
Impressively Sharp



- 4568** 1848-D AU55 PCGS. Variety 10-N. The usual die pair with the D mintmark away from the fraction bar. Only 13,771 quarter eagles were struck at the Dahlonega Mint in 1848 — the year gold was discovered on the other side of the country in California. Mintages would begin to fall even further in the years to follow. This Choice AU representative is impressively sharp, and the fields flash considerably. Splashes of copper-orange color join yellow-gold overall.
From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.
NGC ID# 25HC, PCGS# 7751
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**1850-O Two and a Half, MS63+
Condition Census Quality
Smooth and Lustrous**



- 4569 1850-O — Obverse Lamination — MS63+ NGC. Variety 4.** New Orleans did not strike quarter eagles in 1848 or 1849, but struck 84,000 examples in 1850, perhaps to compensate for a shortage of silver coin. The issue was needed in commerce, and Mint State survivors are rare. Most are in MS60 through MS62 grades. Only a handful of MS63 and MS64 pieces are known. This smooth and lustrous sun-gold example is outstanding from the technical perspective. The strike shows minor incompleteness below Liberty's ear, and on the central reverse. Small laminations on the obverse rim, at 7 o'clock and 7:30, confirm the NGC designation but have little impact on the imposing eye appeal. Census: 1 in 63, 1 finer (11/20).

**1851-D Quarter Eagle, Choice AU
Only 100 to 125 Pieces Extant**



- 4570 1851-D AU55 PCGS. Variety 15-N.** Only 100 to 125 examples of the 1851-D quarter eagle are believed to survive from a mintage of 11,264 coins, according to Doug Winter. Examples as fine as this Choice AU representative provide a significant challenge. Bright yellow-gold surfaces exhibit hints of green and orange color. Strike definition is impressive, with just one area of softness over the eagle's legs and right (facing) talon.
From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.
NGC ID# 25HN, PCGS# 7761

**1851-D Quarter Eagle, AU58
Underappreciated, Rare in High Grades**



- 4571 1851-D AU58 PCGS. Variety 15-N.** The sole dies for this Dahlonega issue (11,264 coins struck). The 1851-D is an underappreciated Southern quarter eagle, though dedicated specialists will recognize just how challenging it is in this high grade. The present coin is borderline-Uncirculated, showing barely more than a brush of friction over impressively bold devices, especially on the obverse. Orange-gold surfaces exhibit a hint of semireflectivity in the fields. A single mark in the hair above TY merits mention. Population: 5 in 58, 5 finer (11/20).
From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.
NGC ID# 25HN, PCGS# 7761

**1852-O Two and a Half, MS61
Well Defined Throughout**



- 4572 1852-O MS61 NGC. Variety 2.** Most Mint State examples of this issue, including the present piece, are found in the MS60-MS62 range, and are nonetheless quite rare. Indeed, even AU and near-Mint State specimens are scarce to very scarce, despite the plentiful original mintage of 140,000 coins. This piece shows substantial reflectivity in the lemon-gold fields and the overall eye appeal is grand. Well-defined for the issue and vibrant. Census: 19 in 61, 11 finer (11/20).
Ex: *Palm Beach Signature* (Heritage, 3/2006), lot 1749; *Long Beach Signature* (Heritage, 2/2009), lot 2521.
NGC ID# 25HU, PCGS# 7766

**1853 Two and a Half, MS65
Available Early Liberty Type**



- 4573 1853 MS65 NGC.** The bounty of the 1849 California Gold Rush changed the market ratio between silver and gold. Silver coins became worth more than face, and were hoarded from circulation between 1851 and 1853. In response, quarter eagles were struck in record numbers to aid commerce. But few of those pieces survive in MS65 quality. The present example is one such Gem, and its remarkably smooth surfaces are green-gold and satiny. The strike is bold aside from the customary inexactness on the left (facing) leg. Census: 21 in 65 (1 in 65+, 3 in 65★), 1 finer (11/20).
Ex: *Long Beach Signature* (Heritage, 5/2009), lot 1530.
NGC ID# 25HV, PCGS# 7767

- 4574 1853-D — Cleaned — NGC Details. AU.** Although the Dahlonega Mint struck nearly 90,000 half eagles during 1853, the facility's output of quarter eagles was much smaller, only 3,178 pieces. Upon first glance, the present example appears pleasing. Luster fills the borders and motifs, and there are no obtrusive marks. The strike shows incompleteness, as usual, on the eagle's legs. Thorough evaluation reveals delicate hairlines, and the fields are slightly luminous.

**1856-C Quarter Eagle, AU55
Variety 1, the Only Dies**



- 4575 1856-C AU55 NGC. Variety 1.** The only known dies for the 1856-C quarter eagle saw a total production of just 7,913 coins. Hints of orange toning remain in the protected areas of the design, with scattered grade-consistent marks that are entirely insignificant. Traces of luster remain on both sides of this pleasing Charlotte quarter eagle. Census: 19 in 55, 35 finer (11/20).
Ex: *ANA Signature* (Heritage, 8/2015), lot 6046.
NGC ID# 25J8, PCGS# 7778

**1858-C Two and a Half, AU58
Low-Mintage, Late-Date Charlotte Issue**



- 4576 1858-C AU58 NGC. Variety 1,** the only variety known. The 1858-C quarter eagle had a minuscule production run of only 9,056 pieces, and of that number an estimated 225-325 pieces exist today, most of which are XF or AU. A couple of dozen Mint State examples are known, but they are mighty pricey items. This near-Mint example is a bargain by comparison. The bright, pale reddish-golden surfaces display a confirmed russet outline around the margins. Light abrasions can be found, but none are worthy of singular mention. The strike on the obverse is significantly stronger than the detailing seen on the reverse.
Ex: *Beverly Hills Signature* (Heritage, 11/2014), lot 3918.
NGC ID# 25JH, PCGS# 7787

**1860-C Two and a Half Dollar, AU50
Final Issue for the North Carolina Mint**



- 4577 1860-C AU50 PCGS. Variety 1.** The final quarter eagle issue from the North Carolina branch mint claims a production of 7,469 coins, of which 155 to 205 pieces survive, according to Doug Winter. The rims, stars, and legends are bold on this AU50 gold piece, while Liberty's portrait and the eagle exhibit softer detail. Both sides are bright with myriad ticks and hairlines. A small copper spot occurs in the left obverse field.
From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.
NGC ID# 25JT, PCGS# 7792

1860-C Quarter Eagle, AU58
Attractive Original Patina



- 4578 1860-C AU58 PCGS. Variety 1.** The 1860-C quarter eagle had a small 7,469-coin mintage. Doug Winter estimates only 155 to 205 examples survive in all grades, and writes: "There are very few ... remaining that have not been cleaned or dipped." The present near-Mint example is a delightfully original coin with orange-gold luster and trivial evidence of wear over the well-struck design elements. Pieces this well-preserved are rarities and command strong premiums among knowledgeable buyers. Population: 3 in 58, 4 finer (11/20).

Ex: *Long Beach Signature* (Heritage, 9/2015), lot 4149.
NGC ID# 25JT, PCGS# 7792

1860-S Quarter Eagle, MS62
Underrated S-Mint Issue



- 4579 1860-S MS62 PCGS.** The 1860-S Liberty quarter eagle is an underrated issue from a small mintage of 35,600 pieces. The 1860-S saw extensive circulation and Mint State examples are decidedly rare. This impressive MS62 specimen offers well-detailed design elements, with just a trace of the usual softness on the eagle's legs and claws. The lightly marked orange-gold surfaces retain much original mint luster. Population: 4 in 62, 6 finer (11/20).
NGC ID# 25JU, PCGS# 7793

1861 Two and a Half, MS63
Old Reverse, CAC Approved



- 4580 1861 Old Reverse, Type One, MS63 PCGS. CAC.** The arrowheads are large and touching on the Old Reverse of 1861. This Select example is conditionally rare, and it is one of just five pieces in this grade with CAC endorsement. The usual strike softness is seen on the eagle's left (facing) leg, but the coin is otherwise well struck. Softly frosted honey-gold luster complements a lack of bothersome abrasions. Population: 10 in 63, 9 finer. CAC: 5 in 63, 4 finer (11/20).
NGC ID# 25JW, PCGS# 97794

1861 Quarter Eagle, MS65
Wonderful New Reverse Example



- 4581 1861 New Reverse, Type Two, MS65 PCGS. CAC.** This is the usual type for the year with the arrowheads spaced apart. Examples are collectible through MS64 and even MS65, though the population tapers off considerably above the Gem level. The coin is fully struck with swirling luster over warm yellow-gold surfaces. Evidence of die polish appears in the clean fields. Wonderful eye appeal for the grade. Population: 39 in 65 (1 in 65+), 12 finer. CAC: 7 in 65, 3 finer (11/20).
NGC ID# 25JV, PCGS# 7794

1862-S Quarter Eagle, MS61
Fewer Than 100 Coins Extant
Western Condition Rarity



- 4582 1862-S MS61 PCGS.** CoinFacts provides a survival estimate of 80 coins for the 1862-S quarter eagle, or 1% of the issue's 8,000-coin mintage. Unsurprisingly, this San Francisco product is a condition rarity with most known examples grading between VF and AU. This is one of the few Uncirculated representatives of the 1862-S known to the collecting community. Profound orange-gold color yields to lighter lavender accents around the motifs, where glints of frosty luster remain. The motifs are boldly detailed, and marks are generally small and undistracting. Population: 5 in 61, 2 finer (11/20).
NGC ID# 25K2, PCGS# 7798

1866 Quarter Eagle, AU58
Only Two Finer Coins at PCGS



- 4583 1866 AU58 PCGS.** Only 3,110 Liberty quarter eagles were struck at the Philadelphia Mint in 1866, making the date scarce-to-rare in all grades today. This otherwise well-detailed, near-Mint specimen shows an area of blankness on the lower reverse, probably caused by a clogged die. Population: 4 in 58, 2 finer (11/20).
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/2013), lot 3928.
NGC ID# 25K7, PCGS# 7803

1868-S Quarter Eagle, MS62
Rare So Fine, Green CAC Sticker



- 4584 1868-S MS62 PCGS. CAC.** The 1868-S claims a healthy mintage for a quarter eagle of this vintage (34,000 coins), but do not be fooled. This is a conditionally challenging San Francisco issue that proves downright rare in MS62, particularly for collectors in search of CAC-approved examples. Rose and yellow-gold intermingle across frosted surfaces and well-struck devices. Only the upper curls and the eagle's left (facing) leg are incomplete. A small milling mark appears left of star 11. Population: 5 in 62, 6 finer. CAC: 2 in 62, 1 finer (11/20).
NGC ID# 25KC, PCGS# 7808

1869-S Quarter Eagle, MS62
Conditionally Rare



- 4585 1869-S MS62 PCGS. CAC.** The San Francisco Mint manufactured 29,500 quarter eagles in 1869, down marginally from 1868. Like other S-mint issues of the period, these coins are much rarer in Mint State grades than they are in circulated condition. Bright luster shines around the borders and other protected areas, brightening yellow and peach-gold surfaces. Only the right (facing) claw and few hair curls show moderate softness. Scattered marks are minor. Population: 4 in 62 (1 in 62+), 8 finer. CAC: 2 in 62, 2 finer (11/20).
NGC ID# 25KE, PCGS# 7810

1870 Two and a Half Dollar, MS62
Only One Coin Graded Finer



- 4586 1870 MS62 PCGS.** Jeff Garret and Ron Guth assert that the 1870 "must ... be considered a major condition rarity in Mint State." Indeed, PCGS records only 13 total Uncirculated submissions, and even that small number is likely inflated. The only one finer than this is the former Harry Bass coin in MS65. Each side of this piece is markedly contrasted, with light yellow-gold surfaces showing reflective fields and frosted, pinpoint-sharp motifs. Chatter defines the grade. Population: 3 in 62, 1 finer (11/20).
NGC ID# 25KE, PCGS# 7811

1870-S Two and a Half, AU58
Only 16,000 Pieces Minted



- 4587 1870-S AU58 PCGS. CAC.** A splendid near-Mint specimen, this 1870-S quarter eagle has a trace of wear on its bright, light yellow surfaces with nearly full frosty luster. San Francisco quarter eagle mintages during much of the 1860s and 1870s were quite low, such as the 16,000 minted there in 1870. Population: 16 in 58, 16 finer. CAC: 6 in 58, 3 finer (11/20).
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2013), lot 5089.
NGC ID# 25KG, PCGS# 7812

1871 Quarter Eagle, MS64
Elusive Philadelphia Issue



- 4588 1871 MS64 PCGS.** This is a sharply struck and prooflike representative of the low-mintage 1871 Philadelphia issue. Nearly all 1871 P-Mint quarter eagles were struck from fresh dies (just 5,320 business strikes were made), and this near-Gem coin is a textbook example of a Choice survivor. Pleasing honey-gold color covers both sides, with a few tiny ticks on the reflective surfaces but no large marks. The eye appeal is outstanding. Population: 7 in 64, 2 finer (11/20).
Ex: Dallas Signature (Heritage, 10/2016), lot 3270.
NGC ID# 25KH, PCGS# 7813

1875 Liberty Quarter Eagle
Only 400 Minted



- 4589 1875 — Surfaces Damaged — PCGS Genuine.** The PCGS number ending in .98 suggests Damage as the reason, or perhaps one of the reasons, that PCGS deemed this coin not gradable. In our opinion, this coin has the details of a XF specimen that has been sweated. With a mintage of a mere 400 circulation strikes and 20 proofs, the 1875 quarter eagle is an important rarity among American gold coins. Diminished sharpness and myriad surface marks appear on both sides of this important piece.

1875 Quarter Eagle, AU55
Low-Mintage Rarity
400 Coins Struck



- 4590 1875 AU55 PCGS.** The year 1875 is one of the most challenging dates in the federal series for gold coinage. Famously, only 100 eagles and 200 half eagles were struck, plus 400 gold dollars and 400 quarter eagles. Only the double eagle was produced in any significant quantity, and no three dollar gold pieces were struck at all for circulation. The 1875 two and a half dollar is a key date in all grades. PCGS estimates just 40 to 50 pieces known. This Choice AU example is blatantly prooflike and sharply struck with orange-gold color. Small marks and a touch of high-point rub are noted. Housed in a green label holder. Population: 19 in 55 (1 in 55+), 12 finer (11/20).
NGC ID# 25KS, PCGS# 7822

1878-S Quarter Eagle, MS64
Finer Examples are Almost Unseen



- 4591 1878-S MS64 NGC. This is a plentiful San Francisco quarter eagle with a mintage of 178,000 coins. Collectors should be able to locate a near-Gem after patient searching, but years could pass before a coin finer than this appears on the market. Frosty surfaces are strongly detailed with yellow-gold color and greenish accents. A few ticks and luster disturbances are minor in nature. Census: 16 in 64 (1 in 64+), 4 finer (12/20). NGC ID# 25KZ, PCGS# 7829

1879-S Quarter Eagle, Reflective MS62
Ex: Bass, Endorsed by CAC



- 4592 1879-S MS62 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection. This is the final branch mint issue in the entire series. The 1879-S is much scarcer than its Philadelphia cousin, particularly in high grades. This is a gorgeous orange-gold representative with complete strike definition and little more than a few unobtrusive hairlines in the fields, which show remarkable depth and reflectivity. Eye appeal is terrific, much better than the grade implies. Population: 7 in 62, 5 finer. CAC: 1 in 62, 2 finer (11/20). Ex: Purchased from Fred Sweeney (9/18/1972); Harry W. Bass, Jr.; Bass Collection, Part IV (Bowers and Merena, 5/2000), lot 241. NGC ID# 25L3, PCGS# 7831

1881 Quarter Eagle, MS62
Only 641 Strikes for Circulation



- 4593 1881 MS62 PCGS. A rare and highly sought-after issue, the 1881 quarter eagle had a tiny mintage of just 640 business strikes. Just 35 examples have been certified in Mint State by NGC and PCGS combined, and only one has been graded any finer than MS62 by PCGS (11/20).

The deep copper-orange, lilac, and sea-green toning is this coin's most noteworthy physical attribute. It is also sharply struck, except for the typical softness on the eagle's left (facing) leg. The fields are partially prooflike and highlight the mildly frosted motifs, especially on the reverse. Light handling marks are visible under a loupe, but they do not significantly detract from the coin's overall pleasing appearance.

Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 5/2009), lot 1542.
NGC ID# 25L5, PCGS# 7833

1882 Quarter Eagle, MS65
Semiprooflike, Lovely Appeal



- 4594** 1882 MS65 PCGS. A mintage of only 4,000 coins ensures the scarcity of the 1882 quarter eagle, although the date is obtainable by the patient collector. This Gem example exhibits the sharp design elements and semiprooflike fields that are characteristic of low-mintage issues from this period, which were struck with dies that never fully lost their initial polish. Warm honey-gold color blankets each side, heightening the eye appeal. Population: 10 in 65 (1 in 65+), 2 finer (11/20).
Ex: Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2015), lot 6099.
NGC ID# 25L6, PCGS# 7834

1883 Quarter Eagle, AU58
Strong Strike, Reflective Fields



- 4595** 1883 AU58 PCGS. With only 1,920 coins struck, it is no surprise this near-Mint circulation strike has the look of a proof. Strike definition is complete — the motifs show just a trace of friction — and the fields are noticeably reflective. Even the rims are nicely squared-off. Reddish patina complements minimally hairlined orange-gold surfaces.
From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.
NGC ID# 25L7, PCGS# 7835

1883 Quarter Eagle, AU58
Deeply Reflective Fields



- 4596** 1883 AU58 NGC. Merely 1,920 circulation-strike quarter eagles were manufactured in 1883, plus 82 proofs. Perhaps a couple hundred 1883 quarter eagles survive, maybe a few more, but certainly not enough to fully satisfy demand driven by the issue's tantalizingly low mintage. This borderline-Uncirculated coin is well-struck and deeply prooflike. Slight foggy patina appears over the wear points when angled away from a light. Census: 22 in 58, 12 finer (11/20).
NGC ID# 25L7, PCGS# 7835

1883 Two and a Half, MS61
Only 1,920 Pieces Struck



- 4597** 1883 MS61 NGC. Bright mint luster dominates the borders and devices of this rare date quarter eagle. The cheek and the field near the profile display moderate abrasions, but this untuned and bright example is otherwise only lightly marked. Only 1,920 pieces were struck. Census: 5 in 61, 6 finer (11/20).
Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2010), lot 3859; ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2018), lot 3724.
NGC ID# 25L7, PCGS# 7835

1887 Quarter Eagle, MS64+
Low Mintage, Conditionally Rare



- 4598** 1887 MS64+ NGC. A total of 6,160 quarter eagles were struck in 1887, the same year the Mint limited half eagle and double eagle production to proofs only. The present coin is clean and frosty with luminous yellow-gold color and crisp design detail. Census: 9 in 64 (1 in 64+), 3 finer (12/20).
NGC ID# 25LB, PCGS# 7839

1891 Quarter Eagle, MS65
Two Coins Finer at PCGS



- 4599 1891 MS65 PCGS.** A mintage of 10,960 coins makes the 1891 quarter eagle more challenging than later issues in the series, though it often flies under the radar compared to earlier, lower-production two and a half dollar gold pieces. This Gem is strongly defined and highly lustrous with orange-gold color enhanced by accents of green and rose. A minute tick in the field behind Liberty's neck is the only mark of note. Population: 13 in 65 (1 in 65+), 2 finer (11/20).
NGC ID# BLFZ, PCGS# 7843

1897 Quarter Eagle, MS67
Only One Numerically Finer at PCGS



- 4600 1897 MS67 PCGS.** The 1897 quarter eagle had a low mintage of fewer than 30,000 pieces, but remains available in grades through MS65. Finer coins are scarce, and are genuinely rare as high as the MS67 level. This frosty piece showcases radiant green-gold luster and sharply struck design elements. Close examination fails to reveal any mentionable surface flaws. Population: 18 in 67 (2 in 67+), 1 finer (11/20).
Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2015), lot 6893.
NGC ID# 25LM, PCGS# 7849

1906 Quarter Eagle, MS67
Lively Lavender Accents



- 4601 1906 MS67 PCGS.** Lively lavender accents adorn the sun-gold surfaces of this impeccable late-date quarter eagle. Technical quality and eye appeal are superb. The strike is fully defined, and there are no ticks or flecks to report. PCGS lists two numerically higher grading events (12/20).
NGC ID# 25LX, PCGS# 7858

PROOF LIBERTY QUARTER EAGLES

1898 Two and a Half, PR62 Cameo
Deeply Mirrored Fields



- 4602 1898 PR62 Cameo NGC. JD-1, R.4.** Reflective fields and rich orange-gold color are the hallmarks of this pleasing quarter eagle. The 1898 is scarce, according to Garrett and Guth, with perhaps 100 survivors from an original mintage of 165 pieces. This moderately marked specimen exhibits appealing cameo contrast that increases its desirability to all collectors. Census: 11 in 62 Cameo, 37 finer (11/20).
Ex: ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2007), lot 2893; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2019), lot 5579.
NGC ID# 288M, PCGS# 87924

1898 Liberty Quarter Eagle, PR64
Attractive Cameo Specimen



- 4603 1898 PR64 Cameo NGC. JD-1, R.4.** The reported mintage of 165 proof 1898 Liberty quarter eagles is minuscule in absolute terms, but fairly generous in the context of the series. John Dannreuther estimates 80 to 100 examples survive in all grades. This attractive Choice example is sharply detailed throughout and the deeply reflective fields contrast boldly with the frosty devices. The pleasing yellow-gold surfaces show only minor signs of contact. Census: 9 in 64 Cameo, 20 finer (11/20).
NGC ID# 288M, PCGS# 87924

1902 Two and a Half, PR63
20th Century Proof Type Coin



- 4604 1902 PR63 NGC. JD-1, R.4.** The only known proof die pair. This piece shows some strike softness on the dentils, but the central definition is as expected for a proof of this period. Deeply reflective fields complement the satiny device, yielding orange-gold color overall. Scattered hairlines limit the grade, but the coin retains pleasing visual appeal despite. The 1902 proof quarter eagle is an ideal proof type coin for the budget-conscious collector.
NGC ID# 288S, PCGS# 7928

**1903 Quarter Eagle, PR63
Just 197 Proofs Minted**



- 4605 1903 PR63 PCGS. JD-2, High R.5.** Despite the tiny mintage, well over 100 proofs survive of the date, and most are in the PR63 to PR65 range. The Mint opted for fully reflective proofs when this issue was produced, lacking the cherished cameo contrast preferred by collectors. This example displays watery-deep mirrors and attractive orange-gold patina, with the motifs a bit frosted here and there, but mostly reflective. A full strike is seen on all the design elements. The overall appeal of this proof is suggestive of an even higher grade. Population: 33 in 63 (1 in 63+), 75 finer (11/20). *Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/2014), lot 4781.*
NGC ID# 288T, PCGS# 7929

INDIAN QUARTER EAGLES

**1908 Indian Quarter Eagle, MS65+
First Year of Design**



- 4606 1908 MS65+ PCGS.** With a substantial mintage of 564,821 pieces, the 1908 Indian quarter eagle is a popular first-year issue, readily available in high grade and an ideal choice for type purposes. This Plus-graded Gem exhibits well-detailed design elements, with just a touch of softness on the eagle's shoulder. The well-preserved orange-gold surfaces are lustrous and appealing.
NGC ID# 288Y, PCGS# 7939

**1908 Quarter Eagle, MS65+
Lively Color and Luster**



- 4607 1908 MS65+ PCGS. CAC.** Each side is primarily sun-gold with significant peach overtones when tilted in the light. This is a high-quality first-year Indian quarter eagle with smooth surfaces. Strong central detail with a shallow mark below the first A in AMERICA that precludes an even finer designation. *Ex: ANA Signature (Heritage, 10/2012), lot 5688.*
NGC ID# 288Y, PCGS# 7939

**1911-D Quarter Eagle, AU58
Famous 20th Century Gold Issue**



- 4608 1911-D AU58 NGC.** Few 20th century gold issues are as famous as the 1911-D quarter eagle — the key to its series with only 55,680 pieces struck. This near-Mint State representative is strongly defined on the headdress and eagle, with just a touch of softness on the tip of the wing. The mintmark is readily apparent to the naked eye. Light orange-gold surfaces display small scattered marks that do not distract.
NGC ID# 2894, PCGS# 7943

**1911-D Quarter Eagle, MS63
Strong D, Great Color**



- 4609 1911-D MS63 PCGS. CAC.** Strong D. The only thing more popular than the 1911-D in the Indian Head quarter eagle series is a 1911-D with a Strong D mintmark. Uncirculated examples are particularly desirable. Fully struck devices appear throughout the satiny, orange-gold surfaces of this Select Mint State offering. Natural reddish accents are also present. Eye appeal is phenomenal. This Denver issue is the hands-down key to the series with a minuscule production of 55,680 coins. The average certified representative falls shy of Mint State, and coins boasting CAC approval are seldom offered.
NGC ID# 2894, PCGS# 7943

1927 Indian Quarter Eagle, MS66
Registry Grade Example



- 4610 1927 MS66 NGC. The 1927 Indian quarter eagle claims a mintage of 388,000 pieces, but the issue is rare at the MS66 grade level and no finer coins have been certified (12/20). This spectacular Premium Gem displays sharply detailed design elements throughout. The lustrous orange-gold surfaces are well-preserved, with a single dent above the eagle's left (facing) foot the only reliable pedigree marker. Census: 12 in 66, 0 finer (12/20). NGC ID# 289D, PCGS# 7951

1929 Two and a Half, MS65
Luminous Original Mint Luster



- 4611 1929 MS65 NGC. An impressive final-year Indian quarter eagle, this 1929 displays brilliant and frosty yellow-gold luster and a bold strike. A few light marks in the fields are all that prevent a finer grade. This issue is occasionally available in MS65, but the incredibly rarity of finer pieces keeps Gem examples in high demand from type and date collectors. NGC has only certified five finer examples (11/20).
Ex: *Central States Signature* (Heritage, 4/2015), lot 6131.
NGC ID# 289F, PCGS# 7953

PROOF INDIAN QUARTER EAGLE

1908 Quarter Eagle, PR63
Inaugural Matte Proof Issue



- 4612 1908 PR63 PCGS. JD-1, R.4. This is one of about 100 to 120 known surviving examples of the first-year 1908 Indian Head matte proof quarter eagle. The sunken-relief nature of the new design resulted in this distinctive sandblast finish that collectors of the era were put off by. However, these proofs are highly regarded today. Finely textured yellow-gold surfaces exhibit the distinct mattelike appearance. Design detail is complete, and contact is minimal. NGC ID# 289G, PCGS# 7957

THREE DOLLAR GOLD PIECES

1854-O Three Dollar Gold, AU50
New Orleans One-Year Type



- 4613 1854-O AU50 NGC. **Variety 2**, the lapped die state. Only one die pair was used to produce the 1854-O three dollar piece, and this was the only issue of the series to be produced at New Orleans. A mintage of 24,000 pieces ensures a measure of scarcity for surviving examples, which are widely sought after. This About Uncirculated example displays mild high point wear, with some strike softness evident on the 85 of the date. A light scratch in the left obverse field and a small mark behind Liberty's eye serve as pedigree markers. NGC ID# 25M5, PCGS# 7971

1854-O Three Dollar, AU53
New Orleans Series Semikey



- 4614 1854-O AU53 NGC. **Variety 2**, lapped dies. The New Orleans Mint struck three dollar gold pieces only in 1854, the first year of issue for the denomination. Just 24,000 pieces were coined, and these circulated extensively. Attractive AU examples are sought after today. This piece displays pleasing orange-gold patina and only light wear on the devices and in the fields. Minor surface chatter accompanies the grade. NGC ID# 25M5, PCGS# 7971

1855-S Three Dollar, AU55
Introductory West Coast Issue



- 4615 1855-S AU55 NGC. The introductory San Francisco three dollar issue has a mintage of only 6,600 pieces. Despite the small production, there was minimal contemporary numismatic interest. As a result, NGC has certified just three coins as Mint State. Given the prohibitive cost of those few pieces, most collectors settle for a lightly circulated example. The present Choice AU coin displays moderate wear on Liberty's curls, but luster illuminates the headdress and portions of the wreath. Marks are minimal, and the sole consequential contact is a line left of the 1 in the date. Census: 16 in 55, 14 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 25M7, PCGS# 7973

1857 Three Dollar, MS62
Lustrous and Attractive



- 4616 1857 MS62 PCGS.** The 1857 is among the more plentiful three dollar gold issues of the period due to a mintage of more than 20,000 coins, though it is conditionally elusive in pleasing Mint State condition. This MS62 coin reveals a few hairlines and minor marks but retains strong visual appeal for the grade with vibrant wheat-gold mint luster. The strike is boldly rendered, lacking definition only slightly on the often troublesome wreath bowknot. Population: 40 in 62, 39 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 25MA, PCGS# 7976

1862 Three Dollar Gold, MS61
Elusive in Uncirculated Condition



- 4617 1862 MS61 NGC.** With a mintage of only 5,785 pieces, the 1862 three dollar gold piece is elusive in Mint State. Low-mintage dates from the 1880s were heavily saved at the time of issue, but the same is not true of the 1862, produced during the Civil War when gold coinage had little numismatic appeal and was hoarded and melted. This example displays soft orange-gold luster with minimal abrasions evident. Eye appeal is pleasing for the grade, and the strike is bold. Census: 18 in 61, 27 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 25MH, PCGS# 7983

1863 Three Dollar, AU55
Mintage of 5,000 Coins



- 4618 1863 AU55 NGC.** With gold and silver coinage driven out of circulation by the Civil War, the Mint struck a limited number of three dollar gold pieces in 1863 — just 5,000 coins. This example exhibits moderate evidence of handling with a touch of high-point rub and scattered ticks, but luster remains and the overall design is strong. Yellow-gold surfaces feature rose accents. Clashing and incompleteness on the bowknot are as-made. NGC ID# 25MJ, PCGS# 7984

1878 Three Dollar, MS64
Reddish-Gold Type Coin



- 4619 1878 MS64 NGC.** An above-average strike is one of the hallmarks of this near-Gem 1878 three dollar piece. Frosty, shimmering luster yields reddish-gold color. Few noticeable abrasions are seen. The 1878 is the most popular common date in the series. More than 82,000 pieces were struck, and attractive Mint State examples such as this are usually available with a little patience. NGC ID# 25MZ, PCGS# 8000

1879 Three Dollar, MS63
Pre-Hologram Holder, Gold CAC



- 4620 1879 MS63 NGC. Gold CAC.** The 1879 serves as a collectible issue despite the lower mintage of 3,000 coins. This example is blatantly finer than the grade assigned by NGC decades ago. Shimmering yellow-gold surfaces show reddish accents and pinpoint-sharp strike definition with trivial field marks. Housed in a former generation, pre-hologram holder with a gold CAC approval sticker. NGC ID# 25N2, PCGS# 8001

PROOF THREE DOLLAR GOLD PIECE

1884 Three Dollar, Proof, Unc Details
109 Pieces Struck



- 4621 1884 — Altered Surfaces — PCGS Genuine. Proof, Unc Details. JD-1, High R.4.** About 55 to 70 of the 109 1884 three dollar gold proofs struck are believed to survive, according to John Dannreuther. This Proof Details example shows signs of a somewhat hardscrabble existence, with scattered contact marks over unnaturally bright yellow-gold surfaces. Still, it retains all the hallmarks of a 19th century proof gold coin and should serve as an affordable entry point for a burgeoning collector.

EARLY HALF EAGLES

1795 Five Dollar, AU Sharpness
Small Eagle, BD-3
Rare Introductory Type



- 4622** 1795 Small Eagle, BD-3, High R.3 — Damaged — NGC Details. AU. Bass-Dannreuther Die State c/b. The 1795 Small Eagle five dollar was the first gold issue struck by the U.S. Mint. Although dated 1795, the Large Eagle fives were likely coined in 1797, when that subtype was introduced. BD-3 is the most available 1795 variety, but examples are always in demand from early gold type collectors. This lightly circulated lemon-gold representative lacks any singularly mentionable marks. Luster fills the legends and outlines the devices. The surfaces display many individually tiny abrasions, perhaps due to the 19th century practice of “sweating” gold coins by shaking them within a bag at length with plans of refining the small particles that remain after the coins are removed

1798 Large Eagle Five Dollar, XF Details
BD-4, Large 8, 13 Stars Reverse



- 4623** 1798 Large Eagle, Large 8, 13 Stars Reverse, BD-4, High R.4 — Bent — NGC Details. XF. Bass-Dannreuther Die State d/e. The usually seen late die state with prominent buds on the upper reverse and a slender crack through the right-side obverse stars. A slightly wavy apricot-gold example with a few parallel adjustment marks on the eagle's shield. No post-strike abrasions are consequential. Eight 1798 die marriages are known, and they range from very scarce to very rare. The *Guide Book* lists four different varieties, based on the reverse star count and the sizes of the eagle and the 8 in the date.

1800 Five Dollar, XF Details
BD-2, Scarce Large Eagle Date



- 4624** 1800 BD-2, High R.3 — Rim Filing, Cleaned — NGC Details. XF. Bass-Dannreuther Die State c/d. A straw-gold representative with even high point wear. Faintly hairlined, and the fields are mildly bright. The obverse rim shows filing between 12 and 2 o'clock, and the reverse has small rim knocks at 10 and 4 o'clock. Nonetheless, some luster remains, and abrasions are relatively few. The 1800 is a scarcer Heraldic Eagle date.

1800 BD-2 Half Eagle, AU53
Late Die State Type Coin



- 4625** 1800 BD-2, High R.3, AU53 PCGS. Bass-Dannreuther Die State c/d, with minor die cracks on each side. BD-2 is one of the more plentiful early half eagles of any date, with as many as 250 examples known. This About Uncirculated example has strong type coin appeal. Medium orange-gold patina complements remnants of reflectivity in the peripheral fields, and there are minimal abrasions. Strike softness in the centers is typical of the issue. PCGS# 45592 Base PCGS# 8082

**1800 BD-5 Half Eagle, MS61
Late Die State**



- 4626** 1800 BD-5, High R.3, MS61 NGC. Bass-Dannreuther Die State e/c, with a faint die crack through LIBER, and with a prominent die crack through the lower part of the shield on the reverse, from the left claw through the shield to the right claw and leaves. The BD-2 and BD-5 die pairs are the most plentiful for 1800 half eagles, and constitute excellent candidates for a date or type collection. This brilliant yellow-gold example exhibits satiny luster and a bold, well-centered strike. Census for all 1800 half eagle varieties: 37 in 61, 54 finer (11/20).

Ex: ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2017), lot 4123.
PCGS# 45595 Base PCGS# 8082

- 4627** 1803/2 BD-3, R.4 — Repaired — PCGS Genuine. AU Details. Bass-Dannreuther Die State d/a. The four 1803-dated die marriages are all overdates, and have similar rarity. BD-3 has a broken foot on the T in LIBERTY, and the T in UNITED is repunched. One has to check both sides for a positive attribution, since the obverse die also struck BD-1 and BD-2, and the reverse die also struck BD-4. This briefly circulated representative shows subtle smoothing on the left obverse field, and the surfaces are slightly glossy. The apricot-gold surfaces show few marks, though we note slight rim knocks at 2:30 on the obverse and 6 o'clock on the reverse.
From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.

**1803/2 Half Eagle, AU55
BD-4, A Nice Unimpaired Example**



- 4628** 1803/2 BD-4, R.4, AU55 NGC. Bass-Dannreuther Die State c/c. A die crack appears at the base of the date and extends nearly to star 1, though it is faint. This date is popular for a number of reasons. All coins feature a prominent overdate with a 2 clearly visible beneath the 3 from the reuse of 1802 dies. In addition, although its mintage is lower than other issues (33,506 coins), it does claim a substantial number of certified examples and is often found in type specialists' collections.

This is a beautiful and unimpaired Choice About Uncirculated coin that displays reddish-gold coloration throughout. The surfaces are uniformly struck with just one area of softness over the eagle's neck. This lightly circulated representative shows minimal abrasions and is free of any adjustment marks.

Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2014), lot 3402.
PCGS# 504951 Base PCGS# 8084

**1804 BD-7 Half Eagle, AU55
Small Over Large 8
Guide Book Variety**



- 4629** 1804 Small Over Large 8, BD-7, R.4, AU55 PCGS. Bass-Dannreuther Die State c/c, cracked from the D in UNITED through the ribbon end to the eagle's wing. This is one of the more interesting varieties among early half eagles, created by apparently using the date punches intended for the eagle during preparation of the half eagle die. Then the error was corrected by punching the correctly sized digits on top of his previous blunder. The overpunching is easily visible to the unaided eye. Sharply struck, especially in the centers, the surfaces are uniformly bright yellow-gold, and the fields have a faint glimmer of semiprooflikeness. Lightly abraded.

Ex: Baltimore Signature (Heritage, 7/2003), lot 10262; Central States Signature (Heritage, 4-5/2009), lot 3746.
PCGS# 519897 Base PCGS# 8086

1805 BD-1 Half Eagle, AU50
Sharply Struck, Minimal Wear



- 4630 1805 BD-1, High R.3, AU50 PCGS. CAC. Bass-Dannreuther a/a. The usual die state without a vertical crack through the 0 in the date. Housed in an old green label holder, the present early half eagle is unusually sharp for the AU50 grade. The breast feathers are fully detailed, and friction is elusive. Abrasions are noted between the ED in UNITED, and below the I in LIBERTY, and adjustment marks (as coined) span the obverse margin between 6 and 9 o'clock.
PCGS# 45615 Base PCGS# 8088

1806 Capped Bust Right Half Eagle, AU55
Knob 6, 7x6 Stars, BD-6 Variety



- 4631 1806 Knob 6, 7x6 Stars, BD-6, R.2, AU55 NGC. Ex: Ashland City. Bass-Dannreuther Die State d/e. This attractive Choice AU specimen represents the popular BD-6 variety, the only Knobbed 6 variety of the date. While the Knobbed 6 1806 is a common issue among early fives, it is a worthwhile coin in Choice AU condition. This piece has strong remaining mint luster around the devices with a few small abrasions scattered over each side. Sharply defined in the centers with some peripheral weakness evident on the obverse stars. While this issue is often encountered with heavy adjustment marks, the only ones on this piece are a few light, almost unnoticeable ones on the right side of the reverse.
Ex: *FUN Signature* (Heritage, 1/2003), lot 4721; *Long Beach Signature* (Heritage, 2/2018), lot 4156.
NGC ID# BFXJ, PCGS# 45620 Base PCGS# 8089

1806 Half Eagle, MS62
Knob 6, 7x6 Stars, BD-6
Lustrous Honey-Gold Type Coin



- 4632 1806 Knob 6, 7x6 Stars, BD-6, R.2, MS62 PCGS. Bass-Dannreuther Die State e/f. This hardy die pair produced an estimated 35,000 to 50,000 of the 64,093 total half eagles in 1806. Identified by the distinctive Knob 6 in the date and 7x6 star arrangement (all other 1806 variants feature a Pointed 6 and 8x5 star pattern), about 600 to 900 pieces are believed extant, making this the most collectible variety for the year and one of the most popular early half eagles for type purposes. The dies were subject to frequent clashing and lapping, resulting in multiple die states. This is either the last or second-to-last state, with a rust lump on the R in LIBERTY and clashing on each side.
The highest design points show a hint of strike softness, as do the second and third vertical shield bars, but this lustrous MS62 five dollar gold piece is generally well-defined. More impressive are the relatively smooth honey-gold surfaces that deliver lovely eye appeal for the grade.
NGC ID# BFXJ, PCGS# 45620 Base PCGS# 8089

1807 Bust Right Half Eagle, XF40
Very Rare BD-5 Die Marriage
Late Die Stage



- 4633 1807 Bust Right, BD-5, High R.6, XF40 PCGS.** Bass-Dannreuther Die State c/b. The Bass-Dannreuther reference says, "There are likely 20 or so still around, but by far, this is the toughest variety of this date." The obverse is in its near-terminal state with numerous die cracks heavy and fully extended. The reverse is in a rather puzzling die stage, since it shows the full die crack beneath the N in UNITED through the arrows, upward through the left (facing) shield point into and among the field stars to cloud 2. A later die state is said to exist where the crack is lapped away. This is a remarkably sharp and attractive, green-gold example of the rare BD-5 variety, with plentiful remaining mint luster. Housed in a green label holder.

Ex: *The Bayside Collection / Long Beach Signature* (Heritage, 2/2018), lot 4160.

PCGS# 519902 Base PCGS# 8092

1807 BD-8 Half Eagle, XF45
First Year of the John Reich Design



- 4634 1807 Bust Left, BD-8, R.2, XF45 PCGS.** Bass-Dannreuther Die State d/b. This accessible early half eagle from the first year of the John Reich design features the point of the 5 in the denomination nearly touching the tip of the lowest fletching. As many as 500 to 750 BD-8 representatives exist in all grades, making this an ideal coin for type purposes. Hints of luster glow from the soft red-gold surfaces of this Choice XF example. Strongly struck and minimally worn with a few minor pinscratches near star 1 and a void above star 13.

NGC ID# CKLH, PCGS# 507607 Base PCGS# 8101

1809/8 Half Eagle, MS61
Popular Overdate, BD-1



- 4635 1809/8 BD-1, High R.3, MS61 NGC.** All of the 33,875 half eagles dated 1809 are overdates, from a single die pair with the remnants of an 8 peeking out from beneath the 9. The surviving population probably numbers 250-325 examples in all grades. The design elements are well-struck and nicely centered on this attractive Mint State example. Faint adjustment marks are noted along the upper reverse periphery, and across the first S in STATES. The lustrous surfaces display vibrant burnt-orange toning with lime-green highlights on the obverse, and primary lime-green color with burnt-orange peripheral accents on the reverse. Census: 24 in 61, 69 finer (11/20).

Ex: *St. Louis Signature* (Heritage, 5/2007), lot 2282; *New York Signature* (Heritage, 11/2013), lot 3844.

PCGS# 507603 Base PCGS# 8104

1810 BD-4 Five Dollar, AU50
Large Date, Large 5



- 4636 1810 Large Date, Large 5, BD-4, R.2, AU50 PCGS.** Bass-Dannreuther Die State a/a. The 1810 Large Date, Large 5 half eagle is a good choice for collectors in search of collectible example of the John Reich type. With that in mind, the issue remains scarce in the absolute sense. This attractive About Uncirculated five dollar gold piece features green and wheat-gold hues, glimpses of original mint luster, and few marks worthy of individual attention (observed below the scroll). The major design elements are well-struck, if a touch incomplete with an expected degree of blending.

Ex: *FUN Signature* (Heritage, 1/2017), lot 6741.

PCGS# 507598 Base PCGS# 8108

1810 BD-4 Half Eagle, AU50
Large Date, Large 5
Attractive Original Toning



4637 1810 Large Date, Large 5, BD-4, R.2, AU50 PCGS. Bass-Dannreuther Die State a/a. Copper-red and sea-green toning embraces this original and richly detailed early gold type coin. A specks of debris are noted in design recesses. The strike is generally sharp, though the left and lower obverse borders exhibits parallel roller marks, as produced. An aesthetically pleasing example. Each of the four 1810 die marriages receives a separate *Guide Book* listing. BD-4 is available, BD-1 is very scarce, BD-2 is rare, and BD-3 is extremely rare.
PCGS# 507598 Base PCGS# 8108

1813 Half Eagle, Near-Mint
Scarcer BD-2 Variety
First Generation Holder



4638 1813 BD-2, R.4, AU58 PCGS. CAC. Bass-Dannreuther Die State d/b, as usual with delicate die cracks along the tops of MERI. There are very few early half eagles still housed in first generation PCGS holders, but here is an important opportunity to acquire such an example for a "rattler" type set. Most examples of the first-year 1813 Capped Head Left half eagle are BD-1, but the present lot is the very scarce BD-2 variety with a widely spaced ST in STATES. The peach-gold surfaces are free from detractors. The curls display slight wear, and the strike is shy of complete on the eagle's claws, but the eye appeal and originality are highly impressive.
PCGS# 45648 Base PCGS# 8116

CLASSIC HALF EAGLES

1834 Classic Head Half Eagle, MS62
Plain 4, HM-3, Strong Detail



- 4639** 1834 Plain 4, HM-3, R.2, MS62 PCGS. First Head. Attributed by the Script 8 and Plain 4 in the date, the distance between 34, and the lack of a tongue in the eagle's mouth. This rich orange-gold type coin from the first year of Classic Head production showcases a strong peripheral strike and bold detail on the curls and feathers with just a hint of high-point incompleteness. Mint luster glows within the protected regions.
PCGS# 765193 Base PCGS# 8171

1834 Classic Head Half Eagle, MS63
Plain 4, Lustrous Orange-Gold Surfaces



- 4640** 1834 Plain 4, HM-5, R.2, MS63 NGC. Second Head. The 4 in the date is triple punched on this variety, and the D in UNITED is repunched. In MS63, the 1834 Plain 4 half eagle is moderately scarce but collectible. This example enjoys above-average sharpness, although trivial blending occurs on the central shield stripes and the hair curl above Liberty's ear. Both sides are satiny and lustrous with rich lemon-gold and orange color. No singular abrasions are worthy of note.
PCGS# 765195 Base PCGS# 8171

LIBERTY HALF EAGLES

1839 Five Dollar, MS62+
First and Single-Year Type



- 4641** 1839 MS62+ NGC. The 1839 half eagle serves as the inaugural issue in Christian Gobrecht's Coronet or Liberty Head series. The portrait on the 1839 is also distinctly different from that used in 1840 and beyond, making it a popular single-year type. The Mint struck 118,143 examples, and while a few hundred survive, seldom are they seen in Mint State condition. This piece enjoys bright yellow-gold color and a hint of field reflectivity. Bold definition appears on the stars, hair strands, feathers, olive leaves, and talons. Hairlines and other tiny abrasions barely preclude an even higher grade. Census: 7 in 62 (1 in 62+), 13 finer (12/20).
NGC ID# 25S7, PCGS# 8191

**1840-D Half Eagle, XF40
Scarce Small D Variety**



- 4642 1840-D Small D XF40 PCGS. Variety 4-C.** The 1840-D Small D half eagle is scarce. This is one of just nine pieces certified at PCGS, none of which are in Mint State. The coin is housed in a green label holder with the PCGS number that is now used exclusively for the Large D coins, but this piece is in fact the scarce Small D variety. The radial die crack that runs through the D is apparent. Rich orange-gold surfaces show mild wear with scattered field chatter that accompanies the grade. Dahlonega gold specialists will appreciate the importance of this offering. Population: 2 in 40, 4 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 25SG, PCGS# 8199

**1844-C Half Eagle, AU50
High-Attrition North Carolina Issue**



- 4643 1844-C AU50 PCGS. Variety 1-A.** The 1844-C half eagle played an important role in North Carolina commerce, circulating heavily. Only 125 to 175 of the 23,631 coins struck are believed to survive. This remarkably well-preserved AU50 representative enjoys deep red-gold color. The strike is a bit uneven with softness on the upper part of the portrait and lower part of the eagle. Otherwise, well-detailed with lightly peppered marks. *From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.* NGC ID# 25T8, PCGS# 8220

**1844-O Half Eagle, AU58+
Natural Green and Orange-Gold Color**



- 4644 1844-O AU58+ NGC. CAC. Variety 8.** Eight die pairs were used to coin 364,600 1844-O half eagles. This is an accessible New Orleans issue with an estimated survivorship of 700 to 1,000 or more pieces, though few exceed the quality of this high-end AU58+ example. Natural green and orange-gold surfaces are lustrous and boldly struck. Scattered abrasions are inconsequential. NGC ID# 25TA, PCGS# 8222

**1845-D Five Dollar, AU53
Strong Design Definition**



- 4645 1845-D AU53 PCGS. Variety 14-H.** The date is located higher and further right on this scarce variety than it is on most examples of the 1845-D half eagle. A total of 90,629 pieces were struck, and as many as 525 coins survive. Design definition is uniformly strong, and partial luster glows from the hidden regions on each side. Warm orange-gold color. *From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.* NGC ID# 25TC, PCGS# 8224

**1845-D Five Dollar, AU55
Impressive Strike Definition**



- 4646 1845-D AU55 PCGS. Variety 13-H.** The more available of two variants shows the 1 centered below the tip of the bust. The 1845-D (90,629 coins minted) comes better-struck than other contemporary Dahlonega half eagles. This bright Choice AU example has bold stars and hair curls. The eagle's feathers and talons are equally razor-sharp. Myriad abrasions appear throughout, and a tiny rim nick occurs below the date. Population: 30 in 55 (2 in 55+), 54 finer (11/20). *Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/2016), lot 5315.* NGC ID# 25TC, PCGS# 8224

**1847-C Five Dollar, AU53
Well-Struck Type Coin**



- 4647 1847-C AU53 NGC. Variety 1.** The 1847-C is a plentiful North Carolina five dollar issue, boasting a series-high mintage of 84,151 coins. Examples often turn up in type sets for that very reason. This AU53 offering is largely well-struck with just a trace of central incompleteness. Light green-gold surfaces show many small abrasions, none of which are singularly distracting. NGC ID# 25TN, PCGS# 8233

**1849 Five Dollar, MS63
Single Finest at PCGS
Breen-6582, Repunched Date**



- 4648 1849 MS63 PCGS. Breen-6582.** The 49 in the date is clearly repunched south. Despite the vast amount of gold mined in California during 1849, the 1849 Philadelphia five has a fairly low mintage of 133,070 pieces. The issue is rare, with fewer than 400 pieces known. A supermajority of survivors are in circulated grades. PCGS has has certified 13 pieces as MS61 or MS62, but only the present lot has attained the MS63 level at that service. The yellow-gold surfaces exhibit good luster and show only minor incompleteness of strike on the eagle's neck feathers and Liberty's lovelock. Scattered minor marks are consistent with the grade. Population: 1 in 63, 0 finer (11/20).
NGC ID# 25TV, PCGS# 8240

**1849-D Five Dollar, Unc Details
Elusive Dahlonega Issue**



- 4649 1849-D — Cleaned — NGC Details. Unc.** Mint State examples of the 1849-D half eagle are major rarities. The few pieces that appear at auction over time are usually out of reach for many collectors. This piece is unworn, but a light cleaning keeps it from a numeric grade at NGC. The smooth, satiny surfaces display reddish-gold patina without any major abrasions other than a mark in the left obverse field. Strike weakness around Liberty's brow and on the reverse fletchings is normal for the issue.

**1851-D Five Dollar, AU53
Challenging Dahlonega Product**



- 4650 1851-D AU53 NGC. Variety 31-W.** The estimated survivorship for the 1851-D half eagle is just 135 to 185 coins from a mintage of 62,710 pieces, placing it among the top five most challenging Dahlonega half eagle issues. This is a bright yellow-gold About Uncirculated example with typical definition for a Southern product and only moderate high-point friction. Myriad ticks and abrasions, as expected.
NGC ID# 25U7, PCGS# 8248

**1854-D Weak D Five Dollar, AU58
Tied for Finest at PCGS**



- 4651 1854-D Weak D AU58 PCGS. Variety 37-DD.** Any semblance of a D mintmark on this half eagle is nearly impossible to discern, but we bow to PCGS and their ability to identify the variety. Gleaming orange-gold color and an otherwise deep, sharp strike accompany nearly full luster on both sides of this attractive five dollar gold. A touch of wear and tiny marks define the near-Mint grade. Population: 3 in 58, 0 finer (11/20).
NGC ID# 25UL, PCGS# 98258 Base PCGS# 8258

**1855-C Half Eagle, AU53
Dramatic Reverse Cud**



- 4652 1855-C — Reverse Die Break — AU53 NGC.** The 1855-C has a mintage of less than 40,000 pieces, all struck from the same die pair. Late die state examples, such as the present lot, exhibit a spectacular cud over the AMER in AMERICA. The '55-C is very scarce without the cud. With the cud, it is rare to very rare. Over the last 20 years, we have auctioned only five examples, one each as XF45 PCGS, AU50 NGC, AU50 PCGS, MS60 PCGS, and MS61 NGC. Some of those coins have made more than one appearance. This representative is mostly caramel-gold, with rose-red color in design crevices. The strike is typical with moderate blending on the eagle's neck and fletchings. No marks are of singular consequence.

**1855-S Liberty Half Eagle, AU55
Elusive Early Branch Mint Issue**



- 4653 1855-S AU55 PCGS.** From a mintage of 61,000 pieces, the 1855-S Liberty half eagle is a scarce-to-rare issue in all grades, as most of the coins were released into circulation and few were saved by contemporary collectors. This attractive Choice AU specimen shows just a touch of friction on the high points of the devices, and the lustrous orange-gold surfaces are lightly abraded. Population: 14 in 55 (1 in 55+), 17 finer (11/20).
Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2017), lot 6790.
NGC ID# 25UU, PCGS# 8265

**1856-C Half Eagle, Choice AU
Challenging Charlotte Issue**



- 4654 1856-C AU55 NGC.** Like other Charlotte issues, the 1856-C is very scarce and has a low mintage. A mere 28,457 pieces were produced, and only a tiny percent of survivors aspire to Mint State. The present example served a short stint in antebellum commerce, but luster outlines the stars, and fills the legends and devices. The strike is above average, despite minor blending on the eagle's neck feathers. Thorough examination reveals infrequent moderate marks, mostly near star 12. Census: 29 in 55 (1 in 55+★), 49 finer (11/20).
NGC ID# 25UW, PCGS# 8267

**1858-C Liberty Half Eagle, AU55
CAC-Approved C-Mint Type Coin**



- 4655 1858-C AU55 PCGS. CAC. Variety 1.** The 1858-C Liberty half eagle is a relatively available issue, from a mintage of 38,856 pieces, and a popular choice with branch mint type collectors. This impressive Choice AU specimen shows only a trace of wear on the well-detailed design elements, with just a touch of the usual softness on the central reverse. The pleasing orange-gold surfaces are lightly marked and retain traces of original mint luster. Population: 43 in 55, 38 finer. CAC: 10 in 55, 6 finer (11/20).
NGC ID# 25V8, PCGS# 8277

**1860-D Half Eagle, MS62
Medium D, Condition Rarity**



4656 1860-D Medium D MS62 PCGS. Variety 46-GG. The penultimate half eagle from the Dahlonega Mint, coming from a mintage of 14,635 pieces. The issue is divided into two subtypes by mintmark size. The Large D variant, with two die varieties known, is rare. The Medium D coin, with one variety known, represents the majority of the surviving 1860-D half eagles. At PCGS all Mint State coins certified are Medium D representatives. This MS62 piece is a significant condition rarity. PCGS reports only 13 submissions in this grade with three finer. Only one finer piece has ever appeared in our auctions.

This coin displays remarkably smooth, straw-gold surfaces with only faint handling hairlines evident in the fields. No singular abrasions are seen. Moreover, most of each side is sharply struck. Localized weakness appears only on the eagle's neck and the corresponding central portion of Liberty's neck curl. Population: 13 in 62, 3 finer (11/20).
NGC ID# 25VH, PCGS# 8286

**1870-CC Five Dollar, VF25
Scarce-to-Rare Inaugural CC Issue**



4657 1870-CC VF25 PCGS. Variety 1-A. The 1870-CC Liberty Head half eagle is a scarce-to-rare issue from a tiny mintage of 7,675 pieces. Doug Winter estimates 50-60 specimens extant in all grades, with 27-33 examples in VF. PCGS pegs the surviving population at 75 to 100 pieces. Either way the 1870-CC five dollar proves to be a major challenge, especially with the added cachet of being the first half eagle from the famous Carson City Mint. The present coin is moderately worn with the faintest trace of mint luster. The surfaces are attractive orange-gold with green accents. Population: 9 in 25, 46 finer (11/20).

Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2011), lot 6918.
NGC ID# 25WA, PCGS# 8320

**1884-S Half Eagle, MS64
Highest Available Grade**



4658 1884-S MS64 NGC. The 1884-S has a slight edge over its Philadelphia counterpart as far as availability is concerned. However, it becomes conditionally scarce in MS64 and is practically impossible to locate in higher grades. This strongly defined orange-gold near-Gem exhibits frosted mint luster and lavender accents. Few significant marks. Census: 20 in 64, 1 finer (12/20).
NGC ID# 25XR, PCGS# 8366

**1890-CC Five Dollar, MS62
Vibrant Luster**



4659 1890-CC MS62 NGC. Variety 1-A. Vibrant luster shines from this Uncirculated Carson City half eagle. The stars and legends are crisp, while moderate incompleteness occurs over Liberty's ear, the eagle's neck feathers, and the fletchings. The 1890-CC is a relatively collectible Nevada mint issue with a mintage of 53,800 coins. NGC ID# 25Y3, PCGS# 8376

1890-CC Half Eagle, MS62



4660 1890-CC MS62 NGC. Variety 1-A. Significantly scarcer than its 1891-CC successor, the 1890-CC is nonetheless collectible in Uncirculated grades, though Gems are very rare. The present MS62 peach-gold example is lightly abraded and shows only minor inexactness of strike in the centers. Luster dominates the design elements and is slightly diminished across the exposed fields. Ex: *Summer FUN Signature* (Heritage, 7/2013), lot 3651. NGC ID# 25Y3, PCGS# 8376

**1891-CC Half Eagle, MS63
Frosty Luster, Attractive Color**



4661 1891-CC MS63 PCGS. CAC. Variety 1-A. This is a late die state example of the variety with a crack from the tip of the bust to and up through the stars. Another slender crack joins the U in UNITED to the F in FIVE. Each side of this frosty Select Uncirculated CC type coin features natural green and reddish-gold color. Fully struck with minimal marks for the grade. A lovely example of the 1891-CC half eagle. NGC ID# 25Y5, PCGS# 8378

**1892-S Five Dollar, MS64
CAC, Tied for Finest at PCGS**



4662 1892-S MS64 PCGS. CAC. The 1892-S is a major condition rarity. Only 11 pieces are certified in Choice condition at PCGS, with none finer. This piece is one of just four coins in this grade with CAC endorsement. The strike is sharp, and softly frosted honey-gold luster adorns each side. A few trivial contact marks are all that deny Gem classification. Population: 11 in 64 (1 in 64+), 0 finer. CAC: 4 in 64, 0 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 25Y9, PCGS# 8382

**1900 Liberty Half Eagle, MS66
Rarely Seen Finer**



4663 1900 MS66 NGC. From a substantial mintage of more than 1.4 million pieces, the 1900 Liberty half eagle is an available issue up to the MS65 grade level. Examples in MS66 condition are rare, and finer coins are prime condition rarities. This spectacular Premium Gem exhibits sharply detailed design elements and impeccably preserved orange-gold surfaces, with vibrant mint luster and outstanding eye appeal. Census: 25 in 66 (1 in 66+), 7 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 25YU, PCGS# 8400

**1900 Five Dollar, MS67
Tied for Finest at PCGS
Rare Registry-Grade Example**



4664 1900 MS67 PCGS. Easily one of the finest 1900 half eagles known, and definitively tied with just two others for finest at PCGS (11/20). This is the first example in this grade that we have handled since 2011, and it is the first PCGS coin in this grade that we have seen since 2006. While the 1900 five dollar is relatively common in grades through MS65 and is only borderline rare in MS66, the date is a major rarity in MS67. Including possible duplication, PCGS and NGC combined report on 10 pieces in MS67 and finer condition.

This piece glistens with frosty mint luster that yields rich rose-gold color on the obverse and reveals brighter yellow-gold hues on the reverse. The strike is sharp, and the nearly flawless preservation produces immeasurable visual merit. Population: 3 in 67, 0 finer (11/20).

Ex: Regency Auction 38 (*Legend*, 5/2020), lot 284.
NGC ID# 25YU, PCGS# 8400

**1901-S Half Eagle, MS66
Razor-Sharp With Frosty Luster**



4665 1901-S MS66 PCGS. This date-mintmark combination connotes "common," but the issue is conditionally scarce at the Premium Gem level and rare any finer. Razor-sharp devices appear throughout the thickly frosted yellow-gold surfaces. Practically unabraded with pleasing rose accents. There are just a couple of tiny ticks on the lower portion of the bust. PCGS reports four numerically higher grading events (11/20).
NGC ID# 25YX, PCGS# 8404

INDIAN HALF EAGLES

**1908 Half Eagle, MS64+
Outstanding Eye Appeal**



4666 1908 MS64+ PCGS. CAC. This gorgeous first-year type coin from a mintage of 577,845 pieces is endorsed by CAC for quality within the grade, and rightfully so. Straw-gold surfaces are softly frosted and even more impressively, they exhibit razor-sharp definition. Abrasions are noticeably scant. Outstanding visual appeal.
NGC ID# 28DE, PCGS# 8510

**1909-O Half Eagle, AU55
Last of Its Kind**



4667 1909-O AU55 NGC. Variety 1. Following the 1929, this New Orleans issue — the last of its kind — serves as the premier key date in the Bela Lyon Pratt half eagle series. It claims a paltry mintage of 34,200 coins and few high-grade survivors. This piece saw brief circulation, showing small marks and a touch of rub, but the yellow-gold surfaces still boast strong detail and partial satin mint luster.
NGC ID# 25ZK, PCGS# 8515

**1909-O Indian Head Five
Uncirculated Sharpness**



4668 1909-O — Cleaned — NGC Details. Unc. NGC notes light cleaning, although this unworn 1909-O half eagle still retains satiny luster in the recesses and has pleasing yellow-gold color. Detail is sharp, while light abrasions are scattered across each side. The 1909-O is one of the major key dates in the Indian half eagle series. Only 34,200 pieces were struck, and the issue represents the final coinage of this denomination at the New Orleans Mint.

**1911-D Indian Half Eagle, MS62
Challenging Low-Mintage Issue**



4669 1911-D MS62 NGC. The 1911-D Indian half eagle claims a modest mintage of 72,500 pieces and relatively few high-quality examples were saved by contemporary collectors. As might be expected, the 1911-D is a challenging issue in all grades today. David Akers notes, "Clearly, this issue is one of the most significant stumbling blocks to the completion of a high-grade Indian Half Eagle set."

The present coin is an attractive MS62 example, with sharply detailed design elements throughout. The pleasing orange-gold surfaces are minimally marked for the grade, with vibrant mint luster on both sides. A few microscopic amber alloy spots show on the reverse on close inspection. Overall eye appeal is outstanding for this elusive branch mint issue. Census: 58 in 62 (2 in 62+), 31 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 28DR, PCGS# 8521

**1914-D Indian Five Dollar, MS65
Conditionally Rare Denver Issue**



4670 1914-D MS65 NGC. Pale orange-gold and olive-green hues make up the warm golden glow of the surfaces on this shimmering and well-struck Gem. A loupe reveals only scattered, wispy field marks. The 1914-D is typically encountered in AU55 through MS64 grades. Because the devices are sunken below the fields, the Indian five dollar type is difficult to find in Gem condition, year of issue aside. The fields take the brunt of coin-to-coin contact, and also soon show the effect of any handling. The few pieces that rise to the MS65 level are of importance to the advanced collector of this Indian gold type. Census: 15 in 65, 1 finer (11/20). Ex: ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2010), lot 3528. NGC ID# 28DV, PCGS# 8528

**1914-S Five Dollar, MS62
Conditionally Elusive S-Mint Issue**



- 4671 1914-S MS62 PCGS.** The 1914-S Indian half eagle is elusive in Mint State compared to many other dates in the series. Examples are seldom seen finer than MS62. This piece is pleasing for the grade. Well-struck devices complement satiny luster and rich orange-gold coloration. Light abrasions in the fields determine the grade but pose little distraction.
NGC ID# 28DW, PCGS# 8529

**1915 Half Eagle, MS64+
Elusive CAC Endorsement**



- 4672 1915 MS64+ PCGS. CAC.** The 1915 half eagle is often available in MS64, but the quality of these pieces tends to gravitate toward the low end of expectations. A minority of known examples are CAC endorsed, and even fewer carry the Plus designation from PCGS. This example displays softly frosted orange-gold luster and is well struck. Minimal marks appear in the fields, especially on the reverse, where heavy abrasions typically affect the upper right quadrant. Eye appeal exceeds expectations for the grade.
NGC ID# 28DX, PCGS# 8530

**1929 Half Eagle, Clean Near-Gem
Famous Final-Year Key
Pre-Hologram Holder**



- 4673 1929 MS64 NGC. CAC.** The final-year Pratt half eagle is also the singular key to the series, surpassed only by the 1909-O in high grades. Despite an unassuming mintage of 662,000 coins, the 1929 is a significant melt rarity with perhaps 500 to 700 pieces extant. David Akers once wrote that "the majority of Uncirculated specimens are quite heavily bagmarked, thereby falling into the MS-60 to 62 category. Choice BU examples, i.e. MS-63 quality pieces, are very rare and this issue is almost never seen above that level." This high-end near-Gem is exceptional with smooth peach-orange color and scintillating mint frost. Two ticks near the chin are trivial. Housed in a former generation, pre-hologram holder. Census: 73 in 64 (2 in 64+, 1 in 64+ ★), 7 finer. CAC: 23 in 64, 1 finer (12/20).
NGC ID# 28E2, PCGS# 8533

EARLY EAGLE

1801 Ten Dollar, VF Details
BD-2, Scarce Early Die State



4674 1801 BD-2, R.2 — Plugged — NGC Details. VF. Bass-Dannreuther Die State a/a, without the usually seen parallel die lines in Liberty's cap. This circulated wheat-gold Heraldic Eagle type coin has a solder plug at 11:30. Some details of the fletchings are re-engraved, and two bright thin marks are on obverse star 7 and the top of Liberty's cap. The almond-gold surfaces are otherwise attractive.

LIBERTY EAGLES

1839/8 Ten Dollar, AU58
Head of 1838, Large Letters
Scarce Two-Year Type



4675 1839/8 Large Letters, Head of 1838, AU58 NGC. The year 1839 represents the second year of issue in the Liberty Head eagle series. It was also a transitional one. A total of 25,801 examples with the Head of 1838 were struck (all are 1839/8), combined with a Large Letters reverse, followed by 12,447 pieces with the modified portrait and the Small Letters reverse. About 125 to 200 examples of this type are thought to exist in circulated grades, plus maybe a dozen or so examples in Mint State despite what the inflated certification totals suggest. This borderline-Uncirculated offering exhibits bright-wheat gold surfaces and strong central definition. Three small digs appear in front of Liberty's eye. An important two-year type. Census: 25 in 58, 13 finer (12/20). NGC ID# 262E, PCGS# 8576

1848-O Ten Dollar, XF40
No Motto New Orleans Issue



- 4676 1848-O XF40 PCGS. Variety 1. The 1 distant from the bust truncation and the circular ring in the upper left vertical shield stripes confirm the variety. The 1848-O enjoys a moderate mintage of 35,850 coins, of which perhaps 300 survive. This XF40 representative is incompletely struck and shows evidence of circulation. Deep copper-orange accents appear around the devices. NGC ID# 2634, PCGS# 8600

1849 Ten Dollar, AU55
Ex: S.S. Republic



- 4677 1849 AU55 NGC. Ex: S.S. Republic. Founders Edition, #32/50. Remnants of prooflike mirroring appear in the protected peripheral fields, and detail is sharp. The bright yellow-gold surfaces exhibit scattered abrasions typical of S.S. Republic survivors, but eye appeal remains pleasing. Includes COA and Founder's Acknowledgement Certificate, both with matching NGC certification numbers. Also includes wooden S.S. Republic presentation box and informational booklet. NGC ID# 2635, PCGS# 8601

1856-O Ten Dollar, Choice XF
Ample Luster, Old Holder



- 4678 1856-O XF45 NGC. Variety 3. Despite a mintage of just 14,500 pieces, three die marriages are confirmed for the '56-O ten. They share the same obverse die, but the mintmark positions differ. Variety 3 has the "highest" mintmark, closest to the claw, while Variety 1 exhibits the lowest mintmark. This butter-gold antebellum eagle has an above average strike on the stars and portrait, though the eagle's plumage shows incompleteness of impression that likely kept the coin from an AU assessment when it was housed in its circa-2000 holder. Consequential marks are limited to Liberty's cheek. NGC ID# 263R, PCGS# 8620

1856-O Ten Dollar, AU53
Low Surviving Population



- 4679 1856-O AU53 PCGS. Variety 3, with die rust around LIBE but not yet showing the crack from the T in UNITED into the field. The O mintmark is high relative to the fletching. A total of 14,500 1856-O eagles were manufactured, and only 100 to 125 examples are thought to exist across all grade levels. The coin is characteristically struck for the Louisiana mint, and the devices show a brush of rub. Still, yellow-gold surfaces remain partially lustrous and impressively smooth. Void of singularly distracting abrasions. Population: 15 in 53, 21 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 263R, PCGS# 8620

1857-O Eagle, XF40
Challenging No Motto Issue



- 4680 1857-O XF40 PCGS. Variety 1. The 1857-O has the third lowest mintage of any New Orleans No Motto eagle. Just 5,500 pieces were struck, surpassing only the very rare 1841-O and 1859-O. Due to the high face value, there was no collector interest in the issue until decades later. As of (11/20), neither NGC nor PCGS has certified any examples as Mint State. This apricot-gold representative displays pockets of luster in design recesses. Marks are few given 20 points of circulation, with only a field tick near the nose and a line above star 11 worthy of passing mention. NGC ID# 263U, PCGS# 8623

1860 Ten Dollar, MS60
Low-Mintage No Motto Issue



- 4681 1860 MS60 NGC. Ex: S.S. Republic. Bulging Bun subtype. An amazing example from a mintage of just 15,105 coins. All design elements are boldly rendered, and the luster is complete, with delightful green-gold surfaces. Moderate abrasions limit the grade and interrupt the underlying prooflike surfaces. Census: 3 in 60, 5 finer (12/20).
Ex: National Money Show Signature (Heritage, 3/2008), lot 1553.
From *The Wabash Collection of Liberty Eagles, Part II*.
NGC ID# 2644, PCGS# 8631

1860-O Eagle, AU55
Underrated No Motto Issue



4682 1860-O AU55 NGC. Variety 2. A few nice AU 1860-O tens have surfaced over the past 25 years, suggesting the existence of a small hoard of this issue, probably from Jackson, Tennessee. Still, an important condition rarity with only a handful certified in AU and finer grades. The underlying brightness enhances the pronounced yellow-gold color of the coin as well as the rich reddish patina that overlays both sides. Generally well struck with an occasional bit of localized weakness. The surfaces are only moderately abraded with myriad small marks overall.

Ex: *Long Beach Signature* (Heritage, 2/2006), lot 3083.
From *The Wabash Collection of Liberty Eagles, Part II*.
NGC ID# 2645, PCGS# 98631

1861 Liberty Eagle, MS61
Attractive Original Mint Luster



4683 1861 MS61 PCGS. Bulging Bun subtype. The 1861 Liberty ten dollar is significantly scarcer than the double eagle of this date, which is a common type coin. The ten dollar boasts a mintage of only 113,164 pieces and is scarce in Mint State. This piece is moderately abraded, as the grade suggests, but the yellow-gold luster is original, and the strike is sharp. Higher-grade pieces are rare. Population: 20 in 61, 19 finer (11/20).
NGC ID# 2647, PCGS# 8633

1861 Ten Dollar, MS61
No Motto Type Coin



4684 1861 MS61 NGC. Rounded Bun subtype. The 1861 is a relatively collectible No Motto eagle issue, although it still poses a challenge in mint condition. This orange-gold example showcases lively luster around the devices and crisp detail, particularly on the reverse. Myriad abrasions. Census: 29 in 61, 14 finer (12/20).
From *The Wabash Collection of Liberty Eagles, Part II*.
NGC ID# 2647, PCGS# 8633

1861-S Ten Dollar, AU55
Rare Any Finer



4685 1861-S AU55 NGC. The 15,500-piece 1861-S ten dollar is not usually seen above the XF level of preservation, as AU coins are scarce to rare, and Uncirculated examples are nearly unknown. This AU55 exhibits traces of luster in the recesses of the peach-gold surfaces. Except for softness in some of the star centers, the design elements are strongly defined. The ticks scattered over each side are not out of context for the grade designation. Census: 22 in 55, 13 finer (12/20).

Ex: *National Money Show Signature* (Heritage, 3/2007), lot 2062.
From *The Wabash Collection of Liberty Eagles, Part II*.
NGC ID# 2648, PCGS# 8634

1862 Liberty Ten, AU50
Challenging P-Mint Issue



- 4686** 1862 AU50 PCGS. The 1862 Liberty eagle claims a tiny business-strike mintage of 10,960 pieces, but the issue enjoyed a fairly high survival rate. The 1862 still presents a stiff challenge in grades above XF45, however. This attractive AU specimen displays just a trace of wear on the strongly impressed design elements and the lightly abraded orange-gold surfaces retain traces of original mint luster in sheltered areas. Population: 12 in 50, 55 finer (11/20).
From The Wabash Collection of Liberty Eagles, Part II.
NGC ID# 2649, PCGS# 8635

1862-S Ten Dollar, XF45
Minimally Circulated, Partly Lustrous



- 4687** 1862-S XF45 PCGS. The 12,500 ten dollar gold coins struck at the San Francisco Mint in 1862 were made to circulate, and circulate they did. Only 80 to 110 pieces survive, including just one or two in Mint State. This is a partly lustrous Choice XF offering that showcases orange-gold color and strong central detail. The stars and olive leaves are flat, and small abrasions appear throughout.
From The Wabash Collection of Liberty Eagles, Part II.
NGC ID# 264A, PCGS# 8636

1863-S Gold Eagle, XF45
Low Population Issue



- 4688** 1863-S XF45 NGC. The mintage of 10,000 1863-S Liberty eagles is seemingly sufficient that examples should be relatively easy to locate, but that is not the case. NGC and PCGS have graded just 80 examples in all grades, and XF40 or XF45 are typical among those. That population includes resubmissions. Depending on the source consulted, the known population of this issue ranges between 40 and 70 coins. PCGS suggests 40 to 60 examples survive, and Dave Bowers estimates 55 to 70 coins in all grades. Hints of luster remain on the light yellow surfaces of this Choice XF example that exhibits inconsequential circulation marks on the obverse and reverse. Census: 7 in 45, 22 finer (12/20).
From The Wabash Collection of Liberty Eagles, Part II.
NGC ID# 264C, PCGS# 8638
-

1863-S Ten Dollar, Choice XF
Natural Red-Gold Color
Rare This Fine



4689 1863-S XF45 NGC. CAC. This San Francisco ten dollar gold issue is a absolute and condition rarity, though not to the same extent as the 1864-S. A total of 10,000 of these coins were struck, and less than 1% of that mintage survives. Dave Bowers pegs the known population at 55 to 70 pieces across all circulated grades and three or four additional pieces in Mint State.

Eye appeal is exceptional for this lightly circulated Choice XF example. Natural surfaces are distinctly reddish-gold and marks are trivial, earning this piece a quality-affirming CAC approval sticker. Rarely seen this fine. Census: 7 in 45, 22 finer. CAC: 1 in 45, 2 finer (12/20).
 NGC ID# 264C, PCGS# 8638

1864 Eagle, XF45
A Generally Unavailable Issue



4690 1864 XF45 ANACS. Since gold coins failed to circulate except in the far West during the Civil War, the 1864 was struck in token quantities. A mere 50 proofs and 3,530 business strikes were issued, and surprisingly few business strikes have survived. This bold example has a few unimportant facial marks, but the sharpness and luster extent are exceptional for the grade.

Ex: *National Money Show Signature* (Heritage, 3/2007), lot 2064.
 From *The Wabash Collection of Liberty Eagles, Part II*.
 NGC ID# 264D, PCGS# 8639

1865 Liberty Eagle, AU50
Low-Mintage Issue



4691 1865 — Cleaned — ANACS. AU50 Details. The 1865 Liberty eagle claims a minuscule business-strike mintage of just 3,980 pieces, but the issue is not as difficult to locate as the small production total would suggest. However, the issue is still extremely rare in high-grade. This attractive AU specimen exhibits only light wear on the design elements and the lightly abraded yellow-gold surfaces retain traces of original mint luster.

From *The Wabash Collection of Liberty Eagles, Part II*.
 NGC ID# 264F, PCGS# 8641

1865-S Inverted Date Ten Dollar, XF40
Popular Variety



4692 1865-S 865 Over Inverted 186 XF40 NGC. This fascinating die variety was created when a mint employee punched the first three digits of the date into the die upside down (rotated 180 degrees from the normal position). He then discovered his mistake, and corrected it by repunching the numerals in their correct position. The inverted date is scarce, but actually not as infrequently seen as the normal date. This example is a bit softly struck, as usual, and displays pleasing reddish accents. Census: 4 in 40, 25 finer (12/20).
 Ex: *Long Beach Signature* (Heritage, 6/2005), lot 7913.

From *The Wabash Collection of Liberty Eagles, Part II*.
 NGC ID# 264G, PCGS# 8643

1866-S No Motto Ten, AU55
One of the Series Keys



- 4693 1866-S No Motto AU55 NGC.** This is one of only a few About Uncirculated representatives of this rare issue that we can remember handling. The bright yellow-gold features retain ample mint frost and bold striking definition, particularly over the focal features. Both sides are abraded from a short stint in circulation, but no more so than one should expect for the assigned grade. A lateral pinscratch is noted on the reverse from the eagle's neck between ER to the right rim. Breen (1988) describes this issue, produced to the extent of just 8,500 pieces, as "very rare." In his 1980 auction survey, Akers stated that the 1866-S No Motto was the rarest Liberty eagle, after only the 1864-S and 1875. Census: 6 in 55, 5 finer (12/20).
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2006), lot 3758.
From The Wabash Collection of Liberty Eagles, Part II.
NGC ID# 264H, PCGS# 8644

1866 Ten Dollar, XF45
Only 3,750 Pieces Struck for Circulation



- 4694 1866 XF45 PCGS.** The date is clearly repunched west. A mere 3,750 eagles were struck at Philadelphia in 1866, since gold coins failed to circulate and exporters preferred the double eagle. This is an impressively unabraded Choice XF piece with pleasing detail on the major devices. Population: 10 in 45, 27 finer (11/20).
Ex: Houston Signature (Heritage, 11/2007), lot 61707.
From The Wabash Collection of Liberty Eagles, Part II.
NGC ID# 264J, PCGS# 8649

1866-S Eagle, AU55
First of the Motto Design



- 4695 1866-S Motto AU55 NGC.** The year 1866 saw the first use of the Motto design on many denominations, making this date especially popular with type collectors. Only 11,500 With Motto eagles were struck at the San Francisco Mint in 1866, and examples in Choice AU condition are rare. This well-detailed specimen displays rich greenish-gold surfaces and satiny mint luster. Census: 7 in 55, 2 finer (12/20).
Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2011), lot 7055.
From The Wabash Collection of Liberty Eagles, Part II.
NGC ID# 264K, PCGS# 8650

1867 Eagle, AU50
Only 3,090 Circulation Strikes Produced



- 4696 1867 AU50 NGC.** As with all P-mint eagles from this era, the bulk of gold production in 1867 was awarded to the double eagle denomination. Consequently, a scant 3,090 ten dollar pieces were minted for commercial use. Both sides of this still-lustrous example are normally abraded, the most bothersome of which is a thin scrape in front of Liberty's nose. Attractive reddish patina covers both sides. Census: 8 in 50, 32 finer (12/20).
Ex: Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2006), lot 3965.
From The Wabash Collection of Liberty Eagles, Part II.
NGC ID# 264L, PCGS# 8651

1867-S Liberty Eagle, AU53
Low Mintage, Low Survival Rate



4697 1867-S AU53 ANACS. A meager mintage of just 9,000 Liberty eagles was accomplished at the San Francisco Mint in 1867 and the issue circulated widely over the years, suffering much wear and attrition along the way. The 1867-S is decidedly elusive in all grades today and examples in AU53 condition are rare. This attractive AU53 example is lightly worn and the orange-gold surfaces are lightly abraded.

From The Wabash Collection of Liberty Eagles, Part II.
NGC ID# 264M, PCGS# 8652

1868 Eagle, Choice AU
Partial Luster, Crisp Definition



4698 1868 AU55 NGC. The Philadelphia Mint coined 10,630 Liberty Head eagles in 1868. Few circulated stateside, and most were likely shipped overseas and melted. Those that do survive are typically in XF to AU grades. This is a high-end Choice AU example with partial luster and crisp definition. Reddish accents complement straw-gold surfaces.

From The Wabash Collection of Liberty Eagles, Part II.
NGC ID# 264N, PCGS# 8653

1868-S Eagle, AU53
A Condition and Absolute Rarity



4699 1868-S AU53 NGC. Most San Francisco gold coins from the late 1860s and the 1870s are condition rarities. At the time of issue, these coins entered circulation, unlike their Eastern counterparts. The 1868-S eagle had a mintage of 13,500 coins, yet the average certified grade is only XF45. This piece is clearly nicer, and it exhibits light green-gold surfaces with considerable luster. Census: 9 in 53, 21 finer (12/20).

Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/2010), lot 1732.

From The Wabash Collection of Liberty Eagles, Part II.
NGC ID# 264P, PCGS# 8654

1869 Liberty Ten Dollar, XF45
Rare Issue, Only 1,830 Circulation Strikes



4700 1869 XF45 NGC. A rare date, with a mintage of only 1,830 pieces, the 1869 is one of the premier rarities in the With Motto series, and indeed among all Coronet eagles. In fact, its rarity is such that, in the past, 1869-S examples with a weak mintmark have been offered as Philadelphia coins, and proofs have been offered as the rarer business strikes. As with all 1869 tens the fields are prooflike, yet this is definitely not a proof, as star 11 shows diagnostic repunching on several points (a feature not seen on the proofs). Not quite completely struck up, but a well defined and well balanced coin, albeit peppered with numerous abrasions. Census: 4 in 45, 25 finer (12/20).

Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2006), lot 5433.

From The Wabash Collection of Liberty Eagles, Part II.
NGC ID# 264R, PCGS# 8655

1869-S Ten Dollar Liberty, XF45
Elusive, Low-Mintage Issue



4701 1869-S XF45 NGC. In October of 1868, the Philadelphia Mint shipped six obverse and two reverse dies to the San Francisco mint. But only 6,430 eagles emerged from the San Francisco facility the following year. The 1869 is an elusive coin that is similar in rarity to the 1866-S Motto, 1868-S, and the S-mint issues dated 1870-1874. The 1869-S is predominantly represented by VF survivors with XF pieces seldom encountered. This Choice XF specimen yields deep orange-gold patina and traces of luster in the protected areas. The design features are well defined, though the hair over Liberty's ear is a tad soft. A few minor marks scattered over each side are inoffensive. Census: 5 in 45, 24 finer (12/20).

Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2006), lot 5435.

From The Wabash Collection of Liberty Eagles, Part II.
NGC ID# 264S, PCGS# 8656

**1870 Ten Dollar, AU53
Scarce, Early P-Mint**



- 4702 1870 AU53 NGC.** Olive-gold surfaces with hints of faint violet. Traces of original prooflike surface can still be seen in the fields. A mere 4,025 examples of the variety were produced, and evidently few were set aside at the time of issue for the benefit of numismatists. AU examples remain a rarity, with an average of four auction appearances per year. Only eight other AU53 pieces have been certified at NGC with 22 finer (12/20).
Ex: Central States Signature (Heritage, 5/2005), lot 8789.
From The Wabash Collection of Liberty Eagles, Part II.
 NGC ID# 264T, PCGS# 8657

**1870-S Ten Dollar, XF45
Low Mintage and Low Availability**



- 4703 1870-S XF45 NGC.** As one would expect, the 1870-S has a low mintage. But the production of only 8,000 pieces is impressively low even for gold pieces struck during this period. Probably no more than 100 pieces are known today in all grades. This is an original coin with "old gold" surfaces and deeper color around the devices. Problem-free overall with a bit of striking softness in the centers, as expected.
Ex: Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2008), lot 3594.
From The Wabash Collection of Liberty Eagles, Part II.
 NGC ID# 264V, PCGS# 8659

**1871 Liberty Eagle, AU50
1,790 Examples Struck**



- 4704 1871 AU50 ANACS.** The 1871 Liberty eagle is a challenging issue in all grades, from a minuscule business-strike mintage of just 1,790 pieces. PCGS CoinFacts estimates the surviving population at 60-75 examples in all grades. This impressive AU piece exhibits just a trace of wear on the strongly impressed design elements and the orange-gold surfaces are lightly abraded. Traces of prooflike reflectivity cling to the devices.
From The Wabash Collection of Liberty Eagles, Part II.
 NGC ID# 264W, PCGS# 8660

**1871-CC Liberty Ten, XF45
Elusive Branch Mint Issue**



- 4705 1871-CC XF45 ANACS. Variety 1-A.** The 1871-CC Liberty eagle is an elusive branch mint issue, from a low mintage of just 8,085 pieces. The 1871-CC is usually seen in the VF-XF grade range and finer coins are seldom encountered. This impressive Choice XF specimen shows only light wear on the design elements, and most interior detail remains intact. The pleasing orange-gold surfaces are lightly abraded and traces of original mint luster remain in sheltered areas. The overall presentation is quite attractive. This coin should find a home in a fine collection or branch mint type set.
From The Wabash Collection of Liberty Eagles, Part II.
 NGC ID# 264X, PCGS# 8661

**1871-S Liberty Eagle, AU53
Seldom Seen Finer**



- 4706 1871-S AU53 ANACS.** The 1871-S Liberty eagle is a scarce-to-rare issue in all grades, from a small mintage of 16,500 pieces. The issue is seen most often in XF grades, and AU53 examples are decidedly rare. This impressive AU53 specimen exhibits light wear on the design elements and the lightly abraded orange-gold surfaces retain traces of original mint luster around the devices.
From The Wabash Collection of Liberty Eagles, Part II.
 NGC ID# 264Y, PCGS# 8662

**1872-CC Ten Dollar, Very Fine
Rare Early Carson City Issue**



- 4707 1872-CC VF20 PCGS. Variety 1-A.** The third-year 1872 Carson City eagle has a meager mintage of 4,600 pieces, yet two die pairings are known. They are best identified by the second vertical shield stripe, which is intact on Variety 1-A and incomplete on Variety 1-B. Variety 1-A is rarer, and constitutes only about 30% of survivors. But any '72-CC ten is desirable, particularly given the demand from both series collectors and Carson City specialists. This evenly circulated and predominantly straw-gold representative has peach color in design recesses, and the surfaces are less abraded than expected. Only a slender mark below the eagle's branch merits mention.
From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.
NGC ID# 2652, PCGS# 8664

**1872-CC Ten Dollar Liberty, VF25
Seldom Located in Any Grade**



- 4708 1872-CC VF25 PCGS. Variety 1-B.** The 1870-CC is the most famous among the many Carson City eagle rarities, but several other CC-mint issues have lower mintages and are nearly as difficult. For example, PCGS has certified just 70 examples of the 1872-CC in all grades, versus 77 examples of the 1870-CC. The 1872-CC mintage of 4,600 pieces is less than the 1870-CC emission of 5,908 coins, although the latter issue had two additional years to wear in Western commerce. The present glossy tan-gold piece is boldly defined for the VF25 grade, and does not feature any noteworthy abrasions. This lot provides a rare yet affordable opportunity for the specialist.
Ex: National Money Show Signature (Heritage, 4/2006), lot 2005.
From The Wabash Collection of Liberty Eagles, Part II.
NGC ID# 2652, PCGS# 8664

**1872-S Ten Dollar, AU55
High-Attrition Western issue**



- 4709 1872-S AU55 NGC.** Probably not more than 140 or so examples of the 1872-S ten dollar are believed extant from an original mintage of 17,300 coins. That includes only two Mint State representatives. This Choice AU San Francisco eagle is largely orange-gold and generally well-struck with minor high-point rub and myriad ticks throughout. The star radials are all clearly delineated.
From The Wabash Collection of Liberty Eagles, Part II.
NGC ID# 2653, PCGS# 8665

**1873 Liberty Ten, XF40
Low Mintage Rarity**



- 4710 1873 Closed 3 XF40 NGC.** The entire 800-coin mintage of 1873 eagles occurred early in the year, and all known examples feature the Closed 3 logotype. The surviving population is extremely limited, perhaps 25 to 35 coins as Doug Winter suggests at PCGS Coin Facts, or 40 to 60 coins, the estimate of Dave Bowers in the *Guide Book of Gold Eagle Coins*. Like every known example, this light yellow-gold example has myriad bagmarks and other abrasions, including a pedigree-tracking mark on the right obverse rim at 3:30. Census: 4 in 40, 16 finer (12/20).
From The Wabash Collection of Liberty Eagles, Part II.
NGC ID# 2654, PCGS# 8666

1873-S Eagle, AU50
Barely More Than 100 Pieces Extant



- 4711 1873-S AU50 NGC.** The 1873-S is another issue that experienced extensive circulation and attrition on the Western frontier during the last quarter of the 19th century. Of the 12,000 coins struck, barely more than 100 examples likely exist across all grades. This AU50 survivor remains partially lustrous with abraded orange-gold surfaces. An underrated rarity.
From The Wabash Collection of Liberty Eagles, Part II.
 NGC ID# 2656, PCGS# 8668

1874-CC Ten Dollar Liberty, XF45
Low-Mintage Issue



- 4712 1874-CC XF45 NGC. Variety 1-A.** A circulated golden-brown representative with no significant marks. A few specks of verdigris reside in selected recesses. The 1874-CC is the most available Carson City ten from its decade, but by any other standard, it is a rare issue. A scant 16,767 pieces were struck, and these circulated heavily, since NGC and PCGS have certified a combined two coins in Mint State (12/20).
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/2006), lot 3092.
From The Wabash Collection of Liberty Eagles, Part II.
 NGC ID# 2658, PCGS# 8670
- 4713 1874-S XF45 PCGS.** From a small mintage of just 10,000 pieces, the 1874-S Liberty eagle is a challenging issue in high grade. This impressive Choice XF specimen exhibits some light wear on the design elements, but most interior detail remains intact. The pleasing orange-gold surfaces are lightly abraded for the grade. Population: 24 in 45, 28 finer (11/20).
From The Wabash Collection of Liberty Eagles, Part II.
 NGC ID# 2659, PCGS# 8671

1875-CC Ten Dollar, Choice VF
Highly Desirable Carson City Issue



- 4714 1875-CC VF35 NGC. Variety 1-A.** The 1875-CC ten dollar gold piece was struck to the extent of 7,715 coins using two sets of dies. This one shows the mintmark widely spaced compared to Variety 2-B. In all, fewer than 100 survivors are known for this Carson City issue. The present Choice VF example saw extensive circulation, but it retains a pleasing amount of detail and warm orange-gold color. Rare and sought-after in any grade.
From The Wabash Collection of Liberty Eagles, Part II.
 NGC ID# 265B, PCGS# 8673

1876 Liberty Ten, AU50
Only 687 Pieces Struck



- 4715 1876 — Scratched-Cleaned — ANACS. AU50 Details.** The 1876 Liberty eagle is always popular because of its meager circulation-strike mintage of just 687 pieces. As might be expected, the issue is elusive in all grades today and most survivors are clustered in the XF-AU grade range. This impressive AU example exhibits just a touch of wear on the high points of the design elements and the moderately abraded yellow-gold surfaces show traces of prooflike reflectivity in sheltered areas.
From The Wabash Collection of Liberty Eagles, Part II.
 NGC ID# 265C, PCGS# 8674

1876-CC Liberty Head Eagle, VF25
Mintage of 4,696 Coins



- 4716 1876-CC VF25 NGC. Variety 1-A.** The sole die pair used in the production of 4,696 eagles at the Carson City Mint in 1876. This is a scarce issue in the absolute sense as well as the conditional, with 75 to 100 coins known, none of which survive in Mint State. This well-circulated, problem-free example showcases rich orange-gold color and smooth surfaces.
From The Wabash Collection of Liberty Eagles, Part II.
 NGC ID# 265D, PCGS# 8675

1876-S Liberty Eagle, AU50
Considerable Luster Remains



- 4717 1876-S AU50 NGC.** The 1876-S eagle only became recognized for that rarity that is beginning in the 1930s. Today, collectors vie aggressively for these coins when they appear at auction, with just 70 to 85 pieces known from a mintage of 5,000 coins. An impressive degree of luster remains on each side. Orange-gold surfaces are well-struck and fairly smooth, though we note a couple of marks above the eagle's right (facing) wing.
From The Wabash Collection of Liberty Eagles, Part II.
 NGC ID# 265E, PCGS# 8676

1878-CC Ten Dollar, XF Details
Seldom Seen in Any Condition



- 4720 1878-CC — Improperly Cleaned — NCS Details. XF. Variety 1-A.** The 1878-CC Liberty ten is scarce in all grades, with perhaps 60 to 75 pieces known, according to the PCGS estimate. This XF-level example is well detailed and displays pleasing peach-gold patina. The NCS label notes cleaning, which appears over each side and has a smoothing effect in the fields where the surfaces are abraded. A few marks in the right obverse field behind Liberty's neck will serve as pedigree markers.
From The Wabash Collection of Liberty Eagles, Part II.

1877 Liberty Eagle, XF45



- 4718 1877 XF45 ANACS.** The 1877 Liberty eagle claims a memorably low business-strike mintage of just 797 pieces, making the issue rare in all grades and conditions. This impressive Choice XF specimen shows only light wear on the strongly impressed design elements, with most interior detail completely intact. The lightly abraded butter-yellow surfaces retain traces of original mint luster.
From The Wabash Collection of Liberty Eagles, Part II.
 NGC ID# 265F, PCGS# 8677

1879-CC Ten Dollar, VF35
Perhaps the Rarest Carson City Ten



- 4721 1879-CC VF35 NGC. Variety 1-A.** The 1879-CC has the lowest mintage of all Carson City ten dollar pieces, with only 1,762 pieces struck. Of that number only a small fraction survive, most of them in low grades. Only 40 to 50 pieces are known in all grades, with fewer than 10 examples in AU and a single Uncirculated coin known. Because of its absolute rarity, the 1879-CC ten is missing from most collections. This example is a perfectly balanced VF, hampered slightly by an oval-shaped scratch in the field to the left of the eagle. Census: 2 in 35, 30 finer (12/20).
Ex: Dallas Signature (Heritage, 10/2006), lot 2950.
From The Wabash Collection of Liberty Eagles, Part II.
 NGC ID# 265N, PCGS# 8684

1877-CC Liberty Ten, VF30
Rare Issue in All Grades



- 4719 1877-CC VF30 PCGS. Variety 1-A.** From a tiny mintage of 3,332 pieces, the 1877-CC Liberty eagle is an elusive issue in the Carson City series and collectors prize examples in all grades and conditions. This impressive VF30 example displays light-to-moderate wear on the design elements, with only slight loss of detail on the high points. The pleasing orange-gold surfaces are lightly abraded. Population: 4 in 30, 43 finer (11/20).
From The Wabash Collection of Liberty Eagles, Part II.
 NGC ID# 265G, PCGS# 8678

1879-O Gold Eagle, XF45
First Post-Civil War New Orleans Issue



- 4722 1879-O XF45 PCGS.** The New Orleans Mint ceased operations in the early days of the Civil War, with the last coinage issues struck in 1861. Following a brief episode of Confederate operation, the mint closed doors later in 1861. Operations remained dormant until 1879 when all coinage facilities were required to meet the terms of the Bland-Allison Act. A few gold eagles and double eagles were minted in 1879 while coinage production that year was primarily limited to Morgan dollars. Few of the 1,500 1879-O eagles survive today with a combined NGC and PCGS population of 92 pieces, including resubmissions. This lovely light yellow-gold example has traces of luster and pleasing surfaces that show only trivial handling marks. Population: 12 in 45, 25 finer (11/20). *From The Wabash Collection of Liberty Eagles, Part II.* NGC ID# 265P, PCGS# 8685

1881-O Ten Dollar, AU55
Low Mintage, Little Saved



- 4723 1881-O AU55 PCGS.** The New Orleans Mint struck eagles each year between its 1879 return and 1883. The '79-O and '83-O issues are formidable rarities, while the '80-O through '82-O are merely rare. The 1881-O mintage is 8,350 pieces, and only about 3% of that production has survived. None are known in MS62 or finer grades. This Choice AU example retains ample luster throughout the plumage, curls, and legends. The butter-gold surfaces show occasional moderate marks, with a tick on the eyebrow the only contact worthy of mention. Population: 21 in 55, 23 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 265Y, PCGS# 8693

1882-O Eagle, Choice AU
Better New Orleans Issue



- 4724 1882-O AU55 PCGS.** The New Orleans Mint re-opened in 1879 to strike silver dollars, as compelled by the Bland-Allison Act. Aside from a token double eagle production that year, the only other issues struck by the Southern facility were ten dollar pieces, annually through 1883. But the mintages were small, and the 1882-O delivery came to only 10,820 pieces. Few were saved, and the issue is rare in all grades. This Choice AU representative displays light wear on the wingtips and coronet tip. Luster fills the borders and motifs. The wheat-gold surfaces display distributed small marks. Population: 29 in 55, 30 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 2664, PCGS# 8697

1891-CC/CC Ten Dollar, MS63
FS-501, Repunched Mintmark



- 4725 1891-CC/CC FS-501 MS63 NGC.** The mintmark is repunched on FS-501. This reverse is known with two different obverse dies. The Variety 4-C obverse shows a small spine off the bottom of Liberty's chin. Overall, this piece is immensely attractive, with frosty peach-gold luster and sharp devices. Abrasions are remarkably light, and Liberty's cheek is devoid of the light rub that sometimes appears on lower-grade Uncirculated eagles. NGC ID# 266U, PCGS# 145728 Base PCGS# 8720

1892-CC Ten Dollar, MS61
Elusive in Mint State



- 4726 1892-CC Tripled Die Reverse, FS-801, MS61 NGC.** Two die varieties are known for the 1892-CC ten, employing two different obverses with a common reverse. Thus, all 1892-CC tens are FS-801, showing a tripled die on IN GOD WE TRUST. This Mint State example displays a sharp strike and frosty reddish-gold mint luster. Handling marks and grazes on each side limit the grade but none are individually bothersome. Census: 24 in 61, 9 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 266W, PCGS# 511600 Base PCGS# 8722

1900 Liberty Eagle, MS65+
Exceptional Type Coin



- 4727 1900 MS65+ PCGS. CAC.** The 1900 Liberty eagle claims a substantial business-strike mintage of 293,840 pieces, making it an available issue and a popular choice of type collectors. This Plus-graded Gem exhibits sharply detailed design elements, with some spidery die cracks that connect the stars on the right and travel through much of the legend on the reverse. The well-preserved orange-gold surfaces radiate vibrant mint luster and the outstanding eye appeal is confirmed by the CAC sticker. Population: 39 in 65 (4 in 65+), 4 finer. CAC: 8 in 65, 1 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 267M, PCGS# 8745

1906-D Ten Dollar, MS66
A Single Example is Graded Finer



- 4728 1906-D MS66 NGC.** Amazing quality for this date, approaching the finest known. In fact, a single finer piece is graded by NGC, and none are certified finer by PCGS. The design elements are full and crisp, with impressive honey-gold color and satiny luster. The fields are remarkably unabraded. During the first year of operation, the Denver Mint coined 981,000 eagles, and nearly all of the survivors grade lower than this specimen. This is remarkable, indicating the novelty of the Denver mint passed largely unnoticed by contemporary collectors. Census: 2 in 66, 1 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 2685, PCGS# 8760

INDIAN EAGLES

1907 Saint-Gaudens Eagle, AU Details Wire Rim Variant



- 4729** 1907 Wire Rim — Altered Surfaces — PCGS Genuine. AU Details. The *Guide Book* reports a mintage of 500 Wire Rim Indian Head eagles, but Roger Burdette shows that an additional 42 examples were coined and that 70 were melted, netting a mintage of 472. This first-year Saint-Gaudens issue, distributed in limited quantities and now prohibitively expensive for most collectors regardless of condition, serves as an iconic 20th century key. This AU Details example, which was treated to minimize surface abrasions, is an accessible way to obtain this otherwise unobtainable rarity. Detail remains strong, and both sides have a rich reddish-gold hue.

1908 No Motto Eagle, MS63 Key Low-Mintage Issue



- 4730** 1908 No Motto MS63 PCGS. A low mintage of 33,500 coins and the short-lived No Motto design make this issue one of the perennial collector-favorites in the Saint-Gaudens series. This Select Uncirculated eagle is light yellow-gold with smooth, frosty surfaces. Chatter is minimal, and the design is well-impressed.
From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.
NGC ID# 28GG, PCGS# 8853

1913 Ten Dollar, MS66 Tied for Second Finest



- 4731** 1913 MS66 PCGS. The vast majority of the Mint State 1913 eagle survivorship grades MS62 or MS63. This date is still often available in MS64, particularly at auction where higher-end Indian gold coins tend to appear the most frequently, but in MS66 it is rare. Finer coins are all but non-existent. This piece stands apart from its peers in terms of quality and eye appeal. Luster glistens over each side, illuminating sharp design elements and exceptionally clean surfaces. Beautiful orange-gold, peach, lilac, and mint-green hues swirl together across each side. Visual appeal is absolutely spectacular, even for this grade. Population: 21 in 66 (2 in 66+), 1 finer (11/20).
NGC ID# 28GY, PCGS# 8873

1915-S Ten Dollar, AU58
Sharply Struck and Partially Frosted



- 4732** 1915-S AU58 NGC. With a mintage of only 59,000 coins, the 1915-S Indian Head eagle is always the subject of considerable collector demand, putting pressure on the relatively small number of high-grade survivors. This is an appealing near-Mint representative with partially frosted yellow-gold surfaces. Strike definition is bold, and there are just a few ticks on Liberty's cheek. NGC ID# 28H6, PCGS# 8879

1915-S Ten Dollar, AU58
Rarely Seen With CAC Approval



- 4733** 1915-S AU58 PCGS. CAC. The 1915-S is a key date in the Indian eagle series. Only 59,000 pieces were struck, and the Mint State population is among the smallest of any issue. This near-Mint example occupies a significant "middle ground" for the collector, showing excellent quality but also being more accessible from a cost perspective. PCGS calls the coin AU58, although evidence of actual wear is almost nonexistent. Only scattered abrasions are immediately obvious, giving this lustrous yellow-gold example the eye appeal of a low-end Mint State coin. The quality is affirmed by the CAC designation. CAC: 26 in 58, 10 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 28H6, PCGS# 8879

LIBERTY DOUBLE EAGLES

1850 Double Eagle, AU53
Significant First-Year Issue



- 4734** 1850 AU53 NGC. The 1850 double eagle is a numismatically and historically significant issue, representing the first of its kind in the regular federal series. This AU53 example exhibits khaki-gold color and reddish-violet accents. Better-struck at the centers than around the rims, particularly on the obverse. An appealing inaugural-year offering. NGC ID# 268F, PCGS# 8902

1850-O Twenty Dollar, XF45
Desirable First-Year Issue



- 4735** 1850-O XF45 PCGS. **Variety 2.** There seems to be no shortage of collector demand for these New Orleans double eagles, which represent the first year of issue for the denomination. Although 141,000 1850-O double eagles were struck, high-grade survivors prove challenging. This is a pleasing Choice XF No Motto twenty with well-struck centers and orange-gold color. Lightly hairlined with a couple of pinscratches near stars 11 to 13. *From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.* NGC ID# 268G, PCGS# 8903

1850-O Double Eagle, AU50
Historically Significant



- 4736** 1850-O AU50 NGC. **Variety 2.** The 1 is directly over a dentil, and the O mintmark is centered over the N in TWENTY, about equidistant from the legend and the tailfeathers. Doug Winter notes that this historically significant New Orleans issue is challenging above XF45 and scarce in grades beyond AU50. Yellow and green-gold surfaces are heavily abraded, but design detail is better than expected on Liberty's portrait and the upper stars. The date and mintmark are clear. NGC ID# 268G, PCGS# 8903

1851-O Twenty Dollar, AU53
Green-Gold Color



- 4737** 1851-O AU53 PCGS. **Variety 1.** Die chips in front of Liberty's eye help identify the variety, one of seven known die marriages for the collectible 1851-O double eagle (315,000 coins struck). Liberty's portrait is fully defined with razor-sharp curls, and the eagle is similarly strong. The stars and legends are slightly softer on this green-gold representative. *From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.* NGC ID# 268J, PCGS# 8905

1852-O No Motto Twenty, XF45+
Strong for the Grade



- 4738** 1852-O XF45+ PCGS. *Variety 1.* This strongly defined New Orleans Mint No Motto double eagle is on the cusp of a higher grade. Orange-gold surfaces exhibit minimal friction for the XF level. A single dig in the field left of Liberty's neck and a slender mark between IB are the only noteworthy flaws. From a mintage of 190,000 coins.
From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.
NGC ID# 268L, PCGS# 8907

1852-O Twenty Dollar, AU55
Bold Khaki-Gold Example



- 4739** 1852-O AU55 NGC. *Variety 1.* Khaki-gold surfaces showcase remarkably strong definition for a lightly circulated No Motto double eagle, particularly one from a Southern branch mint. What remains of the original mint luster glows around the motifs, illuminating each side. The 1852-O claims a mintage of 190,000 coins. High-end survivors like this one are eminently desirable and highly contested.
NGC ID# 268L, PCGS# 8907

1853/'2' Double Eagle, AU53
FS-301, *Guide Book Variety*



- 4740** 1853/'2' FS-301 AU53 PCGS. The 1853/'2' is a popular *Guide Book* variety, and Doug Winter believes it is a veritable overdate. Others believe the so-called underdigit beneath the 3 is merely die damage. Bright straw-gold surfaces exhibit luminous mint luster around the stars and legends. Detail is good for a No Motto twenty, though high-point rub and myriad abrasions define the grade.
PCGS# 145730 Base PCGS# 8909

1853-O Double Eagle, XF45
Scarce Early Louisiana Issue



- 4741** 1853-O XF45 PCGS. *Variety 1.* The early New Orleans Mint double eagles from 1850 to 1853 are always popular with collectors. This issue is more challenging than its predecessors with only 71,000 coins struck. Both sides exhibit sharp definition for the grade and glimmers of original luster around the devices. Yellow-gold surfaces show reddish accents, and the only mark of note is a linear depression right of star 4.
From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.
NGC ID# 268N, PCGS# 8910

1854 No Motto Twenty Dollar, AU58
Small Date, Few Finer



- 4742** 1854 Small Date AU58 NGC. Despite the inflated certification totals, Doug Winter estimates only 25 to 50 examples of the 1854 Small Date double eagle survive in better condition than this AU58 representative. Both sides are boldly struck for a No Motto twenty. Luster shines from the device recesses, while yellow-gold surfaces exhibit unsurprising abrasions throughout.
NGC ID# 268P, PCGS# 8911

1856-S Double Eagle, AU58
Needle-Sharp Strike



- 4743** 1856-S AU58 NGC. Medium S. Nautical recoveries have vastly improved the accessibility of the 1856-S double eagle in high grades. This borderline-Uncirculated example is partially lustrous with light yellow-gold surfaces. Its hallmark is a full strike that shows needle-sharp detail on the stars, curls, and eagle's feathers. Wear is practically indistinguishable.
NGC ID# 2692, PCGS# 8919

1856-S Liberty Double Eagle, AU58+
Attractive Type One Example



4744 1856-S AU58+ PCGS. From a substantial mintage of more than 1.1 million pieces, the 1856-S Liberty double eagle was not difficult to locate in lower circulated grades, but high-grade specimens were virtually unobtainable before the recovery of more than 1,000 specimens from the wreck of the S.S. *Central America*. This Plus-graded near-Mint example shows just a trace of friction on the sharply detailed design elements and the lightly marked surfaces are lustrous and appealing.
NGC ID# 2692, PCGS# 8919

1857-S Liberty Double Eagle, AU58+
CAC-Approved Type One Example



4747 1857-S AU58+ PCGS. CAC. More than 5,000 examples of the 1857-S Liberty double eagle were recovered from the wreck of the S.S. *Central America*, profoundly changing the availability of high-grade Type One double eagles. This Plus-graded near-Mint representative exhibits sharply detailed design elements, with just a trace of friction on the high points. The lustrous yellow and orange-gold surfaces show only the most minor signs of contact and eye appeal is outstanding.
NGC ID# 2696, PCGS# 8922

1856-S Twenty Dollar, Frosty MS60



4745 1856-S MS60 PCGS. Medium S. The 1856-S has become much more collectible in Mint State in recent decades thanks to the recovery of the S.S. *Central America* treasure. We are uncertain of the origin of this frosty coin, though the odds are it derives from that nautical cache. Both sides feature luminous yellow-gold surfaces with accents of rose and green. Sharply struck with expected chatter.
From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.
NGC ID# 2692, PCGS# 8919

1857-S Double Eagle, MS64
Likely Ex: S.S. *Central America*



4748 1857-S MS64 NGC. CAC. Variety 20A. The “Spiked Shield” reverse with a pair of die lines near the left shield border. Because of its die variety and high grade, it is a virtual certainty that the present near-Gem is from the S.S. *Central America* shipwreck, although the NGC insert omits any such pedigree. A beautiful and lustrous near-Gem, smooth aside from a reed impression at 5:30 on the reverse. The butter-gold surfaces are free from any indication of granularity, although a pair of small planchet flaws are noted on the reverse border at 1 and 8 o'clock.
Ex: Dallas ANA Signature (Heritage, 10/2012), lot 6165; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2015), lot 7423; Dallas ANA Signature (Heritage, 3/2016), lot 5095;
NGC ID# 2696, PCGS# 8922

1857-O Double Eagle, AU Details
Strong Definition



4746 1857-O — Altered Surfaces — PCGS Genuine. AU Details. Variety 1. Double eagle production increased to 30,000 coins in 1857, up considerably from the three previous years. However, the 1857-O remains challenging in almost any grade with just 200 to 250 pieces believed extant. This is a strongly defined AU representative with razor-sharp curls and feathers. Yellow-gold surfaces have been improved to minimize the appearance of scattered abrasions, resulting in the Details grade.
From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.

**1857-S Double Eagle, MS65
Quintessential Type Coin**



4749 1857-S MS65 PCGS. At one time the 1857-S double eagle was considered a condition rarity. In 1982, David Akers calculated an average auction grade of just under XF40. Today, as a result of the S.S. *Central America* treasure, the average auction grade is MS61, according to Jeff Garrett and Ron Guth.

This incredible Gem has rich orange-gold luster and bold design definition. The distinctive coloration suggests that this piece was part of the S.S. *Central America* treasure, although it resides today in a generic PCGS holder. This is an excellent candidate for a high quality U.S. gold type set.

Ex: *New York Signature (Heritage, 2/2014)*, lot 5409.
NGC ID# 2696, PCGS# 8922

**1861 Double Eagle, MS61
Frosty Apricot-Gold Surfaces**



4750 1861 MS61 NGC. CAC. The 1861 was the most plentiful Type One double eagle in Mint State before the recovery of the S.S. *Central America* treasure, which made the 1857-S the quintessential No Motto type coin. Still, the 1861 remains accessible. This Uncirculated apricot-gold survivor features greenish accents and impressive mint frost around the borders. High-end for the grade, hence the green CAC approval sticker.
NGC ID# 269G, PCGS# 8932

**1863-S Double Eagle, AU50
Ex: *Brother Jonathan***



4751 1863-S AU50 PCGS. Ex: *Brother Jonathan*, 303. The *Brother Jonathan* shipwreck off the coast of northern California in 1865, near Crescent City, committed a large amount of gold, including double eagles, to the ocean floor until the 1990s, when a salvage operation recovered some of the gold. This 1863-S double eagle displays About Uncirculated sharpness with lustrous fields and rich orange-gold color. The *Brother Jonathan* pedigree on the holder numbers this as coin number 303 from the salvaged wreck.
NGC ID# 269R, PCGS# 8940

**1863-S Twenty Dollar, AU58
Bright Remaining Mint Frost**



4752 1863-S AU58 NGC. Medium S. Shipwreck recoveries have made the 1863-S double eagle much more collectible than it once was, particularly in higher grades. Each side of this borderline-Uncirculated No Motto twenty dollar showcases bright remaining mint frost over wheat-gold surfaces with lively rose accents. Well-struck with peppered abrasions throughout.
NGC ID# 269R, PCGS# 8940

**1864-S Double Eagle, Choice AU
Few Marks, Ample Luster**



4753 1864-S AU55 PCGS. The San Francisco economy was less impacted by the Civil War than in the East, Midwest, or South. Federal gold coin remained in circulation at face value, while newly issued Federal paper money traded at a discount. The five and ten dollar denominations were struck in token quantities, but the double eagle had a respectable emission of nearly 800,000 pieces. This lightly circulated honey-gold example is nicely struck and displays substantial luster. Small marks are scattered, though the sole mentionable contact is on the obverse rim at 3 o'clock.
NGC ID# 269T, PCGS# 8942

**1865-S Twenty Dollar, AU58
Ex: *S.S. Brother Jonathan***



4754 1865-S AU58 PCGS. Ex: *S.S. Brother Jonathan*, 957. Small S. More than 550 1865-S double eagles were recovered from the S.S. *Brother Jonathan*, vastly improving the supply of high-grade examples of this previously challenging issue. The present coin is a deep orange-gold example in near-Mint condition. Both sides are smooth and frosty with bold strike definition for a No Motto twenty. An ideal type coin with lovely eye appeal.
NGC ID# 269V, PCGS# 8944

1865-S Double Eagle, Frosty MS62
Ex: *Brother Jonathan*



- 4755** 1865-S MS62 NGC. Ex: *Brother Jonathan*. This is a gleaming No Motto double eagle with characteristic mint frost for a sea-salvaged San Francisco gold piece. Orange and rose-gold surfaces showcase strong strike definition, and both sides are marred not by distracting heavy abrasions, but rather by fine, microscopic ticks that hardly detract at all. Lightly clashed.
NGC ID# 269V, PCGS# 8944

1865-S Double Eagle, MS63+
Advanced Reverse Die State
Exceptional Quality for the Grade



- 4756** 1865-S MS63+ PCGS. Double eagles were only struck at the Philadelphia and San Francisco mints in 1865. The Philadelphia issue is a rarity in Mint State, and examples seldom come without heavy abrasions. The 1865-S is a much more accessible option for the date collector seeking a high-quality piece. And that is where this Plus-designated Select example excels. Frosty luster yields warm peach-gold color that complements the bold design elements. Remarkably few abrasions are evident, and large areas of the fields are seemingly pristine. Another interesting feature of this piece is the reverse die state; a heavy peripheral die crack runs through most of STATES OF AMERICA, and a radial crack bisects it at the M in AMERICA, creating a small die chip at the juncture. Another die break creates a die chip between the U in UNITED and the dentils. Only one other MS63 example of this issue is Plus graded at PCGS (11/20).
NGC ID# 269V, PCGS# 8944

**1866-S Double Eagle, AU Details
Rare No Motto Variety**



- 4757 1866-S No Motto — Rim Damage — NGC Details. AU.** The double eagle denomination was the cornerstone of the West Coast economy. As a result, most San Francisco Liberty issues are typically available in circulated grades. The two exceptions are the 1861-S Paquet Reverse and the 1866-S No Motto. Yet there was virtually no collector interest in those issues until decades later, when advanced collectors began paying attention to design subtypes and mintmark varieties. Today, there are only 300 to 400 survivors from the '66-S No Motto mintage of just 120,000 pieces. Mint State examples are very rare and command six-figure prices. The present lightly circulated representative displays considerable luster across the butter-gold surfaces. An obverse rim knock at 8 o'clock corresponds to the NGC designation, but the only other mentionable mark is a scuff near the F in OF.

**1866-S Motto Twenty Dollar, AU53
First Type Two Issue**



- 4758 1866-S Motto AU53 PCGS.** Small Bulbous S. This is the first San Francisco issue of the Type Two, With Motto subset and is popular as such. Partly lustrous yellow-gold surfaces exhibit green and rose accents. Design definition is strong for a Type Two twenty. Myriad abrasions on the obverse are unsurprising, while the reverse is comparatively clean.
NGC ID# 269Y, PCGS# 8950

**1871 Liberty Double Eagle, AU58
Low-Mintage Philadelphia Issue**



- 4759 1871 AU58 NGC.** The 1871 Liberty double eagle claims the lowest mintage of any Type Two twenty from the Philadelphia Mint at a mere 80,120 pieces. The issue is scarce in all grades today and high-grade specimens are rare. This attractive near-Mint example exhibits just a touch of friction on the high points of the design elements and the lightly abraded orange-gold surfaces retain much of their original mint luster. Census: 83 in 58, 14 finer (12/20).
NGC ID# 26AA, PCGS# 8960

1872-CC Twenty Dollar, AU53
First Accessible Carson City Issue



- 4760 1872-CC AU53 PCGS. Variety 1-A.** This die marriage, one of three known for the issue, features the 1 away from the bust and the CC mintmark spaced closely over the right serif of the N in TWENTY. The 1872-CC is the first moderately collectible Carson City double eagle issue, with survivorship of 450 to 500 coins from an original production of 26,900 pieces. This is an above-average representative in AU53 condition. With the exception of Liberty's forecurls and the central portion of the eagle and shield, the devices show crisp definition with minor blending. That includes the star centers and radials, which are strongly rendered. Bright luster shines around the raised motifs, illuminating lightly marked medium orange-gold surfaces that feature pale green accents.
From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.
 NGC ID# 26AE, PCGS# 8964

1873 Closed 3 Double Eagle, AU58
Scarcer Variety



- 4761 1873 Closed 3 AU58 NGC.** This is the scarcer Philadelphia Mint variety for the year. Most examples feature an Open 3 in the date, not a Closed 3, as here. Frosty mint luster emerges from the design recesses. Honey-gold color includes attractive green and rose accents. A few small digs occur in the left reverse rays. NGC reports 47 numerically finer submissions (12/20).
 NGC ID# 26AG, PCGS# 8966

- 4762 1873-CC — Damage — PCGS Genuine. XF Details. Variety 2-A.** The top of a misplaced date digit appears in the dentils below 73, identifying the variety. Like the 1872-CC, this is a moderately accessible early Carson City double eagle, boasting a mintage of 22,410 coins. Design definition is fairly typical for a lightly circulated Type Two coin. Blending occurs over the curls and hair bun, cheek, several stars, and the eagle's head, but overall detail is good. Orange-gold surfaces exhibit an area of damage in the field above Liberty's eye.
From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.

1874-CC Double Eagle, XF40
Lovely Eye Appeal for the Grade



- 4763 1874-CC XF40 PCGS. Variety 2-A,** with a die chip on Liberty's temple and a widely spaced mintmark. Each side is orange-gold overall with a hint of reddish color, providing warmth and a generous degree of eye appeal. Typically defined for a Type Two issue. Several horizontal abrasions occur on the obverse.
From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.
 NGC ID# 26AP, PCGS# 8971

1874-CC Twenty Dollar, XF45
Available Carson City Issue



- 4764** 1874-CC XF45 PCGS. Variety 4-A. Diagnostics include a die chip on Liberty's neck near the curls and a widely spaced mintmark. Copper-orange alloy spots along the left obverse and corresponding area on the reverse complement bright yellow-gold surfaces that retain original mint luster within the hidden areas. Incompletely struck at the centers, as usual for the type.
From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.
NGC ID# 26AP, PCGS# 8971

1874-CC Twenty Dollar, AU50
Partial Remaining Mint Luster



- 4765** 1874-CC AU50 PCGS. Variety 2-A. A tiny die chip on Liberty's temple and the widely spaced mintmark identify this die variety. The 1874-CC is a plentiful Nevada mint issue with a six-figure mintage (115,085 coins). Partial luster glows around the devices on this AU50 representative. Yellow-gold surfaces are impressively smooth with rose and pale green accents.
From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.
NGC ID# 26AP, PCGS# 8971

1874-CC Double Eagle, AU53
Semiprooflike Fields



- 4766** 1874-CC AU53 PCGS. Variety 4-A. Mintmark placement and a small die chip on Liberty's neck help to identify this variety. The 1874-CC double eagle as a date is available in AU condition, as it benefits from a mintage of more than 115,000 coins. Attractive examples are popular with type collectors. This piece is reflective in the fields and displays warm peach-gold color. Mild surface chatter on the obverse accompanies slight wear over the devices, dictating the grade.
NGC ID# 26AP, PCGS# 8971

1875-CC Double Eagle, XF40
Collectible Western Issue



- 4767** 1875-CC XF40 PCGS. Variety 2-B. The date is slightly right under the bust, and the right edge of the second C in the mintmark is aligned with the left edge of the T below. This is a collectible Type Two twenty from the Carson City Mint. It shows evidence of Western circulation with myriad abrasions and even wear, but flashes of mint luster remain around the raised design elements. Yellow-gold color with a slender scrape in front of Liberty's eye and nose.
From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.
NGC ID# 26AT, PCGS# 8974

1875-CC Double Eagle, XF40
Nevada Mint Type Coin



- 4768** 1875-CC XF40 PCGS. Variety 8-B. The surfaces of this XF double eagle exhibit light straw-gold color with splashes of reddish patina, most prominently over the top left corner of the eagle's shield. Each side shows an expected amount of friction, but marks are generally small, save for a scrape above star 6. With a mintage of 111,151 coins, the 1875-CC is an obtainable issue from this storied branch mint.
From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.
NGC ID# 26AT, PCGS# 8974

1875-CC Double Eagle, AU50
Remaining Mint Luster



- 4769** 1875-CC AU50 PCGS. Variety 8-B. The Carson City Mint accomplished a production of 111,151 double eagles in 1875, making this one of the most accessible issues from that facility. The present example features remaining luster around the devices and rich yellow-gold color with coppery alloy spots on the reverse. Well-struck, if lightly worn, with an expected number of scattered abrasions.
From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.
NGC ID# 26AT, PCGS# 8974

1875-CC Double Eagle, AU53
Luster Glows Around the Devices



4770 1875-CC AU53 NGC. **Variety 1-A.** Curved die lies on Liberty's neck and the second C in the mintmark left of the left edge of the T confirm the die variety. The 1875-CC double eagle serves as a popular type coin thanks to a relatively substantial mintage of 111,151 coins. Luster glows around the devices of this yellow-gold example. Characteristically struck for a Type Two twenty with lightly scattered abrasions on each side.
NGC ID# 26AT, PCGS# 8974

1876-CC Twenty Dollar Liberty, AU50
Attractive Old-Time Patina



4773 1876-CC AU50 NGC. **Variety 1-A.** The availability of this issue makes it popular among type collectors. The present AU example displays original olive-gold patina with reddish undertones. Scattered abrasions accompany light wear, giving this piece the typical appearance of gold that circulated in the Nevada territory during the mining of the Comstock Lode. A pleasing old-time CC-mint type coin.
NGC ID# 26AW, PCGS# 8977

1875-S Twenty Dollar, Lustrous MS63
In-Demand Type Two Issue



4771 1875-S MS63 PCGS. Block S. Sharply struck and lustrous with luminous yellow-gold color and rose and green accents. Following a common theme for Type Two twenties, the 1875-S is a condition rarity in MS63, while it is relatively plentiful in lower Mint State grades. A few minor surface marks are visible along the lower left obverse border, but all other aspects of this piece are splendid and choice. Population: 23 in 63 (3 in 63+), 10 finer (11/20).
NGC ID# 26AU, PCGS# 8975

1876-CC Twenty Dollar, AU58
Popular Date for Type Purposes



4774 1876-CC AU58 NGC. **Variety 1-A.** Sun-gold luster is prevalent except in the typically marked left obverse field. The reverse is only lightly abraded. This apricot-gold Borderline Uncirculated twenty exhibits an interesting handle-shaped strike-through (as made) above Liberty's jaw. The Carson City mintage was less than one-tenth its San Francisco counterpart.
Ex: ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2012), lot 4749.
NGC ID# 26AW, PCGS# 8977

1876-CC Twenty Dollar, XF45
Partial Field Reflectivity



4772 1876-CC XF45 NGC. **Variety 4-A.** Die lines in Liberty's neck curls are diagnostic for the variety. Bright yellow-gold surfaces exhibit partial field reflectivity. This Carson City double eagle is moderately circulated with a corresponding number of scattered abrasions. A good CC type coin.
NGC ID# 26AW, PCGS# 8977

1877-CC Double Eagle, AU50
Reddish-Gold Accents



4775 1877-CC AU50 PCGS. **Variety 3-A.** The second C in the mintmark is noticeably higher than the first on this lightly circulated Nevada mint double eagle. Both sides retain a surprising degree of mint luster, and coloration is a warm shade of orange-gold with natural reddish accents. Minimally abraded for an AU double eagle from this facility.
From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.
NGC ID# 26AZ, PCGS# 8983

1878-CC Double Eagle, XF Details
Only 13,180 Coins Struck



- 4776** 1878-CC — Cleaned — PCGS Genuine. XF Details. Variety 1-A. The usual die pairing with a diagonal die scratch on Liberty's neck and a widely spaced mintmark with die lines in the dentils below. The 1878-CC is a challenging issue with a low mintage of 13,180 coins. About 400 pieces survive — not nearly enough to satisfy the throngs of collectors interested in Carson City coinage and Western gold in general. This XF Details example is orange-gold with good detail. The noted cleaning does not overly detract. *From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.*

1879-CC Double Eagle, AU Details
Only 10,708 Coins Struck



- 4777** 1879-CC — Altered Surfaces — PCGS Genuine. AU Details. Variety 1-A. Strong definition remains on both sides of this orange-gold double eagle. Although moderate high-point friction is present, the stars are bold, as are the curls and feathers. The 1879-CC twenty is an elusive Carson City issue with a mintage of only 10,708 coins. This is an accessible representative that has been worked on to minimize the appearance of marks. Specks of dark color appear around the devices.

1879-CC Double Eagle, AU Details
Challenging Low-Mintage Issue



- 4778** 1879-CC — Cleaned — PCGS Genuine. AU Details. Variety 1-A, as always. All 10,708 double eagles struck at the Carson City Mint in 1879 were manufactured from these dies, with a small chip under the 9. Liberty's curls, the star radial lines, and the eagle's feathers exhibit crisp definition with minimal blending. Glowing luster around the motifs complements orange-gold surfaces. Slightly subdued from cleaning, but still an attractive, well-defined example of this challenging issue. *From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.*

1879-S Double Eagle, MS62
Seldom Encountered Any Finer



- 4779** 1879-S MS62 PCGS. The 1879-S Liberty double eagle boasts a large mintage of more than 1.2 million pieces, but the issue circulated widely and few high-quality examples were saved for numismatic purposes. The 1879-S is scarce in MS62 condition, and finer coins are rare. This attractive MS62 example displays well-detailed design elements and lustrous orange-gold surfaces, with the expected number of minor contact marks for the grade. PCGS has graded 10 numerically finer examples (11/20). NGC ID# 26B9, PCGS# 8991

1879-S Twenty, MS62
Defective 8 in Date Punch



- 4780** 1879-S MS62 NGC. The top of the 8 is defective on this minor variant in the double eagle series. This splendid, original example has fully brilliant yellow-gold luster with splashes of dark patina on the high points. Both sides have scattered, inconsequential marks that are consistent with the grade. The 1879-S is an important condition scarcity. Census: 57 in 62, 0 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 26B9, PCGS# 8991

1880 Liberty Double Eagle, AU58
Low-Mintage Philadelphia Issue



- 4781** 1880 AU58 PCGS. A small mintage of 51,420 business-strike Liberty double eagles was accomplished at the Philadelphia Mint in 1880, and the issue is scarce to rare in all grades today. Just a trace of friction shows on the high points of this attractive near-Mint specimen and the lightly abraded orange-gold surfaces retain much original mint luster. Population: 67 in 58, 64 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 26BA, PCGS# 8992

**1880-S Double Eagle, MS63
Important Condition Rarity**



4782 1880-S MS63 NGC. With a total production of 836,000 double eagles, the 1880-S is a scarce issue in higher grades, and a rarity in MS63 or finer grades. This issue has the 14th lowest mintage of any San Francisco Mint Liberty double eagle throughout the entire series from 1854 to 1907. NGC has certified 492 examples that grade MS60 to MS62, but only 10 submissions grade MS63 or finer. This impressive Select Mint State example has delicate pink overtones on its highly lustrous and satiny yellow surfaces with excellent design definition. Minor marks on each side are consistent with the grade. Census: 7 in 63, 3 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 26BB, PCGS# 8993

**1883-CC Twenty Dollar, XF45
Natural Red and Khaki-Gold Color**



4783 1883-CC XF45 PCGS. CAC. Variety 2-A. The second C in the mintmark is partly over the D. Specialists in Carson City gold coinage will admire the natural reddish-gold and khaki-green surfaces of this high-end Choice XF twenty dollar. Mint luster glows around the raised devices, which are well-struck with moderate high-point friction. NGC ID# 26BH, PCGS# 8999

**1883-CC Twenty Dollar, AU55
Partly Frosted Red-Gold Surfaces**



4784 1883-CC AU55 PCGS. Variety 2-A. The second C in the mintmark is partially over the D in DOLLARS. The 1883-CC has become more accessible in recent years as examples have turned up in overseas holdings. However, these CC twenties are no less popular, particularly in well-preserved Choice AU condition. Partly frosted red-gold surfaces exhibit crisp definition on the stars, curls, and feathers. Peppered bagmarks on each side. *From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.* NGC ID# 26BH, PCGS# 8999

**1883-S Double Eagle, MS64
None Certified Finer**



- 4785 1883-S MS64 NGC.** The 1883-S twenty is a major condition rarity in the Liberty double eagle series. While the mintage was nearly 1.2 million coins, only 23 examples at NGC and PCGS are graded MS64, and none at either service have earned a higher numerical grade, while just two PCGS examples are graded MS64+. These coins are incredibly rare at this grade level. This Choice Mint State example has rich and frosty orange-gold luster with pristine surfaces that show no marks of any consequence. A highly appealing piece that will make a nice addition to an advanced collection. Census: 7 in 64, 0 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 26BJ, PCGS# 9000

**1884-CC Twenty Dollar, XF40
Smooth Red-Gold Surfaces**



- 4786 1884-CC XF40 PCGS. Variety 1-A.** The only known dies for the year, employed in the production of 81,139 double eagles. Both sides are generally smooth with reddish-gold color. Faded mint luster glows around the stars, legends, and central devices. A reeding mark on the cheek left of the earlobe identifies this lightly circulated Carson City double eagle. *From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.* NGC ID# 26BK, PCGS# 9001

**1884-CC Twenty Dollar, XF40
Popular for Type Representation**



- 4787 1884-CC XF40 PCGS. Variety 1-A.** Collectors should not have much trouble locating an example of the 1884-CC double eagle in XF and even lower AU grades, making the issue popular for type representation. This lovely red-gold type coin retains pleasing detail and glints of luster around the devices despite obvious use in Western circulation. Abrasions are relatively minor. *From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.* NGC ID# 26BK, PCGS# 9001

**1884-CC Twenty Dollar, XF40
Collectible Nevada Issue**



- 4788 1884-CC XF40 NGC. Variety 1-A.** The sole dies. Yellow-gold color and bright mint frost around the devices characterize this XF40 Carson City double eagle. Friction is evident over the high points, but the overall impression remains strong. Peppered marks are expected, with a few prominent reeding marks noted on Liberty's neck. From a mintage of 81,139 coins. NGC ID# 26BK, PCGS# 9001

**1884-CC Double Eagle, Choice XF
Straw-Gold Surfaces**



4789 1884-CC XF45 PCGS. Variety 1-A. With 81,139 coins struck, the 1884-CC serves as one of the most accessible double eagle issues from this iconic Western mint. Liberty's curls and the eagle's plumage are generally well-delineated on this Choice XF example. Straw-gold surfaces display hints of luminous luster around the devices.

From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.
NGC ID# 26BK, PCGS# 9001

**1889-CC Twenty Dollar, XF40
Low Mintage**



4792 1889-CC XF40 PCGS. Variety 1-A. All examples of the 1889-CC double eagle (30,945 coins) were struck from the same set of dies with doubling on Liberty's ear. A light shade of red-gold colors each side, with a splash of vibrant orange above the tip of the coronet. Hints of luster remain, and definition is good for the type and grade.

From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.
NGC ID# 26BV, PCGS# 9011

**1884-CC Double Eagle, AU58
Lustrous Original Surfaces**



4790 1884-CC AU58 NGC. Variety 1-A. More than 81,000 double eagles were struck at Carson City in 1884, making this a higher-mintage date in the context of the Nevada branch mint's coinage. A number of examples were shipped abroad in the foreign trade and have returned to the market in recent decades through repatriated foreign bank holdings. This piece is near-Mint, showing some remnants of luster in the protected regions of the fields, with sharp detail throughout the devices. The surfaces are fairly smooth, although a few small marks are noted on Liberty's cheek and in the adjacent field. Rich reddish-gold color adorns each side.

NGC ID# 26BK, PCGS# 9001

**1889-S Double Eagle, MS64
Few Finer Pieces Are Known**



4793 1889-S MS64 NGC. The 1889-S double eagle population benefits from the discovery of the Saddle Ridge Hoard, which yielded a number of Mint State examples. Nonetheless, Choice 1889-S twenties remain scarce, and finer pieces are rare. This coin displays sharp detail and vibrant, bright straw-gold luster. The fields are virtually pristine, and only slight contact is evident on Liberty's cheek. Census: 47 in 64 (9 in 64+, 1 in 64+★), 9 finer (11/20).

NGC ID# 26BW, PCGS# 9012

**1885-CC Double Eagle, XF40
Only 9,450 Coins Struck**



4791 1885-CC XF40 PCGS. Variety 1-A. Double eagle production at the Carson City Mint was restricted to just 9,450 coins in 1885. This XF40 example showcases splashes of profound copper-orange color throughout the yellow-gold surfaces, especially on the reverse. Lightly abraded with a scratch in the upper-left obverse field. An obtainable representative of an otherwise challenging CC issue.

From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.
NGC ID# 26BN, PCGS# 9004

**1890-CC Twenty Dollar, XF45
Warm Orange and Red-Gold Color**



4794 1890-CC XF45 PCGS. Variety 1-A. The reverse is in its usual lapped die state. This is a warm orange-gold double eagle with attractive reddish accents and flickers of original mint luster that shine from the protected regions of the design. Lightly worn and abraded but undeniably appealing for the grade.

From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.
NGC ID# 26BY, PCGS# 9014

1890-CC Double Eagle, XF45
Mint Luster Remains



- 4795 1890-CC XF45 NGC. **Variety 1-A.** The usual die variety in the usual late state of the dies with lapped tailfeathers. Bright remaining luster shines around the devices of this minimally circulated Choice XF double eagle from the Carson City branch mint. Yellow-gold surfaces exhibit few significant marks. The only one worth mentioning appears on Liberty's cheek. NGC ID# 26BY, PCGS# 9014

1890-CC Twenty Dollar, AU50
Appealing Western Type Coin



- 4796 1890-CC AU50 PCGS. **Variety 2-B.** The second C in the mintmark is over the D in DOLLARS. Partial mint luster illuminates reddish-gold surfaces. Liberty's curls and the eagle's wing and neck feathers are well-defined despite a brush of friction. Only the star centers are noticeably soft. Appealing with coppery accents around the reverse border.
From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.
NGC ID# 26BY, PCGS# 9014

1890-CC Double Eagle, AU58
Red-Gold Color



- 4797 1890-CC AU58 PCGS. **CAC. Variety 1-A.** The usual late die state with lapping on the right tailfeathers. This lustrous near-Mint double eagle enjoys natural and readily appealing reddish-gold color. Strike definition is strong with high-point friction. The 1890-CC is an accessible late-date issue with a mintage of 91,209 coins, though relatively few boast CAC approval. NGC ID# 26BY, PCGS# 9014

1890-CC Twenty, MS60
Doubled Die Reverse



- 4798 1890-CC MS60 PCGS. **Variety 1-A.** A middle die state with slight lapping on the right side of the tail feathers. Die doubling is noticeable on the PLUR in PLURIBUS. The obverse is moderately prooflike, and the reverse is also flashy, though cartwheel luster is more prominent. This well-struck, butter-gold example is lightly abraded save for a small roundish mark on the cheek.
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2003), lot 8374; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2012), lot 6714.
NGC ID# 26BY, PCGS# 9014

1891-CC Double Eagle, Unc Details
Strong Strike, 5,000 Coins Struck



- 4799 1891-CC — **Surfaces Smoothed** — PCGS Genuine. **Unc Detail. Variety 1-A.** The 1891-CC is much scarcer than the other Carson City double eagle issues from this decade, especially in Mint State. Only 5,000 pieces were struck — far lower than any other Nevada mint total for that period. In fact, this is the second-lowest double eagle mintage for the facility after the first-year 1870-CC. Unsurprisingly, examples are highly sought, particularly in upper AU grades and into Mint State levels. This piece lacks friction from circulation and exhibits razor-sharp definition throughout the honey-gold surfaces. However, the surfaces show evidence of smoothing, which results in the net grade.

**1891-S Double Eagle, MS64
Lustrous High-End Example**



4800 1891-S MS64 NGC. CAC. This issue is plentiful in lower Mint State grades, but scarce at MS64 and virtually unobtainable any finer. At the MS65 or Gem level just one piece is known to PCGS, while NGC has certified two such coins. This intensely lustrous near-Gem example reveals even orange-gold coloration. A few light marks and a shallow abrasion along Liberty's lower cheek and jaw keep this high-end example from grading even higher. Ex: *San Francisco Signature* (Heritage, 3/2014), lot 10718. NGC ID# 26C4, PCGS# 9018

**1892-CC Double Eagle, XF45
Late-Date Carson City Product**



4801 1892-CC XF45 PCGS. Variety 1-A. All 27,265 1892-CC double eagles were struck from the same set of dies, featuring a diagonal die line above the 2 in the date and small chips above the I in AMERICA. The present example is a well-detailed Choice XF representative with reddish accents around the devices. Although expected high-point friction is present, the coin shows impressively few distracting marks. From *The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection*. NGC ID# 26C6, PCGS# 9020

**1892-CC Liberty Twenty, MS60
Attractive for the Grade**



4802 1892-CC MS60 NGC. Variety 1-A. The 1892-CC is more plentiful than its mintage of only 27,265 pieces might suggest, as a number of repatriated trade coins have returned to the market in recent decades. Nonetheless, attractive Mint State examples of this issue are elusive. This piece grades only MS60, although the abrasions that limit the grade are light and dispersed over each side. The fields are slightly reflective, complementing the warm honey-gold coloration. NGC ID# 26C6, PCGS# 9020

**1892-S Twenty Dollar, MS63
Luminous Cartwheel Frost**



4803 1892-S MS63 PCGS. CAC. Medium S. The 1892-S (930,150 coins struck) is accessible through Select Uncirculated condition, and even near-Gems are available from time to time. This is a high-end MS63 with swirling cartwheel frost over luminous medium yellow-gold surfaces. Sharply struck with minor superficial grazes. NGC ID# 26C7, PCGS# 9021

**1893-CC Liberty Twenty, MS62
Final Carson City Issue**



4804 1893-CC MS62 PCGS. Variety 2-A. The 1893-CC Liberty double eagle claims a small final-year mintage of 18,402 pieces. The issue is surprisingly available in lower grades, and can only be called scarce at the MS62 grade level, but finer coins are rare. This impressive MS62 example exhibits sharply detailed design elements throughout. A spike extends from the base of Liberty's neck and a die crack shows through the letters TAT in STATES. The lightly marked yellow and rose-gold surfaces radiate vibrant mint luster from both sides. The overall presentation is quite attractive. PCGS has graded only 25 numerically finer examples (12/20). NGC ID# 26C9, PCGS# 9023

**1894-S Double Eagle, MS64
Rarely Seen Finer**



- 4805 1894-S MS64 NGC.** The 1894-S is an issue not often highlighted in auction sales or discussions of Type Three double eagles. More than 1 million pieces were struck, and the date is generally available, even in MS64. However, MS64 coins are uniquely important for collectors, as these pieces are typically the finest that this issue is available. NGC has seen only eight higher-grade representatives (11/20). This Choice example displays a sharp strike and frosty wheat-gold luster. As expected for the grade, the surfaces show a few light marks but no major distractions.
NGC ID# 26CC, PCGS# 9026

**1903 Double Eagle, MS65+
Plus-Graded Type Coin**



- 4806 1903 MS65+ PCGS.** Although more than 1,000 1903 double eagles are known in Gem condition, PCGS has Plus-graded fewer than two dozen pieces in this grade. The present coin displays sharp definition and softly frosted peach-gold luster. Scattered minor marks on the obverse limit the grade. Population: 23 in 65+, 8 finer (11/20).
NGC ID# 26CW, PCGS# 9043

**1903 Double Eagle, MS65+
Rare Any Finer**



- 4807 1903 MS65+ PCGS.** Gem Uncirculated is the highest grade for which the 1903 Philadelphia double eagle remains accessible. Only eight submissions at PCGS are certified finer than this piece (12/20). Specks of coppery color are interspersed over the obverse. Both sides are highly lustrous and primarily orange-gold with lilac accents. Fully struck with five tiny reeding marks below Liberty's bun that probably prevent an even higher grade.
NGC ID# 26CW, PCGS# 9043

**1903-S Twenty Dollar, MS63+
On the Cusp of an Even Higher Grade**



- 4808 1903-S MS63+ PCGS. CAC.** Pinpoint strike definition appears on the curls, star radials, and feathers, while vibrant mint frost washes over each side. This luminous peach-gold twenty dollar is on the cusp of an even higher grade, boasting a Plus designation from PCGS and a green approval sticker from CAC.
NGC ID# 26CX, PCGS# 9044

**1904 Coronet Twenty Dollar, MS65
Old Green Holder**



- 4809 1904 MS65 PCGS.** This collectible Coronet double eagle type coin displays deep orange-gold color and strongly struck devices. Glowing mint frost swirls over each side, enhancing the captivating aesthetic appeal of this 20th century Gem. Encapsulated in an old green label holder.
NGC ID# 26CY, PCGS# 9045

**1904 Double Eagle, MS65+
Smooth and Lustrous**



- 4810 1904 MS65+ PCGS.** The 1904 has the highest mintage of any Liberty twenty dollar issue, and superior examples are desirable as type representative. The present Gem displays smooth and lustrous green-gold surfaces, and is much nicer than the bagmarked pieces prevalent on the marketplace.
Ex: New York Signature (Heritage, 10-11/2016), lot 4729.
NGC ID# 26CY, PCGS# 9045

**1904 Double Eagle, MS65+
High-End Type Coin**



- 4811 1904 MS65+ PCGS.** More than 5,000 1904 double eagles have obtained the MS65 grade from PCGS, yet only 5% of those qualify for the important PCGS Plus designation to reward their high-end Gem quality. This frosty and lustrous example shows only a few tiny ticks that are easily overcome by the rich orange-gold coloration. The strike is razor-sharp and the eye appeal is off the charts.
Ex: *New York Signature (Heritage, 10/2016)*, lot 4727.
NGC ID# 26CY, PCGS# 9045

**1904 Liberty Head Twenty, MS66
Gorgeous, Undisturbed Example**



- 4812 1904 MS66 PCGS.** Among the many thousands of Uncirculated survivors of this most available Liberty double eagle, the natural tendency for these soft, heavy gold coins to pick up a few abrasions along the way is almost inescapable. Featuring a strong strike and vibrant luster, this lovely Premium Gem is even more remarkable in its lack of surface marks. Of equal importance, the sole mentionable disturbance is an out-of-the-way milling mark hidden in Liberty's hair. Had this mark been placed smack-dab in the middle of Liberty's cheek, the numeric grade would have surely been penalized. An outstanding, nearly unsurpassable type coin. PCGS reports only three numerically finer submissions (11/20).
Ex: *FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2007)*, lot 3249; *Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2014)*, lot 3491.
NGC ID# 26CY, PCGS# 9045

HIGH RELIEF DOUBLE EAGLES

**1907 High Relief Double Eagle, MS63
Wire Rim Example**



- 4813 1907 High Relief, Wire Rim MS63 PCGS.** With Augustus Saint-Gaudens' emphasis on realism, he became an advocate for this new idea and new approach to sculpture in America. Sculpture in this country really only emerged after the end of the Civil War with the demand for monuments to the staggering number of lives lost to preserve the Union. Saint-Gaudens was positioned so that he played a preeminent role in developing America's cultural life and establishing sculpture in this country. By combining an idealized beauty with realistic renderings he was able to carve models in plaster that, when turned into coin form, would establish the United States as the forward-looking power of the new 20th century. This impressive MS63 example of the High Relief twenty dollar glows with satiny mint luster and the strike details are complete in all areas, made so by multiple blows from a hydraulic press.
From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.
NGC ID# 26F2, PCGS# 9135

1907 Wire Rim High Relief Twenty, MS63
Designed by the 'American Michelangelo'



- 4814** 1907 High Relief, Wire Rim MS63 ANACS. Augustus Saint-Gaudens was called the “American Michelangelo” because of his adherence to realism, and some of his sculpture has been compared to the magnificent works from the Renaissance. This is especially true of his High Relief double eagle of 1907. While it took Saint-Gaudens and his assistant, Henry Hering, two and a half years to perfect the models for the High Relief, the actual sculptural inspiration predated the coin by at least 15 years, being derived from the figure of Liberty in the Sherman Monument. The sculptural origins of the High Relief twenty can easily be seen on this MS63 example. The surfaces are satiny with just a hint of reddish patina, and of course the design elements are fully struck throughout. NGC ID# 26F2, PCGS# 9135

1907 High Relief Double Eagle, MS64+
Scarcer Flat Rim Variant, Satiny Luster



- 4815** 1907 High Relief, Flat Rim, MS64+ NGC. When President Theodore Roosevelt and Augustus Saint-Gaudens embarked on what would be a years-long journey of redesigning the crown jewel of American coinage, the double eagle, they took the high relief coins of the Ancient Greeks as their inspiration. The project was a massive success, save for the fact that the design proved problematic for large-scale production. Although they were struck to the limited extent of 12,367 coins, these High Relief twenties rank among the most beautiful coins ever made.
- The is an example of the scarcer Flat Rim type, which constitutes about 30% of the total mintage. They were struck later in the production run after the initial rim issues were corrected. Satiny yellow-gold surfaces show remarkable definition and notably few grazes for the assigned near-Gem grade. A single mark above the left rays identifies the piece. NGC ID# 26F2, PCGS# 9136

SAINT-GAUDENS DOUBLE EAGLES

1907 Saint-Gaudens Twenty, MS65 Swirling Mint Luster



- 4816 1907 MS65 PCGS.** This Gem first-year type coin showcases lavender and sun-gold accents over what are primarily orange-gold surfaces. Frosty mint luster swirls over each side, and strike definition is bold on the Capitol dome. Light chatter at the central obverse probably prevents an even higher grade. NGC ID# 26F5, PCGS# 9141

1907 No Motto Twenty, MS65 Clean First-Year Type Coin



- 4817 1907 MS65 PCGS.** What better choice for a Saint-Gaudens No Motto type coin than a Gem 1907 representative from the first year of issue? This piece showcases strong design definition, with the exception being the highest points on Liberty's visage. Orange-gold surfaces are remarkably clean, and vibrant mint frost shines from each side. NGC ID# 26F5, PCGS# 9141

1908 No Motto Twenty, MS66 Long Rays Variant



- 4818 1908 No Motto MS66 PCGS.** Long Rays. The Long Rays, No Motto variant was struck between April 8 and June 2, 1908. The No Motto type is a common one, even though only struck for two years with an estimated 69,000 pieces extant in all grades. This Premium Gem is uncommonly well struck and displays the usual thick mint luster. There are no noticeable abrasions on either side. NGC ID# 26F6, PCGS# 9142

1908 No Motto Twenty, MS66 Wells Fargo, Nevada Hoard



- 4819 1908 No Motto, Wells Fargo Nevada, MS66 PCGS.** Short Rays Obverse. The true source of the Wells Fargo holding was never revealed. Off the market for approximately 90 years, the hoard consisted almost entirely of high-grade 1908 No Motto double eagles. Since the No Motto design was struck for just two years, the coins have always been in demand from gold type collectors. The present example is a splendid apricot-gold Premium Gem with smooth, lustrous surfaces and a bold strike. Housed in a green label holder. NGC ID# 26F6, PCGS# 99142 Base PCGS# 9142

1908 No Motto Double Eagle, MS67 Ex: Wells Fargo Nevada Gold Hoard



- 4820 1908 No Motto, Wells Fargo Nevada, MS67 PCGS.** Ex: Wells Fargo Nevada Gold. Short Rays Obverse. This is an exemplary, well-pedigreed No Motto double eagle in essentially as-struck condition. Frosty luster radiates over sharply defined, practically unmarked rose and yellow-gold surfaces. The fields are exceptionally clean. Eye appeal is tremendous. NGC ID# 26F6, PCGS# 99142 Base PCGS# 9142

1908 No Motto Double Eagle, MS67 Ex: Wells Fargo Nevada Gold



- 4821 1908 No Motto, Wells Fargo Nevada, MS67 NGC.** Ex: Wells Fargo Nevada Gold. Short Rays Obverse. A cache of nearly 20,000 1908 No Motto twenties came to light during the late 1990s. It included thousands of examples in the highest levels of Uncirculated condition. This Superb Gem showcases pale rose accents amid glittering orange-gold surfaces. Rich, frosty mint luster and bold strike definition enhance this ideal type coin. NGC ID# 26F6, PCGS# 99142 Base PCGS# 9142

**1908 No Motto Saint-Gaudens Twenty, MS67
From the Wells Fargo Hoard**



- 4822 1908 No Motto, Wells Fargo Nevada, MS67 NGC.** Ex: Wells Fargo Nevada Gold. The Wells Fargo Hoard coins had a reputation for being exceptionally well preserved, as the bags in which they were stored were only moved once or twice over the course of decades. This Superb Gem example displays smooth, luminous mint luster and rich orange-gold color. Some strike softness is noted on Liberty's facial features and figure.
NGC ID# 26F6, PCGS# 99142 Base PCGS# 9142

**1908 Motto Twenty Dollar, MS64
Shimmering Mint Frost**



- 4823 1908 Motto MS64 PCGS.** Shimmering mint frost over orange-gold surfaces and medium green-gold accents deliver lovely eye appeal for this near-Gem With Motto double eagle. The Capitol dome exhibits good detail, as do Liberty's face and torch hand. Small abrasions, including a tick under the right (facing) outstretched arm, prevent an even higher grade. Scarce any finer.
NGC ID# 26F8, PCGS# 9147

**1908 Motto Twenty Dollar, MS64
Orange-Gold With Lavender Accents**



- 4824 1908 Motto MS64 PCGS.** Only 156,258 double eagles were struck at the Philadelphia Mint in 1908 after July 1, when the motto IN GOD WE TRUST was authorized for use on the twenty dollar gold piece. Orange-gold color and wisps of lavender meld with soft, frosty mint luster. The devices are boldly struck, and the fields show minimal chatter.
NGC ID# 26F8, PCGS# 9147

**1908 Motto Double Eagle, MS64
Sharp Definition Throughout**



- 4825 1908 Motto MS64 PCGS.** The 1908 Motto is a scarcer issue in high grade than the No Motto counterpart, and by a large margin. Examples are collectible in MS64 but become notably elusive in finer condition. This Choice example displays appreciable strike sharpness on the torch, Capitol building, and Liberty's fingers. Original prairie-gold luster is frosty with scattered light abrasions. Eye appeal is pleasing for the grade.
NGC ID# 26F8, PCGS# 9147

**1908-S Twenty Dollar, AU50
Only 22,000 Coins Struck**



- 4826 1908-S AU50 PCGS.** This San Francisco issue is a series key with a minuscule mintage of 22,000 coins. These represent the first Saint-Gaudens twenties from the California branch mint. Red-gold surfaces exhibit moderate friction over the highest points of the design. Minimally abraded.
From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.
NGC ID# 26FA, PCGS# 9149

**1908-S Twenty Dollar, AU53
Low-Mintage Semikey**



- 4827 1908-S AU53 NGC.** A hint of reddish-gold and partial luster appear on each side of this lightly circulated San Francisco semikey. The 1908-S double eagle enjoys a series-low mintage of 22,000 coins and serves as the first Western issue in the Saint-Gaudens set. This is a pleasing example in spite of scattered abrasions.
NGC ID# 26FA, PCGS# 9149

1908-S Double Eagle, AU53
First S-Mint Issue in the Series



4828 1908-S AU53 NGC. A mintage of 22,000 coins — the lowest in the series among regular issues — sustains constant demand for this San Francisco issue, the first of its kind. About 1,500 pieces are thought to survive, making examples scarce in all grades. Yellow-gold surfaces are noticeably clean for the grade with little more than small ticks. A brush of rub occurs over the design elements. NGC ID# 26FA, PCGS# 9149

1909/8 Double Eagle, MS62
FS-301, *Guide Book* Variety



4829 1909/8 FS-301 MS62 NGC. This *Guide Book* variety was first reported by Edgar Adams in the May-June 1910 issue of *The Numismatist*. Soft mint luster glows from yellow and green-gold surfaces with predictable chatter peppered over each side. Well-struck and eye-appealing for the grade. NGC ID# 26FC, PCGS# 145740 Base PCGS# 9151

1909/8 Twenty Dollar, MS63
Only Overdate in the Series



4830 1909/8 FS-301 MS63 PCGS. The 1909/8 is a popular and relatively collectible *Guide Book* overdate (hubbing error may be a better term if, in fact, it was done in error). Green and rose hues complement orange-gold color overall, with thick mint frost radiating from each side. Strongly defined with light chatter that explains the grade. NGC ID# 26FC, PCGS# 145740 Base PCGS# 9151

1909/8 Double Eagle, MS64
Guide Book Overdate



4831 1909/8 FS-301 MS64 PCGS. The reverse is slightly glossy with a few delicate hairlines near 9 o'clock, while the obverse is more traditionally lustrous. The surfaces are minimally abraded and appealing. The overdate feature is bold, as is always the case with this important variety. Produced by hubbing the working die with hubs from two different years, this issue is the only major overdate in the series. NGC ID# 26FC, PCGS# 145740 Base PCGS# 9151

1911-S Double Eagle, MS65
Clean With Bold Detail



4832 1911-S MS65 PCGS. With a mintage in excess of three-quarters of a million coins, the 1911-S is an available S-mint issue through the Gem grade level, above which it becomes decidedly scarce. This frosty, orange-gold representative shows few ticks or grazes and bold detail on Liberty's face and the Capitol dome. Only 53 numerically finer submissions at PCGS. NGC ID# 26FL, PCGS# 9159

1913-D Twenty Dollar, MS65
Radiant Mint Bloom



4833 1913-D MS65 PCGS. Contrary to its Philadelphia and San Francisco counterparts, the 1913-D double eagle is collectible in Gem condition, and is also quite eye-appealing at this level. The present coin is vibrantly lustrous, with a blend of warm honey and apricot-gold hues over frosty surfaces. The strike is sharp and there are no abrasions of note. Only 10 coins are numerically finer at PCGS (11/20).
Ex: *FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2015)*, lot 7788.
NGC ID# 26FP, PCGS# 9162

1913-S Twenty, MS63
Attractive, Spot-Free Example



4834 1913-S MS63 PCGS. Only the High Relief and the 1908-S double eagles have mintages lower than the 34,000 coins of the 1913-S. Copper spots are frequently seen on these coins, which is why this example is especially desirable. Each side has bright yellow luster without spots. Light abrasions keep the grade at an affordable level. Ex: ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2007), lot 3478. NGC ID# 26FR, PCGS# 9163

1916-S Twenty Dollar, MS65
Important San Francisco Issue



4835 1916-S MS65 PCGS. No double eagles were struck at Denver or Philadelphia in 1916, making the San Francisco issue essential for a complete date set of Saint-Gaudens double eagles. This issue is plentiful in MS65, but the scarcity of finer pieces adds pressure to attractive Gem examples. This piece is boldly struck on the torch and exhibits satiny orange-gold surfaces. Few mentionable abrasions are seen. NGC ID# 26FX, PCGS# 9169

1920 Twenty Dollar, MS64
Few Pieces Known Finer



4836 1920 MS64 NGC. The 1920 double eagle is considerably more elusive in near-Gem condition than it is in MS63, but the issue only provides a real challenge in MS65, where it becomes essentially unobtainable. Just seven submissions are numerically finer than this piece at NGC, plus two more at PCGS (11/20). Rose and apricot-gold colors grace frosty, well-detailed surfaces. Minimal chatter. NGC ID# 26FY, PCGS# 9170

1920 Double Eagle, MS64
Rare Any Finer



4837 1920 MS64 NGC. Honey-gold surfaces glisten with softly frosted mint luster characteristic of the Philadelphia facility. This well-detailed Choice Uncirculated 1920 double eagle from a mintage of 228,250 coins represents the highest collectible grade for the issue. Only seven submissions are graded numerically finer at NGC (11/20). NGC ID# 26FY, PCGS# 9170

1920 Double Eagle, MS64
Two Numerically Finer Coins at PCGS



4838 1920 MS64 PCGS. Examples of this Philadelphia double eagle issue (228,250 coins minted) are accessible through Choice Uncirculated condition, but good luck finding a Gem. There are only two such coins at PCGS (11/20). Warm orange-gold surfaces display glimmering mint frost, producing lovely eye appeal. A couple of obverse abrasions prevent an even higher grade, but they hardly distract. NGC ID# 26FY, PCGS# 9170

1920 Double Eagle, Sharp MS64
Virtually Unobtainable Finer



4839 1920 MS64 PCGS. Generous mint luster runs across well-struck peach-gold and apricot-gold surfaces on this better-date near-Gem 1920 double eagle. A few abrasions on Liberty's torso explain the grade, including a couple of larger marks away from the prime focal points, but this piece offers great eye appeal. Only two Gems are finer at PCGS (11/20). Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/2015), lot 5476. NGC ID# 26FY, PCGS# 9170

1922 Double Eagle, MS65
Rarely Seen Finer



4840 1922 MS65 PCGS. The 1922 double eagle begins a string of available P-mint Saint-Gaudens twenties, a run that is well produced and among the major glories of the series to modern-day collectors. This delightful Gem offers khaki-gold surfaces with brilliant luster and a near-complete absence of singular abrasions. PCGS has graded only nine numerically finer examples (11/20). Ex: *FUN Signature* (Heritage, 1/2009), lot 5901; *ANA Signature* (Heritage, 8/2014), lot 4322. NGC ID# 26G3, PCGS# 9173

1923 Twenty Dollar, MS65
Conditionally Challenging



4841 1923 MS65 NGC. The 1922 through 1928 Philadelphia issues are often regarded as a collective, as they are readily obtained in Mint State. But at the MS65 level, the 1923 is scarcest among those seven issues, and is virtually unobtainable any finer. The present orange-gold representative exhibits dynamic luster and a good strike. Both sides show only unimportant evidence of contact. Certified in a prior generation holder. NGC ID# 26G5, PCGS# 9175

1923-D Twenty Dollar, MS65
Attractive CAC Examples



4842 1923-D MS65 PCGS. CAC. The availability of the 1923-D Saint-Gaudens double eagle makes this date popular as a type coin. It frequently comes well struck with good eye appeal, and this Gem example does not disappoint. Frosty orange-gold surfaces yield bold design elements and clean fields. A minority of the pieces in this grade are CAC endorsed. NGC ID# 26G6, PCGS# 9176

1924 Double Eagle, MS66
Luminous and Attractive Type Coin



4843 1924 MS66 NGC. Ever the series common date, the 1924 Saint-Gaudens double eagle has significant appeal to two areas of buyers: type collectors and gold investors. While the latter group of people tend to hoard lower-grade pieces in the MS62 to MS64 range, Premium Gems are the coins of choice for dedicated type collectors. This MS66 example is sharp throughout, including the torch, and shows luminous, frosty wheat-gold luster. A distinct lack of abrasions promotes strong visual appeal. NGC ID# 26G7, PCGS# 9177

1924 Double Eagle, MS66
Rose and Green Accents



4844 1924 MS66 NGC. Strike definition is complete on Liberty's face and torch hand. Warm orange-gold surfaces exhibit rose and green accents amid radiant mint luster. There are a few small ticks at the lower reverse, but this Premium Gem is otherwise pristine. Perfect for type representation. NGC ID# 26G7, PCGS# 9177

1924 Double Eagle, MS66
An Available Issue in This Popular Series



4845 1924 MS66 PCGS. Roger Burdette estimates that 1.2 million 1924 twenties have survived the meltings of the mid-1930s. Many are well-preserved, and as such this date is preferred by many for gold type sets. The lustrous surfaces on this piece are covered with even reddish patina, and the strike is strong throughout. NGC ID# 26G7, PCGS# 9177

1924 Twenty, MS66
Attractive Reddish-Tinged Patina



- 4846 1924 MS66 PCGS.** There were 152 deliveries of 1924 twenties with a mintage of more than 4.3 million pieces, of which more than a quarter survive today. So a collector can afford to be selective when purchasing this date, which makes this particular coin attractive. The deep reddish patina adds an extra dimension of appeal to the already highly lustrous, sharply defined surfaces. NGC ID# 26G7, PCGS# 9177

1924 Twenty Dollar, MS66+
Ideal Saint-Gaudens Representative



- 4847 1924 MS66+ NGC.** The 1924 is by far the most available Saint-Gaudens double eagle in the series, with thousands and thousands of examples available as high as MS66. The issue becomes scarce any finer than this MS66+ representative. Green and rose hues join orange-gold color overall. The coin is richly frosted and strongly defined. NGC ID# 26G7, PCGS# 9177

1924-D Double Eagle, MS62
Elusive Denver Mint Coin



- 4848 1924-D MS62 PCGS.** While the 1924 serves as one of the most plentiful issues in the series, the 1924-D is elusive in all grades with only 1,200 or so survivors. That is despite a mintage in excess of 3 million coins. This MS62 offering showcases satiny mint luster over light yellow-gold surfaces. Myriad small ticks on each side likely prevent a higher grade.
From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.
NGC ID# 26G8, PCGS# 9178

1924-D Twenty Dollar, MS64
Rarely Seen Finer



- 4849 1924-D MS64 PCGS.** Like the San Francisco issue of this date, the 1924-D Saint-Gaudens double eagle was heavily melted in the 1930s. Examples in MS64 are usually the finest available to modern collectors, as higher-grade pieces are rarely seen (fewer than two dozen are certified). This near-Gem is vibrantly lustrous with warm orange-gold coloration. A few minor contact marks do not detract. Slight strike weakness is noted on the high points of Liberty's figure, as usual for this Denver issue. NGC ID# 26G8, PCGS# 9178

1924-S Twenty Dollar, MS61
Minimally Abraded and Lustrous



- 4850 1924-S MS61 NGC.** This is a moderately elusive branch mint issue that was once considered among the greatest rarities in the entire series. Today, about 1,100 examples are believed extant having largely been repatriated from foreign holdings. This MS61 coin appears minimally abraded for the grade, and bright mint frost shines from the orange-gold surfaces. NGC ID# 26G9, PCGS# 9179

1925-D Double Eagle, MS61
Challenging Denver Issue



- 4851 1925-D MS61 NGC.** About 90% of the 1,000 or so 1925-D double eagles extant have been repatriated from overseas holdings. Prior to their discovery, this was one of the major rarities in the Saint-Gaudens series. This example shows scattered abrasions and slightly subdued luster over orange-gold surfaces. Liberty's visage is strongly defined. NGC ID# 26GB, PCGS# 9181

**1925-D Saint-Gaudens Twenty, MS64+
Few Pieces Known Finer**



- 4852 1925-D MS64+ NGC.** Only a few hundred 1925-D double eagles reached public hands through Mint cashiers, despite more than 2.9 million pieces struck and shipped to banks and Federal Reserve facilities. Likewise, somewhere in the neighborhood of only 1,000 examples have crept back into the U.S. from foreign holdings — almost exclusively from Europe. Accordingly, the 1925-D is equally as scarce as the highly regarded 1924-D, and is perhaps slightly scarcer.

The vast majority of the mintage was melted, although the exact number of pieces destroyed is unknown. Near-Gem examples are scarce, but exist in enough quantity to make the issue available to collectors. Finer pieces are rare and expensive. This is an attractive near-Gem, with a few grade-consistent marks and a bold strike that weakens momentarily at Liberty's torch hand and at the Capitol building's dome. Orange highlights visit straw-gold surfaces for excellent eye appeal. NGC reports just nine numerically finer pieces (11/20).

NGC ID# 26GB, PCGS# 9181

**1925-S Twenty Dollar, AU58
Heavily Melted**



- 4853 1925-S AU58 PCGS.** The availability of the mass-melted 1925-S Saint-Gaudens double eagle bears no relation to its substantial mintage of nearly 3.8 million coins. In fact, only 1,500 pieces are believed to survive. This is a near-Mint representative with straw-gold surfaces and frosty, if slightly subdued luster. Well-defined with little more than a handful of scattered ticks and reeding marks.

From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.

NGC ID# 26GC, PCGS# 9182

**1925-S Double Eagle, AU58
Underrated San Francisco Issue**



- 4854 1925-S AU58 NGC.** David Akers once noted that even many advanced collectors are only able to obtain an About Uncirculated or MS60 example of this underrated San Francisco issue, which was subject to heavy melting and once served as a great rarity. This is a borderline-Mint State 1925-S twenty with vibrant remaining luster and yellow-gold color. Softness at the lower right obverse, including on the 5 in the date, is typical for the issue.

NGC ID# 26GC, PCGS# 9182

**1926 Double Eagle, MS66
Rare Any Finer**



- 4855 1926 MS66 NGC.** This is the highest collectible grade for the otherwise plentiful 1926 double eagle. Frosted orange-gold surfaces are smooth with rose accents and bold design definition. There are just couple of small ticks on the rim below the sun. NGC reports just nine numerically finer submissions (11/20).

NGC ID# 26GD, PCGS# 9183

**1926 Twenty Dollar, MS66
Highly Lustrous Example**



- 4856 1926 MS66 PCGS.** Ranked 31st in rarity and 49th in survival, the 1926 is an obtainable mid-1920s double eagle, even in better grades. This is a highly lustrous example that displays complete strike definition throughout, and there are just a few tiny marks in the obverse fields that prevent an even higher designation. NGC ID# 26GD, PCGS# 9183

**1926-D Double Eagle, MS60
Heavily Melted Branch Mint Semikey**



- 4857 1926-D MS60 PCGS.** Roger Burdette shows that 475,056 of the 481,000 double eagles struck at the Denver Mint in 1926 were eventually melted. That includes 56 pieces for assay purposes and the rest under the terms of the 1933 Gold Act. In all, about 600 examples of the 1926-D are believed extant, making it one of the most challenging issues in the series. This was at one point considered a major key to the set, but the repatriation of overseas holdings have made it more accessible. The present Uncirculated survivor showcases bright yellow-gold surfaces with satiny luster. Myriad abrasions limit the technical grade, and while the highest points are slightly incomplete, no friction is noted. NGC ID# 26GE, PCGS# 9184

**1927 Double Eagle, MS65+★
Semiprooflike Obverse**



- 4858 1927 MS65+★ NGC.** The Star designation is bestowed sparingly by NGC for the double eagle denomination. Only six 1927 twenties are graded MS65+ with a Star by NGC (11/20). The obverse of the present Gem has a semiprooflike obverse, and that is likely the explanation for the seldom-seen Star. The strike is bold except on the dome of the Capitol building. Careful examination shows only a few unimportant marks. NGC ID# 26GG, PCGS# 9186

**1927 Twenty Dollar, MS66
Optimal Collector Grade**



- 4859 1927 MS66 NGC.** A massive drop in the certification totals at both services beyond the MS66 level suggests this is the optimal grade for collectors looking to balance quality and collectibility. Smooth rose and yellow-gold surfaces are richly frosted with excellent eye appeal. Bold detail on Liberty's face. NGC ID# 26GG, PCGS# 9186

**1927 Double Eagle, MS66
Smooth Sun-Gold Surfaces**



- 4860 1927 MS66 NGC.** Sun-gold color dominates this thickly frosted 1927 twenty dollar gold piece, serving as its eye-catching hallmark. Strong strike definition furthers the appeal of this Premium Gem, and beautifully preserved surfaces secure its place among the finest readily collectible examples of this issue. NGC ID# 26GG, PCGS# 9186

**1927 Twenty, MS66
Perfect for Type Purposes**



4861 1927 MS66 PCGS. As one of the two most frequently encountered Saint-Gaudens twenties, the 1927 is popular with collectors as a type coin. Its usually encountered features are bright mint luster, a sharp strike, and relatively few abrasions. This is such a coin. The yellow-gold surfaces radiate mint frost and there are no mentionable abrasions on either side. Exceptional quality.
NGC ID# 26GG, PCGS# 9186

**1927 Saint-Gaudens Twenty, MS66
A Logical Coin for Type Purposes**



4862 1927 MS66 PCGS. Radiant mint luster is accented by reddish-tinged golden-yellow color over each side. The strike is complete in all areas on each side and we see no marks that are worthy of individual mention. When assembling a type set of Saint-Gaudens twenties, the logical choices are the 1908 No Motto and the 1927.
NGC ID# 26GG, PCGS# 9186

**1927 Twenty Dollar, MS66
Bright, Yellow-Gold Surfaces**



4863 1927 MS66 PCGS. Yellow-gold overall with a subtly frosted character. Liberty's torch hand is a trifle soft, though the top of the torch itself is clearer than usual. As one of the more available Saints in high grade, the 1927 gives the collector a wide range of coins to choose from. This is a highly attractive example that would be an excellent choice for type purposes.
Ex: National Money Show Signature (Heritage, 2-3/2014), lot 5634.
NGC ID# 26GG, PCGS# 9186

**1927 Double Eagle, MS66+
Frosty and Beautifully Preserved**



4864 1927 MS66+ NGC. Accents of rose and deep orange color complement beautifully preserved sun-gold surfaces. Vibrant mint frost shines from each side, showcasing just how clean and mark-free this Premium Gem is for the grade. Strongly defined aside from a hint of softness on the top of the Capitol dome.
NGC ID# 26GG, PCGS# 9186



1927-S Double Eagle, AU50
Noted California Semikey
Heavily Melted



- 4865 1927-S AU50 NGC.** Cousin to the ultra-rare 1927-D and the readily available 1927, the 1927-S holds its own with a mere 300 coins extant. Roger Burdette writes: "The 1927-S Saint-Gaudens double eagle has always been regarded as a front-rank rarity in this celebrated series, in spite of its large reported mintage of 3.1 million pieces." Indeed, few issues in the series are more challenging, particularly above lower-Mint State grades. This is a somewhat accessible AU50 survivor with yellow-gold color and partial remaining mint frost. Although detail is incomplete over the highest points of the design, where friction and strike softness occur, and myriad marks are scattered throughout, this remains an appealing example of a noted S-mint semikey.
NGC ID# 26GJ, PCGS# 9188

1928 Saint-Gaudens Twenty, MS67
Outstanding Type Coin



- 4866 1928 MS67 NGC.** The 1928 Saint-Gaudens double eagle claims a series-high mintage of more than 8.8 million pieces, making it an available issue in high grade and a favorite choice of type collectors. Even at the MS67 grade level, the issue can only be called scarce, but finer coins are virtually unobtainable. This spectacular Superb Gem exhibits sharply detailed design elements in most areas, with just a trace of the usual softness on the Capitol. The virtually flawless orange-gold surfaces radiate vibrant mint luster from both sides and overall eye appeal is terrific. A handful of coins have been certified with Plus and Star designations, but neither NGC nor PCGS has graded any coins in higher numeric grades (11/20).
NGC ID# 26GK, PCGS# 9189

TERRITORIAL GOLD

C. Bechtler Dollar, AU53
N Reversed, Kagin-4
Pioneer Gold Type Coin



- 4867** (1837-42) C. Bechtler Dollar, N Reversed, AU53 PCGS. K-4, R.4. The travails of amateur diesinkers are demonstrated by Kagin-4, which has a retrograde N in ONE. There are several Massachusetts Pine Tree shilling die varieties with one or more reversed Ns, so that letter in particular has historically caused problems for engravers. This is a lovely caramel-gold representative with moderately wavy surfaces, as removed from the dies. No marks are noticeable, though a small round flan depression is south of the A in DOLLAR. Listed on page 399 of the 2021 *Guide Book*. NGC ID# 2B98, PCGS# 10055

Bechtler Gold Dollar, Choice AU
N Reversed, Kagin-4



- 4868** (1837-42) C. Bechtler Dollar, 28 G., N Reversed, AU55 NGC. K-4, R.4. The blundered N in ONE allows instant attribution of this more available Bechtler gold variety. The present example has original apricot-gold and rose-red toning. Both sides show a few thin marks, the most noticeable between 28. Small planchet flaws are above the B in BECHTLER, the T in RUTHERF, and the N in ONE. Listed on page 399 of the 2021 *Guide Book*. NGC ID# 2B98, PCGS# 10055

C. Bechtler Gold Dollar, AU55
K-4, N Reversed



- 4869** (1837-42) C. Bechtler Dollar, N Reversed, AU55 NGC. K-4, R.4. The distinctive Bechtler type variety with a blundered N in ONE. The canary-gold surfaces display pockets of bright luster within the legends. Unobtrusive marks are confined to the F in RUTHERF and the R in DOLLAR. Listed on page 399 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/2014), lot 5015.
NGC ID# 2B98, PCGS# 10055

C. Bechtler Five, Near-Mint
K-17, 140 G., RUTHERFORD.
Scarce Pioneer Gold Coin



- 4870** (1834-37) C. Bechtler Five Dollar, RUTHERFORD, Plain Edge, AU58 NGC. K-17, R.5. The fourth series of Bechtler gold coins exhibit the legend AUGUST 1, 1834, which indicated that the coins were new tenor relative to their Federal counterparts. The Bechtlers private mint was located in Rutherford County, North Carolina, about 72 miles west of Charlotte, where a Federal branch mint would be established in 1838. Both facilities were in response to the Carolina Gold Rush. The present Bechtler five dollar piece has smooth almond-gold surfaces and an even strike. Luster fills the legends, and the eye appeal is impressive. Listed on page 400 of the 2021 *Guide Book*. Census: 10 in 58 (1 in 58★), 12 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 2B9P, PCGS# 10091

**Christopher Bechtler Five Dollar, AU55
GEORGIA GOLD, RUTHEREF, K-23**



- 4871** (1837-42) C. Bechtler Five Dollar, RUTHEREF, AU55 PCGS. K-23, R.5. This variety features GEORGIA GOLD and 128. G. on the obverse and RUTHEREF: at the lower reverse. Christopher Bechtler of Rutherfordton, North Carolina was the leading coiner in the Southeast, producing high-quality gold dollars, two and a half dollar, and five dollar gold pieces from gold of varying degrees of fineness, as designated by the location on each coin — Carolina, North Carolina, and Georgia. This 22-carat representative is smooth orange-gold with strong strike definition. The reverse die is heavily cracked above (BECH)TLER. Listed on page 400 of the 2021 *Guide Book*. Population: 7 in 55, 3 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 2B9W, PCGS# 10109

**August Bechtler Gold Dollar, AU58
27G., 21C., Rose-Gold Toning**



- 4872** (1842-50) A. Bechtler Dollar, 27G., 21C., Plain Edge AU58 NGC. K-24, R.3. An impressive Borderline Uncirculated Bechtler type coin. Original rose-red toning fills the legends where luster persists. A few unimportant marks are scattered, and minor mint-made flan imperfections are noted on the upper left portion of the denomination side. Mint founder Christopher Bechtler died in 1843, and his son Augustus continued to operate the private facility into the 1850s. Bechtler coinage is scarce to rare today. Listed on page 400 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.
Ex: Charlotte ANA Money Show Signature (Heritage, 3/2003), lot 6533.
NGC ID# 2B99, PCGS# 10040

**August Bechtler Gold Dollar, AU58
27G., 21C., K-24**



- 4873** (1842-50) A. Bechtler Dollar, 27G., 21C., Plain Edge AU58 NGC. K-24, R.3. The Bechtlers are best-known for producing the first gold dollars ever struck in this country. Their coinage was highly respected for many years, circulating widely in southern Appalachia and beyond. This piece, struck after August took over the family business from his father, Christopher, is virtually unworn with pleasing green-gold color and reddish accents. Minimally marked and well-struck with softness relegated to 21 C. Listed on page 400 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.
NGC ID# 2B99, PCGS# 10040

(1842-50) A. Bechtler Gold Dollar, AU58
Kagin-24, 27 G., 21 C., Plain Edge



- 4874** (1842-50) A. Bechtler Dollar, 27G., 21C., Plain Edge AU58 NGC. K-24, R.3. Struck from rotated dies, this near-Mint August Bechtler gold dollar features distinctly reddish-gold color and uniformly strong design definition. A few wispy hairlines and a thin scratch under the D in DOL are the only mentionable flaws. Bechtler gold dollars are important not just in the Territorial series, but in the greater history of U.S. coinage. The Kagin-24 variety is a perfect representation of the type. Listed on page 400 of the 2021 *Guide Book*. NGC ID# 2B99, PCGS# 10040

1849 Five Dollar, AU Sharpness
Norris, Gregg, and Norris
Reeded Edge, Kagin-4



- 4875** 1849 Norris, Gregg, & Norris Five Dollar, Reeded Edge — Obverse Repaired — NGC Details. AU. K-4, R.4. Period after ALLOY, though the period is faint. Norris, Gregg, & Norris were the first private gold coiners of the California Gold Rush. The principals were Hiram Norris, Thomas Norris, and Charles Gregg. The trio journeyed from New York City to San Francisco, presumably via Panama, but their corner of the gold coin market lasted only briefly. The present straw-gold representative shows subtle signs of smoothing on the obverse field, but ample luster remains, and the only noticeable mark is on the upper right corner of the 8 in the date. Listed on page 400 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

1849 Moffat & Co. Ten Dollar, VF20
Rare TEN D. Variety, K-5



- 4876** 1849 Moffat & Co. Ten Dollar, TEN D., VF20 PCGS. K-5, High R.6. Among 1849 Moffat gold coins, the ten dollar denomination is considerably rarer than the five dollar denomination. And among 1849 Moffat tens, the TEN D. variety is rarer than its TEN DOL. counterpart. Likely, many were produced by the respected private coiner in 1849, but most were melted over the years as Federal gold coins became available in the Gold Rush economy. This butter-gold example displays wear on the portrait and fletchings consistent with the grade. The fields display distributed minor marks, as expected from its service in commerce. Listed on page 401 of the 2021 *Guide Book*. Population: 7 in 20, 36 finer (11/20). NGC ID# ANJ7, PCGS# 10249

1849 Moffat & Co. Ten, XF Details
Rare TEN D. Variety, Kagin-5



- 4877** 1849 Moffat & Co. Ten Dollar, TEN D. — Damaged, Whizzed — NGC Details. XF. K-5, High R.6. Respected Gold Rush coiner Moffat & Co. did not stray far from Federal designs for the 1849 ten dollar varieties. All four (K-5, K-6, K-6a, and K-6b) closely imitate the No Motto Liberty eagle, though the legends LIBERTY and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA were replaced with MOFFAT & CO. and S.M.V. CALIFORNIA GOLD. S.M.V. was an abbreviation for Standard Mint Value. This caramel-gold representative shows substantial plumage detail. The surfaces are moderately bright and microgranular. Close inspection reveals a cluster of pinscratches above the portrait. Listed on page 401 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.

1852 Assay Office Ten Dollar, AU53
Kagin-12a, Bold Strike and Few Marks



- 4878** 1852 Assay Office Ten Dollar AU53 PCGS. K-12a, R.4. The Strong Beads early die state. This well-struck, yellow-gold example displays abundant remaining luster on the motifs and legends. High-point wear is minor, and there are no individually mentionable marks, which can seldom be said about Assay Office gold coins in any grade. Mildly bright but certainly desirable. Listed on page 404 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.
NGC ID# ANGV, PCGS# 10001

1852 Assay Office Ten Dollar, AU55
K-12a, Popular Pioneer Type Coin



- 4879** 1852 Assay Office Ten Dollar AU55 NGC. K-12a, R.4. In its first year of operation, The U.S. Assay Office of Gold struck only fifty dollar "slugs." There was of course a need for lower denominations in West Coast commerce, but it was not until 1852 that the facility was authorized to strike tens and twenties. Ten dollar pieces were likely struck in considerable quantity, but most were melted after the San Francisco Mint opened. This example displays light wear on the eagle's neck and fletchings, but pumpkin-gold luster fills the legends and motifs. Surprisingly unabraded, though a strike-through (as issued) affects the CA in CALIFORNIA. Listed on page 404 of the 2021 *Guide Book*.
NGC ID# ANGV, PCGS# 10001

1852 Assay Office Ten, AU58
K-12a, Moderately Reflective Fields



- 4880** 1852 Assay Office Ten Dollar AU58 PCGS. K-12a, R.4. Middle die state. Portions of the reverse border are weak, but most are strong. The obverse border is sharp. Some semiprooflike mirroring is visible in the fields amid attractive orange-gold patina. Sharp design elements show almost no discernible wear. K-12a is from the later period of the United States Assay Office's existence in San Francisco, when it was managed by the private coinage firm Curtis, Perry & Ward. This followed Moffat's retirement in February, 1852. Ten dollar pieces of this variety are scarce in high grade and highly sought-after. Population: 10 in 58, 24 finer (11/20).
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2017), lot 4117.
NGC ID# ANGV, PCGS# 10001

1855 Kellogg & Co. Twenty Dollar, AU55
K-3b, Short Arrows
Ample Remaining Luster



- 4881** 1855 Kellogg & Co. Twenty Dollar AU55 NGC. K-3b, R.5. Short Arrows. O in CO in hair. Second 5 in date under curl. The San Francisco Mint opened in 1854 and began striking gold coins to support the California Gold Rush economy. But the facility experienced growing pains, such as a shortage of parting acids, and could not strike double eagles quickly enough to satisfy large bullion depositors. They turned to Kellogg & Co., a respected local assayer, who produced private gold coins in twenty and fifty dollar denominations. 1855 was the second and final year that Kellogg & Co. "stepped up to the plate" to serve bullion customers. This Choice AU example is well defined and displays noticeable remaining luster. The obverse exhibits tiny scattered marks, but none are of individual relevance. Listed on page 411 of the 2021 *Guide Book*. Census: 19 in 55 (1 in 55+★), 28 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 6J5X, PCGS# 10225

1860 Clark, Gruber Five Dollar, AU58
Important Denver Private Coiner, K-2



- 4882** 1860 Clark, Gruber & Co. Five Dollar AU58 NGC. K-2, R.4. Clark, Gruber & Co. struck four gold denominations in both 1860 and 1861. While the 1860 ten and twenty dollar coins displayed a funnel-shaped version of Pikes Peak, their five dollar and two and a half dollar counterparts merely imitated their Federal counterparts. The legends were modified to affirm the identity and location of the coiner. This is a late die state example with several delicate peripheral obverse cracks. The caramel-gold surfaces are pleasing. Marks are essentially confined to a small field dig below the L in GOLD. A small lamination flake precedes the D in DENVER. Nearly Mint State, and well defined at the borders, though the centers show incompleteness of impression. Listed on page 414 of the 2021 *Guide Book*. Census: 19 in 58, 35 finer (11/20). NGC ID# ANJZ, PCGS# 10136

CALIFORNIA FRACTIONAL GOLD

1853 Liberty Round Half Dollar
BG-408, MS65



- 4883** 1853 Liberty Round 50 Cents, BG-408, R.6, MS65 NGC. Well struck design elements and smooth fields confirm the high quality of this difficult Period One variety. A couple of faint laminations on the upper obverse field are as made. The present piece is the sole example of BG-408 certified by NGC; PCGS has certified 24 pieces with the finest an MS64 (11/20).
Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2006), lot 6151.
 NGC ID# 2BJU, PCGS# 10444

1853 BG-435 Half Dollar, MS64
Celebrated Arms of California Variety



- 4884** 1853 Arms of California 50 Cents, BG-435, Low R.5, MS64 NGC. BG-435 was the only variety to appear on the back of the Jay Roe auction catalog, and the only variety to have both sides shown on the front of the catalog. It ranks among the most famous varieties of the California small denomination gold series. Discarding the usual wreath reverse and Indian or Liberty head obverse, BG-435 depicts the Arms of California on the obverse, and the eagle, banner, and shield motif from the then-current Assay Office "slugs." The rendering is somewhat crude: the bear looks more like a chihuahua, and the eagle appears to be dancing. But that has only contributed to the aesthetic appeal of the distinctive variety. The canary-gold surfaces are evenly struck and unmarked. One unimportant radial retained lamination is on the obverse near 4 o'clock. Census: 1 in 64, 2 finer (11/20). NGC ID# 2BKU, PCGS# 10471

1854 Octagonal Liberty Dollar, AU53
Very Rare BG-507



- 4885** 1854 Liberty Octagonal 1 Dollar, BG-507, High R.6, AU53 PCGS. A rare Period One octagonal dollar variety. The reverse die is unique to BG-507, and is charming in its crudity with the legends unevenly spaced and misaligned. The maker was Frontier, Deviercy & Co., an important San Francisco jeweler. This example provides further proof that California small denomination gold pieces circulated during the Gold Rush. But high point wear is moderate, and the straw-gold, powder-blue, and pink-red surfaces are smooth save for minor obverse flan imperfections. NGC ID# 2BL4, PCGS# 10484

1863 Liberty Round Quarter, BG-820, MS61
Struck Over a BG-819 1860/50 Quarter



- 4886** 1863 Liberty Round 25 Cents — Overstruck on a BG-819 1860/50 Liberty Round Quarter — BG-820, R.5, MS61 NGC. A most unusual offering. A BG-819 round quarter was used as a host for this BG-820 example. The present cataloger cannot recall a prior example of a California small denomination gold piece struck over a different variety. One has to wonder what the motivation was to produce such a piece. Perhaps the undertype was deemed too softly struck, and the maker, Robert B. Gray, lacked either the time or materials to prepare another planchet. The butter-gold surfaces display much of the undertype, such as the date and denomination on Liberty's face, and the profile of Liberty below the date. Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2018), lot 6693.

1871 Liberty Octagonal Dollar, BG-1109
MS64 Deep Mirror Prooflike



4887 1871 Liberty Octagonal Dollar, BG-1109, Low R.4, MS64 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS. BG-1109 is the sole 1871 octagonal dollar variety with an obverse date. The scarce die marriage was issued by Robert B. Gray & Co. As of (11/20), NGC and PCGS combined have certified 12 pieces as MS64 with none finer, and NGC has certified three coins as MS64 Prooflike with none finer. The present lot is the only Deep Mirror Prooflike example at PCGS. None have been certified as Deep Prooflike by NGC. Thus, the coin has claims as the single finest certified BG-1109 dollar. It has reflective fields and luminous devices. Portions of the central reverse show minor incompleteness of strike. A few delicate field marks are noted below Liberty's chin. PCGS# 814321 Base PCGS# 10920

PATTERNS

1838 Half Dollar in Silver
Judd-72, PR63



4888 1838 Half Dollar, Judd-72, Pollock-75, R.5, PR63 PCGS. CAC. A large bust of Liberty faces left, with stars and the date at the margins. The reverse features an eagle with spread wings. For many decades, the obverse design was attributed to William Kneass, but Gobrecht was almost certainly the engraver, as the portrait bears a close resemblance to the gold eagle also introduced in 1838. Struck in silver with a reeded edge with a medal turn. An estimated 50-60 pieces are known. Each side is richly toned with ever deepening shades of golden-brown toward the rims, while a thin ring of cobalt-blue encircles the margins. A bit softly struck in the centers, indicating this design was not suitable for regular coinage since die opposition did not allow the metal to fully flow into all the recesses of the design. NGC ID# 296M, PCGS# 11282

1838 Half Dollar in Silver
Judd-73, PR64



4889 1838 Half Dollar, Judd-73 Original, Pollock-77, R.5 PR64 NGC. The obverse, once attributed to Chief Engraver William Kneass, is more likely the work of assistant Christian Gobrecht. It depicts a draped bust of Liberty facing left with 13 stars around the periphery and the date below. Liberty wears a diadem and the scroll over her hair is inscribed with LIBERTY. A flying eagle faces left, dominating the reverse. The legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and the denomination HALF DOLLAR are around the periphery. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. Restrikes are believed to have been made around 1858, continuing throughout the 1860s and 1870s. This appears to be an earlier restrike as there is only one light crack from the reverse rim at 4 o'clock into the center. The fields are bright and show considerable reflectivity through the deep gray and blue toning that covers each side. Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/2006), lot 2860. NGC ID# 296N, PCGS# 11285

1838 Half Dollar in Silver
Judd-73 Restrike, PR63
Attractive Border Toning



4890 1838 Half Dollar, Judd-73 Restrike, Pollock-77, R.5, PR63 NGC. CAC. A draped bust of Liberty faces left on the obverse, with a flying eagle dominating the reverse. Kneass was once believed to designed this pattern, but visual evidence points to Christian Gobrecht, since the face of Liberty bears a strong resemblance to her counterpart on the Liberty eagle, also introduced in 1838. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. Medallion alignment. Housed in a former generation holder, which states the pattern is an original striking. But per USPatterns.com, probably all Judd-73 patterns are restrikes, since the three prominent reverse radial cracks are seen on all examples but do not appear on Judd-79 patterns, which were struck in 1838. The online (11/20) Judd-73 NGC Census makes no mention of originals or restrikes. The present piece is an earlier die state than sometimes seen, since there is no radial crack through the U in UNITED. This is a well-mirrored Select specimen with peripheral plum-red and cobalt-blue toning. The centers display minor incompleteness of strike. No detractions are evident. NGC ID# 296N, PCGS# 11288

1858 Flying Eagle Cent in Copper-Nickel
Judd-203, PR65



- 4891 1858 Flying Eagle Cent, Judd-203, Pollock-247, R.5, PR65 PCGS. CAC. The obverse shows a hooked-neck eagle flying left with tall wings. On the reverse the denomination is set within a wide oak wreath with an olive sprig and a group of three arrows are wrapped into the bottom of the wreath. Struck in copper-nickel with a plain edge. The Judd-203 is one of the designs that was part of a 12-piece set sold by the mint to collectors. The original "white" surfaces have mellowed considerably to shades of reddish-brown and blue-gray over each side. Fully struck in all areas.
Ex: ANA Auction (*Stack's Bowers*, 8/2012), lot 11213.
NGC ID# 29BJ, PCGS# 11869

1859 Transitional Indian Cent
Judd-228, MS65



- 4892 1859 Indian Cent, Judd-228, Pollock-272, Snow-PT4, R.1, MS65 PCGS. A transitional pattern that combines the issued 1859 Indian Head cent obverse with the Shield Reverse that was first issued for commerce in 1860. Struck in copper-nickel with a plain edge. The surfaces are bright with even "white" color, the original appearance of copper-nickel cents, thus the name "white cents." Fully struck.
NGC ID# 29C8, PCGS# 11932

1859 Indian Cent Pattern in Copper-Nickel
Judd-228, Colorful MS65



- 4893 1859 Indian Cent, Judd-228, Pollock-272, Snow-PT4, R.1, MS65 NGC. A transitional pattern that combines the issued 1859 Indian Head cent obverse with the Shield Reverse first issued for commerce in 1860. Struck in copper-nickel with a plain edge. This pattern exists in both business strike and proof format, and it is more frequently seen as a business strike. An exquisite sea-green and peach-red Gem with the latter shade prominent on the reverse and the obverse border.
Ex: *Portland Signature* (Heritage, 3/2004), lot 6637; *Central States Signature* (Heritage, 4/2015), lot 5963.
PCGS# 10362

1863 With Motto Quarter in Silver
Judd-335, PR66 Cameo



- 4894 1863 Quarter Dollar, Judd-335, Pollock-407, High R.7, PR66 Cameo PCGS. The obverse die is from the Seated Liberty design used for regular-issue coinage in 1863. The reverse features the standard perched eagle motif with the addition of a scroll with the motto IN GOD WE TRUST inscribed. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. This rare issue was probably struck in the late 1860s or early 1870s to fill complete sets of transitional patterns. According to USPatterns.com, such sets were offered to select dealers and collectors circa 1869. Judd-335 was missing in Idler, Fewsmith, Linderman, Davis, Parmelee and many other great 19th century pattern collections, lending credence to claims about the issue's rarity. This is a deeply mirrored proof that has brilliant centers that are surrounded by golden and cobalt-blue marginal toning. Extraordinary quality and rarity combined in one coin. This is the finest at both services.
Ex: *Montgomery Collection* (Bowers and Ruddy, 2/1976), lot 1679.
PCGS# 407449 Base PCGS# 60497

1867 Five Cent Pattern in Nickel
Judd-570, Pollock-640, PR64 Ultra Cameo
Rare Near-Curl Variant



- 4895 1867 Five Cents, Judd-570, Pollock-640, PR64 Ultra Cameo NGC. A bust of Liberty wearing a coronet and facing left dominates the obverse design. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA surrounds the periphery with the date below. The top of the 7 is close to the curl. The reverse shows 5 CENTS centered within a laurel wreath with the motto IN GOD WE TRUST at the top. CENTS is in a curved line. Struck in nickel with a plain edge. Only four pieces have been confirmed with the date close to the hair curl, according to USPatterns.com. Each side is deeply mirrored with thickly frosted, heavily contrasted devices. Fully struck, just the faintest trace of pinkish patina is seen across each side.
PCGS# 506988

1868 Ten Cents in Copper
Judd-648, PR64 Brown



- 4896** 1868 Ten Cents, Judd-648, Pollock-721, High R.6, PR64 Brown PCGS. The obverse features the nearly identical design used on large cents from 1843 to 1857. Although the reverse is similar to the large cent design, the wreath is smaller and open, and TEN CENTS is in the center. Struck in copper with a plain edge. Examples were struck in both copper and nickel, each has a survivorship estimated around two dozen pieces. Each side has mellowed to a light jade-green and pale blue patina with faint traces of cherry-red around and within the recesses of the devices. NGC ID# 29P2, PCGS# 60866

1869 Standard Silver Quarter in Silver
Judd-721, PR66 Cameo



- 4897** 1869 Standard Silver Quarter, Judd-721, Pollock-802, R.5, PR66 Cameo NGC. The obverse features a bust of Liberty wearing a cap ornamented with three stars, facing right, the legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA surrounds the figure, and a scroll with IN GOD WE TRUST is below. The reverse depicts 25 CENTS centered in a wreath of oak and laurel leaves with STANDARD SILVER above and the date 1869 below. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. An amazing example of this relatively plentiful pattern variety. Although it is hardly a rarity, examples are almost never found so nice, with such excellent eye appeal. Both sides have deeply mirrored fields and highly lustrous devices with pale champagne toning, a little deeper at the borders. NGC ID# 26VR, PCGS# 625376 Base PCGS# 60948

1869 Standard Silver Half
Judd-742, PR66



- 4898** 1869 Standard Silver Half, Judd-742, Pollock-823, R.5, PR66 NGC. A bust of Liberty faces right on the obverse with UNITED STATES OF AMERICA around and IN GOD WE TRUST is on a scroll below. Liberty wears a cap ornamented with two stars. The reverse depicts 50 CENTS within an oak and laurel wreath, STANDARD SILVER is above and 1869 is below. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. The centers are nearly brilliant, while the obverse margin is orange and apple-green and the reverse border is ocean-blue. The eye appeal is exceptional. Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2009), lot 2028. NGC ID# 29SS, PCGS# 60969

1870 William Barber Dime in Copper
Judd-833, PR66 Red and Brown



- 4899** 1870 Ten Cents, Judd-833, Pollock-923, High R.6, PR66 Red and Brown NGC. CAC. William Barber's Seated Liberty obverse is paired with a regular dies reverse. Barber's design gives the unintended impression that Liberty's arm is pierced by the Liberty pole. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. This popular design was widely produced in copper, silver, and aluminum and with both plain and reeded edges. About a dozen pieces are known in copper and with a reeded edge. Deep iridescence is seen over each side with bright underlying orange-red color and brightly reflective fields. NGC ID# 29V9, PCGS# 71077

1870 Standard Silver Quarter
Struck in Silver
Judd-894, PR66



- 4900 1870 Standard Silver Quarter, Judd-894, Pollock-1001, R.5, PR66 PCGS. CAC. Standard Silver design with a bust of Liberty facing right on the obverse. Liberty wears a ribbon inscribed LIBERTY, the legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA is at the periphery, the motto IN GOD WE TRUST is on a scroll below. The reverse depicts the denomination 25 CENTS and the date 1870 within a wreath of corn and cotton. The word STANDARD is at the top. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. A fully struck Premium Gem bathed in aquamarine and lilac shades, though the central reverse field is stone-white with peach-gold accents. NGC ID# 29X2, PCGS# 61138

1870 Standard Silver Quarter in Silver
Judd-900, PR64 Cameo



- 4901 1870 Standard Silver Quarter Dollar, Judd-900, Pollock-1015, R.5, PR64 Cameo PCGS. A Standard Silver design with the figure of Liberty wearing a headband inscribed LIBERTY. A scroll occupies the exergual space below the bust where the date would normally be placed. The reverse has 25 CENTS 1870 in the center and is surrounded by a wreath of cotton and corn with the word STANDARD above. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. These were struck on both thick and thin planchets. We cannot be certain because of the encasement, but this appears to be a thin planchet piece. The surfaces are mostly brilliant with devices that provide sharp contrast against the illimitable depth of reflectivity in the fields. Population: 2 in 64 Cameo, 1 finer (11/20). Ex: Farouk (Sotheby's, 3/1954), lot 1853; ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2007), lot 2739. NGC ID# 29X7, PCGS# 389261

1870 Standard Silver Quarter in Silver
Judd-913, PR66



- 4902 1870 Standard Silver Quarter, Judd-913, Pollock-1009, Low R.7, PR66 PCGS. Standard Silver design with the head of Liberty wearing a diadem and a ribbon inscribed LIBERTY in raised letters. The reverse reads STANDARD SILVER 1870 around the rim with 25 CENTS in the center of an oak and laurel wreath. Struck in silver with a plain edge. Also struck in copper and aluminum, fewer than a dozen such silver examples are known. Each side exhibits rich blue-gray toning with a faint undertone of rose patina. Fully struck. NGC ID# 29XL, PCGS# 61157

1871 Five Cent in Copper
Judd-1054, PR65 Brown



- 4903 1871 Five Cents, Judd-1054, Pollock-1189, High R.6, PR65 Brown NGC. CAC. Longacre's three cent nickel Liberty motif is adapted for the nickel, although the arrangement of the denomination and wreath is more reminiscent of the two cent piece. Struck in copper with a plain edge. A well struck specimen with pleasing preservation and light to medium powder-blue and lilac-gray patina. Ex: Phoenix ANA Signature (Heritage, 3/2008), lot 1326. NGC ID# 2A2R, PCGS# 71313

1871 Standard Silver Half in Silver
Judd-1105, PR64



- 4904 1871 Standard Silver Half Dollar, Judd-1105, Pollock-1241, R.7, PR64 PCGS. CAC. A seated representation of Liberty faces right on the obverse. She wears an Indian headdress and supports a liberty pole with her right hand. Her left hand rests on a globe with a ribbon inscribed LIBERTY. The date 1871 is below. On the reverse, the denomination 50 CENTS is situated within a wreath of cotton and corn with STANDARD above. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. Only a half-dozen or so examples have been traced. Most of the original brilliance is still evident on this piece, even through a light layer of reddish patina. Fully struck in all areas.
Ex: Armand Champa (Bowers and Ruddy, 5/1972), lot 1046; William R. Sieck (Bowers and Ruddy, 7/1981), lot 213.
NGC ID# 2A47, PCGS# 61364

1871 Copper Indian Princess Half Dollar
Judd-1115, PR64 Red



- 4905 1871 Half Dollar, Judd-1115, Pollock-1251, Low R.7, PR64 Red PCGS. CAC. William Longacre's Indian Princess design, which was presumably executed by William Barber since Longacre died in 1869. Liberty is seated facing left holding a Liberty pole with one hand while the other hand rests upon a globe inscribed LIBERTY. Two flags rise behind her, one of which bears 13 stars. The obverse border also has 13 stars. The reverse is from regular issue dies. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. This is one of nine or 10 Judd-1115 patterns known. Significant reflectivity is seen in the fields on each side, which enhances the bright orange-rose surfaces. Fully struck throughout.
Ex: Lester Merkin, 9/1974, lot 232; Tree Many Feathers Sale (Bowers and Merena, 11/2001), lot 6563.
NGC ID# 2A4H, PCGS# 81374

1871 Indian Princess Dollar in Silver
Judd-1133, PR62



- 4906 1871 Standard Silver Dollar, Judd-1133, Pollock-1270, High R.6, PR62 NGC. A dollar pattern with Longacre's modified design with only 13 stars on the flag and the first and thirteenth peripheral stars closer to the base. The reverse has 1 DOLLAR in the center and is surrounded by a wreath of cotton and corn with the word STANDARD above. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. The fields are deeply reflective and each side has smoky-gray patina that deepens around the design elements and peripheries. Lightly hairlined.
Ex: Los Angeles Signature (Heritage, 8/2009), lot 2272.
NGC ID# 2A4W, PCGS# 61393

1871 Indian Princess Dollar in Silver
Judd-1138A, PR61



- 4907** 1871 Dollar, Judd-1138A, Pollock-1276, R.8, PR61 PCGS. The obverse features Longacre's Indian Princess design surrounded by 13 stars and 13 stars on the American flag. The date, 1871 is below. The reverse depicts the regular issue die used for the Seated dollar. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. Only five separate examples of this rare pattern have been traced. The surfaces are mostly brilliant, retaining just a hint of golden patina around the devices. Sharply impressed throughout.

Ex: *Mid-American Auctions*, 5/1988, lot 1129, where it was misattributed as a Judd-1145; *Pre-Long Beach Fall Sale* (Superior, 9/2002), lot 1562, where it was misattributed as a Judd-1145; *Morgan — ANA Auction* (Stack's Bowers, 8/2019), lot 3407.
NGC ID# 2A4Z, PCGS# 61399

1872 Commercial Dollar in Silver
Judd-1219, PR62



- 4908** 1872 Commercial Dollar, Judd-1219, Pollock-1360, Low R.7, PR62 PCGS. The obverse is the regular design for the Seated Liberty dollar. The reverse has a laurel wreath with UNITED STATES OF AMERICA around. The wreath stems are tied by a bow, and intertwined with a ribbon inscribed GOD OUR TRUST. Inside, COMMERCIAL and DOLLAR are separated by a cornucopia with 420 GRS 900 FINE on two lines below. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. About 15 examples of this pattern variety are known, and at least three of those are held in museums. Steel-gray toning embraces both sides, though areas of lighter straw-gold persist, especially on the reverse. Well struck and unblemished with eye appeal that exceeds the numerical grade. Population: 1 in 62, 3 finer (11/20).

Ex: *Milwaukee ANA Signature* (Heritage, 8/2007), lot 2745; *Amherst & Waccabuc Collections* (Stack's, 11/2007), lot 1160.
NGC ID# 2A6R, PCGS# 61490

1873 Trade Dollar in Silver
Judd-1276, Choice Proof



- 4909** 1873 Trade Dollar, Judd-1276, Pollock-1418, R.4, PR64 NGC. A William Barber Trade dollar pattern with a small head of Liberty facing left set amid a large, open field with 13 stars at the margin. The reverse has the required legends mostly set in the middle of that side, surrounded by an olive wreath, and UNITED STATES OF AMERICA at the upper periphery. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. Judd-1276 was sold by the U.S. Mint as part of a six-piece set. Examples are also known in copper, aluminum, and white metal. Some pieces are known with a plain edge. The present Choice specimen displays noticeable cameo contrast, although undesignated as such by NGC. The well-struck and unmarked surfaces are lightly toned at the centers while the borders display moderate tan-brown and lilac shades.

NGC ID# 2A88, PCGS# 61561

1873 Trade Dollar in Silver
Judd-1300, Select Proof
Ex: Farouk, Bass



4910 1873 Trade Dollar, Judd-1300, Pollock-1442, High R.7, PR63 PCGS. Ex: Harry W. Bass Jr. Collection. A seated left Liberty supports a Liberty pole with her left hand, while her right hand touches a globe. Behind the globe are shafts of wheat and a plow. The date is below, and 13 stars are spread about the border. The reverse presents an eagle holding a banner in its beak. One claw clutches three arrows, the other supports a shield. 420 GRAINS, 900 FINE is on the field below the eagle, and statutory legends fill the periphery. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. As of (11/20), both services have a census of four examples, but there are likely resubmissions within that number. USPatterns.com confirms only six different examples. This sharply struck Select specimen displays attractive light golden-brown, lime-green, ocean-blue, and lilac-gray toning. No detractions are readily apparent, and the eye appeal surpasses the numerical grade.

Ex: King Farouk; Palace Collection (Sotheby's, 3/1954), lot 1918; Empire Collection (Lester Merkin, 2/1971), lot 918; Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection, Part I (Bowers and Merena, 5/1999), lot 1318; Robert Michael Prescott Collection (American Numismatic Rarities, 1/2006), lot 933.

NGC ID# 2A8L, PCGS# 61585

1873 Trade Dollar in Silver
Judd-1310, PR64
Barber's Indian Princess



4911 1873 Trade Dollar, Judd-1310, Pollock-1453, R.4, PR64 PCGS. William Barber's Indian Princess obverse centers around a seated figure of Liberty facing left, with 13 stars around and the date below. Liberty wears an Indian headdress and holds a Liberty pole, with cap. Her left hand rests on a globe with LIBERTY inscribed, and there are two flags behind. The reverse features a small eagle clutching three arrows and an olive branch. Below the eagle are the specifications 420 GRAINS and 900 FINE. Above the eagle is a banner inscribed E PLURIBUS UNUM and below is another banner reading IN GOD WE TRUST. The peripheral inscriptions are UNITED STATES OF AMERICA and TRADE DOLLAR. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. This intricately struck and well-preserved specimen is originally patinated plum-purple, powder-blue, and autumn-brown. No detractions are readily evident. Population: 13 in 64 (2 in 64+), 5 finer (11/20).

Ex: Denver ANA U.S. Coins Auction (Stack's Bowers, 8/2017), lot 2246.

NGC ID# 2A8R, PCGS# 61596

4912 No Lot.

1879 Goloid Metric Dollar in Silver
Judd-1627, PR62
Light Chestnut-Gold Toning



- 4913** 1879 Goloid Metric Dollar, Judd-1627, Pollock-1823, R.5, PR62 NGC. William Barber's design for the Goloid Metric dollar with a large head of Liberty facing left and LIBERTY on a wide ribbon around her head. The reverse is laid out with the proposed composition of the coin in the center, surrounded by a circle of 38 stars. Struck in silver with a reeded edge. A razor-sharp example with reflective fields, minor hairlines, and attractive light peripheral chestnut-gold toning. Housed in a prior generation holder. Ex: *Palm Beach Signature* (Heritage, 3/2006), lot 972. NGC ID# 2AHF, PCGS# 62005

1883 Liberty Nickel in Nickel
Judd-1710, Gem Proof
Unique With Gold CAC



- 4914** 1883 Liberty Head Nickel, Judd-1710, Pollock-1914, R.5, PR65 PCGS. Gold CAC. The obverse is similar to the regular issue 1883 Liberty nickel, but UNITED STATES OF AMERICA substitutes for 13 stars around the periphery. The reverse reads 50 N. / 50C. within a wreath of corn and cotton, FIVE above and CENTS is below. Struck in nickel with a plain edge. This intricately struck Gem displays a hint of golden toning but would be considered brilliant by many. A few pinpoint flecks visit unabraded and reflective surfaces. Housed in an old green label holder. Unsurprisingly, the present lot is the only Judd-1710 nickel awarded a gold CAC seal. Population: 11 in 65, 5 finer. (11/20). NGC ID# 2AKY, PCGS# 62127

1885 Snowden Dollar in Aluminum Judd-1749, PR66 Cameo



4915 1885 Morgan Dollar, Judd-1749, Pollock-1961, Low R.7, PR66 Cameo PCGS. The dies are the regular-issue 1885 Morgan dollar dies, but there is experimental edge lettering as follows: * * * * * E * / PLURIBUS * / UNUM * * * * *. Struck in aluminum with a tripartite collar for the edge lettering. We told the story of the Snowden dollar in our 2015 Central States auction:

“Snowden dollars were struck as an anti-counterfeiting measure. The edge was struck from a novel three-part collar that produced raised edge lettering on the coin. Considerable experimentation went into the production of these pieces, and on June 12, 1885 Snowden and his staff succeeded in getting the mechanism to work at normal production speeds of 80 to 100 coins per minute. Snowden retired at the end of the year, and left placement of the raised lettering to his successor. Director Burchard left office around the same time, and no one remained in the Mint who had Snowden’s insight, ability, or willingness to experiment to carry his project forward to completion. The tripartite collar was not used again until 1907 when Augustus Saint-Gaudens’ double eagles went into production.”

This is a remarkable, bright aluminum striking of this legendary dollar pattern. The devices are heavily frosted and establish a strong cameo contrast against the deep mirroring seen in the fields. Ever so slightly toned over each side, there are no signs of oxidation. From *The David Cassel Collection* / ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2015), lot 4575.
NGC ID# 2ALV, PCGS# 389302

End of Session Six

SESSION SEVEN

COLONIALS

- 7001** 1652 Pine Tree Shilling, Small Planchet, — Damage — PCGS Genuine. 54.32 grains.
- 7002** (1670-75) St. Patrick Farthing VF20 PCGS. PCGS Population: (26/164). NGC Census: (0/0). CDN: \$900 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS VF20. NGC ID# AUAR, PCGS# 42
- 7003** (1670-75) St. Patrick Halfpenny VF20 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (20/50). NGC Census: (0/0). CDN: \$1,500 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS VF20. NGC ID# AUAS, PCGS# 46
- 7004** 1779 Rhode Island Ship Token, No Wreath, Brass, XF40 PCGS. PCGS Population: (2/26). NGC Census: (0/0). CDN: \$1,500 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS XF40. PCGS# 588
- 7005** 1778-1779 Rhode Island Ship Token, Wreath Below, Copper, AU50 PCGS. PCGS Population: (4/28). NGC Census: (0/1). NGC ID# 2AUM, PCGS# 576
- 7006** 1773 Virginia Halfpenny, No Period MS62 Red PCGS. PCGS Population: (2/5). NGC Census: (0/0). PCGS# 245
- 7007** 1786 New Jersey Copper, No Coulter Fine 12 PCGS. PCGS Population: (5/14 and 0/0+). NGC Census: (1/10 and 0/0+). NGC ID# AUKY, PCGS# 494
- 7008** 1787 New Jersey Copper, PLURIBS VF35 PCGS. PCGS Population: (4/5 and 0/0+). NGC Census: (0/2 and 0/0+). NGC ID# 2B4R, PCGS# 512
- 7009** 1787 New Jersey Copper, Serpent Head XF40 PCGS. PCGS Population: (7/8 and 0/1+). NGC Census: (2/2 and 0/0+). NGC ID# 2B4W, PCGS# 518
- 7010** 1787 New Jersey Copper, PLURIRUS, M. 55-l, W-5300, High R.4, Fine 15 PCGS. PCGS Population: (0/0). NGC Census: (0/0). PCGS# 767836 Base PCGS# 45426
- 7011** New Jersey Copper, Camel Head, M. 56-n, W-5310, R.1, VF35 PCGS. PCGS Population: (3/8 and 0/0+). NGC Census: (0/0 and 0/0+). VF35. PCGS# 767837 Base PCGS# 515
- 7012** 1787 New Jersey Copper, PLURIBS, M. 60-p, W-5340, R.4, VF20 PCGS. PCGS Population: (1/0 and 0/0+). NGC Census: (0/0 and 0/0+). PCGS# 767838 Base PCGS# 512

- 7013** 1787 New Jersey Copper, PLURIBS, M. 61-p, W-5345, R.5, VF30 PCGS. PCGS Population: (1/0 and 0/0+). NGC Census: (0/0 and 0/0+). PCGS# 767839 Base PCGS# 512
- 7014** 1788 New Jersey Copper, Running Fox Before Legend, M. 77-dd, W-5535, R.2, Fine 12 PCGS. PCGS Population: (1/2 and 0/0+). NGC Census: (0/0 and 0/0+). PCGS# 766251 Base PCGS# 524
- 7015** 1788 Vermont Copper, Bust Right, AU53 PCGS. PCGS Population: (3/4). NGC Census: (2/10). NGC ID# 2B5D, PCGS# 563
- 7016** 1787 Fugio Cent, STATES UNITED, Eight-Pointed Stars, XF40 PCGS. PCGS Population: (22/34). NGC Census: (4/5). NGC ID# 2B8K, PCGS# 898
- 7017** 1789 Mott Token, Thin Planchet, Engrailed Edge MS62 Brown PCGS. PCGS Population: (3/0). NGC Census: (1/1). NGC ID# 2B5M, PCGS# 606

HALF CENTS

- 7018** 1793 C-2, B-2, R.3, — Damage — PCGS Genuine. Good Details. *From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.*
- 7019** 1794 Fine 12 PCGS. PCGS Population: (35/317). NGC Census: (17/110). CDN: \$1,300 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS Fine 12. Mintage 81,600. NGC ID# 2223, PCGS# 1003
- 7020** 1854 C-1, B-1, R.1, MS66 Brown NGC. NGC Census: (12/2). PCGS Population: (2/0). MS66. Mintage 55,358. NGC ID# 26YY, PCGS# 35330 Base PCGS# 1230

LARGE CENTS

- 7021** 1793 Chain, AMERICA — Corroded — ANACS. Good Details, Net AG3. Mintage 36,103. NGC ID# 223F, PCGS# 1341 Base PCGS# 1341
- 7022** 1794 Head of 1794, S-24, B-8, R.1, — Obverse Damaged — NGC Details. XF. NGC Census: (1/5). PCGS Population: (0/13). CDN: \$4,000 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS XF40.
- 7023** 1794 Head of 1794, S-24, B-8, R.1, — Cleaned — PCGS Genuine. XF Details.

- 7024** 1794 Head of 1795 VF35 NGC. NGC Census: (28/155). PCGS Population: (49/156). CDN: \$2,400 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS VF35. Mintage 918,521. NGC ID# 223M, PCGS# 1365 Base PCGS# 1365
- 7025** 1795 Lettered Edge VF25 NGC. NGC Census: (3/18). PCGS Population: (3/55). CDN: \$1,650 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS VF25. Mintage 37,000. NGC ID# 223S, PCGS# 1377 Base PCGS# 1377
- 7026** 1795 Plain Edge, S-78, B-8, R.1, — Obverse Scratched — NGC Details. AU. NGC Census: (0/6). PCGS Population: (0/10). CDN: \$3,800 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU50.
- 7027** 1797 Reverse of 1797, Stems, S-126, B-16, R.3, XF40 NGC. NGC Census: (2/4). PCGS Population: (0/7). CDN: \$2,000 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS XF40. NGC ID# 2242, PCGS# 35918 Base PCGS# 1422
- 7028** 1797 Reverse of 1797, Stems, S-130, B-25, R.2, XF45 NGC. NGC Census: (2/1). PCGS Population: (0/4). CDN: \$2,400 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS XF45. NGC ID# 2242, PCGS# 35930 Base PCGS# 1422
- 7029** 1798 First Hair Style XF45 NGC. NGC Census: (27/32). PCGS Population: (15/28). CDN: \$2,200 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS XF45. Mintage 1,841,745. NGC ID# 2244, PCGS# 1431
- 7030** 1798 First Hair Style AU50 NGC. NGC Census: (10/22). PCGS Population: (5/23). CDN: \$3,000 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU50. Mintage 1,841,745. NGC ID# 2244, PCGS# 1431
- 7031** 1799 S-189, B-3, R.2, Fair 2 PCGS. PCGS Population: (4/24 and 0/0+). NGC Census: (1/19 and 0/0+). *From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.* NGC ID# 2246, PCGS# 36140 Base PCGS# 1443



7032 1802 S-236, B-16, R.1, AU53 NGC. NGC Census: (1/4). PCGS Population: (2/4). CDN: \$2,000 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU53. NGC ID# 224E, PCGS# 36317 Base PCGS# 1470

7033 1803 100/000 VF35 PCGS. PCGS Population: (2/13 and 0/0+). NGC Census: (0/0 and 0/0+). VF35. PCGS# 911501

7034 1804 — Heavily Corroded — ANACS. F12 Details. Mintage 96,500.

7035 1804 S-266, B-1, R.2, Good 4 PCGS. PCGS Population: (4/30 and 0/0+). NGC Census: (7/66 and 0/0+). CDN: \$2,000 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS Good 4. NGC ID# 224H, PCGS# 36422 Base PCGS# 1504

7036 1806 S-270, B-1, R.1, AU53 NGC. NGC Census: (6/13). PCGS Population: (2/10). CDN: \$2,500 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU53. NGC ID# 224L, PCGS# 36436 Base PCGS# 1513

7037 1823 N-2, R.2, VF30 NGC. NGC Census: (1/15). PCGS Population: (1/9). VF30. Mintage 1,262,000. NGC ID# 225A, PCGS# 36757 Base PCGS# 1627

7038 1825 MS62 Brown NGC. NGC Census: (6/13). PCGS Population: (11/24). CDN: \$2,100 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS62. Mintage 1,461,100. NGC ID# 225F, PCGS# 1642

7039 1846 Small Date MS66 Brown NGC. NGC Census: (0/0). PCGS Population: (1/1). MS66. Mintage 4,120,800. NGC ID# 226C, PCGS# 1865

7040 1848 MS65 Red and Brown NGC. NGC Census: (8/3). PCGS Population: (14/3). CDN: \$1,850 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 6,415,799. NGC ID# 226E, PCGS# 1884

7041 1850 N-9, R.2, MS65 Red and Brown PCGS. PCGS Population: (2/2). NGC Census: (0/1). MS65. Mintage 4,426,844. NGC ID# 226G, PCGS# 405884 Base PCGS# 1890

7042 1854 MS66 Brown PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (16/1 and 0/0+). NGC Census: (19/3 and 0/0+). CDN: \$950 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 4,236,156. NGC ID# 226L, PCGS# 1904

FLYING EAGLE CENTS

7043 1857 MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (261/25). NGC Census: (219/13). CDN: \$2,200 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 17,450,000. NGC ID# 2276, PCGS# 2016

7044 1858 Large Letters MS64 NGC. CAC. NGC Census: (72/24). PCGS Population: (582/248). CDN: \$1,100 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 24,600,000. NGC ID# 272V, PCGS# 2019

7045 1858 Large Letters MS64 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (582/248). NGC Census: (72/24). CDN: \$1,100 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 24,600,000. NGC ID# 272V, PCGS# 2019

INDIAN CENTS

7046 1859 MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (191/44). NGC Census: (153/11). CDN: \$1,850 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 36,400,000. NGC ID# 227E, PCGS# 2052

7047 1860 Pointed Bust MS64+ PCGS. EX: Eagle Eye Seal. PCGS Population: (166/62 and 6/8+). NGC Census: (41/11 and 2/0+). CDN: \$825 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. NGC ID# 227F, PCGS# 2056

7048 1861 MS66 PCGS. PCGS Population: (90/17). NGC Census: (39/6). CDN: \$1,450 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 10,100,000. NGC ID# 227G, PCGS# 2061

7049 1869 MS64 Red and Brown PCGS. PCGS Population: (283/142). NGC Census: (116/126). CDN: \$1,000 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 6,420,000. NGC ID# 227T, PCGS# 2095

7050 1871 MS64+ Red and Brown PCGS. EX: Eagle Eye Seal. PCGS Population: (234/77 and 5/3+). NGC Census: (118/96 and 0/1+). CDN: \$1,200 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 3,929,500. NGC ID# 227V, PCGS# 2101

7051 1873 Open 3 MS65 Red PCGS. PCGS Population: (32/7). NGC Census: (7/2). CDN: \$2,400 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 11,676,500. NGC ID# 272X, PCGS# 2108

7052 1876 MS65★ Red and Brown NGC. CAC. NGC Census: (101/16). PCGS Population: (116/13). CDN: \$1,050 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 7,944,000. NGC ID# 2283, PCGS# 2125

7053 1887 MS65+ Red NGC. NGC Census: (20/6 and 3/1+). PCGS Population: (65/32 and 2/11+). CDN: \$1,800 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 45,226,483. NGC ID# 228F, PCGS# 2159

7054 1893 MS66 Red PCGS. PCGS Population: (38/3 and 8/0+). NGC Census: (26/3 and 0/0+). CDN: \$1,750 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 46,642,195. NGC ID# 228M, PCGS# 2186

7055 1894 Repunched Date, Snow-1, FS-301, MS63 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (2/2). NGC Census: (7/13). MS63. Mintage 16,752,132. NGC ID# 228N, PCGS# 37583 Base PCGS# 92188

7056 1897 Misplaced Date, Snow-1, FS-401, MS64 Brown PCGS. CAC. EX: Eagle Photo Seal. PCGS Population: (2/1). NGC Census: (1/2). MS64. Mintage 50,466,330. NGC ID# 228S, PCGS# 37597 Base PCGS# 92196

7057 1902 MS66+ Red PCGS. PCGS Population: (66/14 and 21/3+). NGC Census: (101/20 and 7/1+). CDN: \$1,025 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 87,376,722. NGC ID# 228X, PCGS# 2213

7058 1903 MS66 Red PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (90/13). NGC Census: (54/7). CDN: \$775 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 85,094,493. NGC ID# 228Y, PCGS# 2216

7059 1909 MS66+ Red PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (218/18 and 49/5+). NGC Census: (39/5 and 1/0+). CDN: \$775 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 14,370,645. NGC ID# 2297, PCGS# 2237

7060 1909-S MS64 Red and Brown PCGS. PCGS Population: (549/206). NGC Census: (237/119). CDN: \$1,850 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 309,000. NGC ID# 2298, PCGS# 2239

LINCOLN CENTS

7061 1909-S VDB MS64 Red and Brown NGC. NGC Census: (871/485). PCGS Population: (2020/1098). CDN: \$1,700 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 484,000. NGC ID# 22B2, PCGS# 2427

7062 1909-S MS66 Red PCGS. PCGS Population: (164/9 and 29/2+). NGC Census: (63/6 and 1/0+). CDN: \$1,200 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 1,825,000. NGC ID# 22B4, PCGS# 2434

7063 1909-S MS66 Red PCGS. PCGS Population: (164/9). NGC Census: (63/6). CDN: \$1,200 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 1,825,000. NGC ID# 22B4, PCGS# 2434

7064 1909-S/S S Over Horizontal S MS66 Red PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (89/3). NGC Census: (0/0). CDN: \$1,400 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. PCGS# 92434

7065 1922 No D, Strong Reverse, XF45 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (350/429). NGC Census: (0/0). CDN: \$1,450 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS XF45. PCGS# 3285

7066 1929 MS67 Red PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (73/0). NGC Census: (38/0). CDN: \$750 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 185,262,000. NGC ID# 22CU, PCGS# 2596



7067 1943 MS68 PCGS. PCGS Population: (75/0). NGC Census: (62/0). CDN: \$1,550 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS68. Mintage 684,628,670. NGC ID# 22E4, PCGS# 2711

7068 1955 Doubled Die Obverse, FS-101, MS63 Brown PCGS. PCGS Population: (11/4 and 0/0+). NGC Census: (287/180 and 4/1+). MS63. NGC ID# 22FG, PCGS# 37910 Base PCGS# 2825

7069 1955 Doubled Die Obverse MS62 Red and Brown ANACS. Mintage 5,000. NGC ID# 24ZG, PCGS# 2826

7070 1955 Doubled Die Obverse, FS-101, MS62 Red and Brown NGC. NGC Census: (49/227). PCGS Population: (5/6). MS62. Mintage 5,000. NGC ID# 22FG, PCGS# 37911 Base PCGS# 2826

PROOF LINCOLN CENTS

7071 1911 PR65 Red PCGS. PCGS Population: (24/11). NGC Census: (6/1). CDN: \$1,750 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS PR65. Mintage 1,733. NGC ID# 22KU, PCGS# 3311

7072 1914 PR66 Brown PCGS. PCGS Population: (32/7). NGC Census: (14/1). CDN: \$1,400 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS PR66. Mintage 1,365. NGC ID# 22KX, PCGS# 3318

PROOF TWO CENT PIECES

7073 1865 PR66 Brown PCGS. PCGS Population: (5/1 and 0/0+). NGC Census: (7/1 and 0/0+). CDN: \$1,600 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS PR66. Mintage 500. NGC ID# 274U, PCGS# 3627

7074 1865 PR66 Brown NGC. NGC Census: (7/1). PCGS Population: (5/1). CDN: \$1,600 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS PR66. Mintage 500. NGC ID# 274U, PCGS# 3627

7075 1866 PR65 Red and Brown NGC. CAC. NGC Census: (39/14). PCGS Population: (72/23). CDN: \$1,100 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS PR65. Mintage 725. NGC ID# 274V, PCGS# 3631

7076 1872 PR65 Red and Brown PCGS. PCGS Population: (138/42). NGC Census: (73/41). CDN: \$1,700 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS PR65. Mintage 950. NGC ID# 2752, PCGS# 3649

THREE CENT SILVER

7077 1857 MS65+ NGC. CAC. NGC Census: (34/11 and 1/0+). PCGS Population: (32/14 and 1/4+). CDN: \$2,800 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 1,042,000. NGC ID# 22Z6, PCGS# 3673

7078 1864 MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (15/30 and 1/4+). NGC Census: (9/27 and 0/0+). CDN: \$2,250 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 12,000. *From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.* NGC ID# 22ZE, PCGS# 3684

PROOF THREE CENT SILVER

7079 1865 PR65+ PCGS. PCGS Population: (35/18 and 1/3+). NGC Census: (25/24 and 1/0+). CDN: \$1,050 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS PR65. Mintage 500. *From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.* NGC ID# 27CB, PCGS# 3715

7080 1867 PR66 Cameo NGC. CAC. NGC Census: (8/5). PCGS Population: (14/4). PR66. Mintage 625. NGC ID# 27CD, PCGS# 83717

7081 1873 PR64 PCGS. PCGS Population: (159/86 and 4/4+). NGC Census: (133/91 and 1/2+). CDN: \$1,600 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS PR64. Mintage 600. *From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.* NGC ID# 27CJ, PCGS# 3724

THREE CENT NICKEL

7082 1873 Closed 3 MS66 PCGS. PCGS Population: (19/2). NGC Census: (12/3). CDN: \$2,000 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 1,173,000. NGC ID# 2758, PCGS# 3739

PROOF THREE CENT NICKELS

7083 1866 PR66 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (24/2). NGC Census: (16/1). CDN: \$1,050 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS PR66. Mintage 725. NGC ID# 275L, PCGS# 3762

7084 1876 PR66 Ultra Cameo NGC. NGC Census: (8/2). PCGS Population: (5/0). PR66. NGC ID# 275W, PCGS# 93772

7085 1885 PR67 Cameo PCGS. PCGS Population: (14/1). NGC Census: (15/0). PR67. NGC ID# 2767, PCGS# 83781

SHIELD NICKEL

7086 1873 Open 3 MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (36/11). NGC Census: (31/8). CDN: \$1,350 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 4,500,000. NGC ID# 276C, PCGS# 3800

PROOF SHIELD NICKEL

7087 1869 PR66 Cameo PCGS. PCGS Population: (14/3). NGC Census: (10/2). PR66. NGC ID# 276K, PCGS# 83823

LIBERTY NICKELS

7088 1897 MS66+ PCGS. PCGS Population: (24/2 and 10/0+). NGC Census: (6/0 and 1/0+). CDN: \$1,150 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 20,428,735. NGC ID# 22PN, PCGS# 3858

7089 1898 MS66+ PCGS. PCGS Population: (44/3 and 7/0+). NGC Census: (15/1 and 0/0+). CDN: \$1,000 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 12,532,087. NGC ID# 22PP, PCGS# 3859

PROOF LIBERTY NICKELS

- 7090 1893 PR67 Cameo PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (16/1). NGC Census: (8/0). PR67. Mintage 2,195. NGC ID# 2783, PCGS# 83891
- 7091 1907 PR67 Cameo PCGS.** PCGS Population: (5/0). NGC Census: (7/0). PR67. NGC ID# 278H, PCGS# 83905

BUFFALO NICKELS

- 7092 1914-D MS66 NGC.** NGC Census: (20/1). PCGS Population: (52/10). CDN: \$2,000 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 3,912,000. NGC ID# 22R5, PCGS# 3925
- 7093 1925-D MS65 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (130/13 and 30/1+). NGC Census: (49/14 and 1/0+). CDN: \$2,250 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 4,450,000. NGC ID# 22S3, PCGS# 3955
- 7094 1934 MS67 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (42/0 and 9/0+). NGC Census: (6/0 and 2/0+). CDN: \$2,650 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 20,213,003. NGC ID# 22SL, PCGS# 3972
- 7095 1936 MS67+ PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (187/3 and 55/0+). NGC Census: (143/4 and 17/1+). CDN: \$400 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 119,001,420. *Selections from The Don Kutz Collection.* NGC ID# 22SS, PCGS# 3977

PROOF BUFFALO NICKELS

- 7096 1936 Type One — Satin Finish PR67 PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (299/53). NGC Census: (129/29). CDN: \$1,600 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS PR67. Mintage 4,420. NGC ID# 278X, PCGS# 3994
- 7097 1937 PR67+ PCGS.** PCGS Population: (515/51 and 95/3+). NGC Census: (324/62 and 17/2+). CDN: \$1,300 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS PR67. Mintage 5,769. NGC ID# 278Z, PCGS# 3996

JEFFERSON NICKEL

- 7098 1963-D MS65 Five Full Steps NGC.** PCGS Population: (307/46). NGC Census: (118/69). CDN: \$42 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 276,829,460. NGC ID# 22VE, PCGS# 4074

PROOF JEFFERSON NICKELS

- 7099 1939 Reverse of 1940 PR67+ PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (47/1 and 7/0+). NGC Census: (26/5 and 4/0+). CDN: \$1,100 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS PR67. NGC ID# 2TR4, PCGS# 94176



- 7100 1956 PR68 Deep Cameo PCGS.** PCGS Population: (12/1). NGC Census: (7/3). NGC ID# 94BM, PCGS# 94188
- 7101 1971 No S PR69 Cameo PCGS. FS-501.** The coin is accompanied by the other four coins in the 1971 proof set: cent, dime, quarter, and half dollar. Those four coins are Uncertified, and housed in a hard black plastic case, as issued by the U.S. Mint. Population: 22 in 69 Cameo, 0 finer (11/20). (Total: 5 coins) NGC ID# 22YN, PCGS# 84204

EARLY HALF DIMES

- 7102 1803 Large 8 Fine 12 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (7/87 and 0/2+). NGC Census: (1/32 and 0/0+). CDN: \$1,500 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS Fine 12. Mintage 37,850. *From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.* NGC ID# 2329, PCGS# 4269
- 7103 1805 V-1, LM-1, R.4, — Cleaning — PCGS Genuine. VF Details.** Mintage 15,600. *From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.*

SEATED HALF DIMES

- 7104 1837 No Stars, Large Date (Curl Top 1) MS65+ NGC.** NGC Census: (109/86 and 4/1+). PCGS Population: (66/35 and 0/2+). CDN: \$2,000 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 1,405,000. NGC ID# 232M, PCGS# 4311

- 7105 1847 MS66 PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (14/5). NGC Census: (14/2). CDN: \$1,800 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 1,274,000. NGC ID# 2339, PCGS# 4337
- 7106 1861 MS66 PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (22/2). NGC Census: (35/6). CDN: \$800 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 3,361,000. NGC ID# 2349, PCGS# 4379
- 7107 1863 MS66 NGC.** NGC Census: (19/16). PCGS Population: (17/20). CDN: \$1,650 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 18,000. NGC ID# 234C, PCGS# 4382
- 7108 1873 MS66 NGC.** NGC Census: (6/1). PCGS Population: (9/2). CDN: \$1,250 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 712,000. NGC ID# 2353, PCGS# 4404

PROOF SEATED HALF DIME

- 7109 1869 PR67 Cameo NGC.** NGC Census: (6/1). PCGS Population: (2/0). PR67. NGC ID# 2366, PCGS# 84452

EARLY DIMES

- 7110 1797 16 Stars, JR-1, R.4, — Cleaning — PCGS Genuine. VF Details.** Mintage 25,261. *From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.*
- 7111 1805 4 Berries — Cleaning — PCGS Genuine. AU Details.** Mintage 120,780. *From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.*

SEATED DIMES

- 7112 1839 No Drapery MS65 ★ NGC.** NGC Census: (23/36 and 1/1*). PCGS Population: (18/22 and 1/1*). CDN: \$1,750 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 1,053,115. NGC ID# 237X, PCGS# 4571
- 7113 1853 Arrows MS66+ NGC.** NGC Census: (38/15 and 2/0+). PCGS Population: (43/18 and 4/2+). CDN: \$1,900 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 12,078,010. NGC ID# 2398, PCGS# 4603
- 7114 1856 Small Date MS65 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (23/6). NGC Census: (19/8). CDN: \$1,550 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 5,780,000. NGC ID# 238S, PCGS# 4609
- 7115 1858 MS65+ NGC.** NGC Census: (15/10 and 2/0+). PCGS Population: (8/6 and 1/1+). CDN: \$1,550 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 1,500,000. NGC ID# 238Z, PCGS# 4616

7116 1876-CC MS66+ NGC. NGC Census: (20/5 and 2/0+). PCGS Population: (24/4 and 0/0+). CDN: \$2,250 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 8,270,000. NGC ID# 23AJ, PCGS# 4680

7117 1876-CC MS66 NGC. CAC. NGC Census: (20/5). PCGS Population: (24/4). CDN: \$2,250 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 8,270,000. NGC ID# 23AJ, PCGS# 4680

PROOF SEATED DIMES

7118 1860 PR65+ Cameo PCGS. PCGS Population: (5/8 and 4/8+). NGC Census: (5/12 and 0/0+). PR65. *From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.* NGC ID# 23CJ, PCGS# 84753

7119 1865 PR65 Cameo PCGS. PCGS Population: (5/2). NGC Census: (4/3). PR65. NGC ID# 23CN, PCGS# 84758

7120 1887 PR67 NGC. NGC Census: (7/0). PCGS Population: (2/0). CDN: \$1,750 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS PR67. Mintage 710. NGC ID# 23DC, PCGS# 4784

BARBER DIMES

7121 1899 MS66+ PCGS. PCGS Population: (14/4 and 5/2+). NGC Census: (8/3 and 0/0+). CDN: \$825 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 19,580,846. NGC ID# 23E9, PCGS# 4818

7122 1910-S MS65 PCGS. Gold CAC. PCGS Population: (24/15 and 3/2+). NGC Census: (8/2 and 0/0+). CDN: \$1,400 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 1,240,000. NGC ID# 23FH, PCGS# 4856

7123 1914-S MS66+ PCGS. PCGS Population: (13/2 and 5/1+). NGC Census: (8/2 and 0/0+). CDN: \$1,750 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 2,100,000. NGC ID# 23FV, PCGS# 4867

7124 1916 MS67 PCGS. PCGS Population: (10/0 and 3/0+). NGC Census: (6/0 and 0/0+). CDN: \$1,450 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 18,490,000. NGC ID# 23FY, PCGS# 4870

PROOF BARBER DIMES

7125 1892 PR67 PCGS. PCGS Population: (15/0). NGC Census: (16/0). CDN: \$1,450 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS PR67. Mintage 1,245. NGC ID# 23G2, PCGS# 4875

7126 1909 PR67 PCGS. PCGS Population: (23/1 and 2/0+). NGC Census: (21/3 and 1/0+). CDN: \$1,450 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS PR67. Mintage 650. NGC ID# 23GP, PCGS# 4893

MERCURY DIMES

7127 1920-D MS65 Full Bands PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (61/30 and 0/4+). NGC Census: (15/13 and 1/1+). CDN: \$2,500 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 19,171,000. NGC ID# 23HC, PCGS# 4931

7128 1923 MS67+ Full Bands NGC. CAC. NGC Census: (31/2 and 3/0+). PCGS Population: (90/7 and 11/2+). CDN: \$750 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 50,130,000. NGC ID# 23HG, PCGS# 4939

ROOSEVELT DIME



7129 1951-S MS68 Full Bands PCGS. PCGS Population: (12/0 and 0/0+). NGC Census: (7/0 and 0/0+). CDN: \$1,400 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS68. Mintage 31,630,000. NGC ID# 3TL7, PCGS# 85099

TWENTY CENT PIECES

7130 1875-CC MS62 PCGS. PCGS Population: (95/244). NGC Census: (71/186). CDN: \$1,700 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS62. Mintage 133,290. NGC ID# 23R6, PCGS# 5297

7131 No Lot.

BUST QUARTERS

7132 1818 — Cleaning — PCGS Genuine. Unc Details. Mintage 361,174.

7133 1838 Capped Bust MS62 PCGS. PCGS Population: (19/43). NGC Census: (0/0). CDN: \$1,900 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS62. Mintage 366,000. PCGS# 5357

SEATED QUARTERS

7134 1842-O Small Date VF20 PCGS. PCGS Population: (8/31 and 0/0+). NGC Census: (1/7 and 0/0+). CDN: \$2,400 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS VF20. Mintage 769,000. *From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.* NGC ID# 23SN, PCGS# 5403

7135 1849-O — Cleaning — PCGS Genuine. XF Details. *From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.*

7136 1854-O Huge O VF30 PCGS. PCGS Population: (11/27 and 0/0+). NGC Census: (7/17 and 0/0+). CDN: \$1,800 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS VF30. Mintage 1,484,000. NGC ID# 23U7, PCGS# 5434

7137 1857 MS65 NGC. NGC Census: (57/54). PCGS Population: (54/44). CDN: \$1,800 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 9,644,000. NGC ID# 23TE, PCGS# 5442

7138 1861-S VF30 PCGS. PCGS Population: (10/38 and 0/1+). NGC Census: (4/16 and 0/0+). CDN: \$2,400 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS VF30. Mintage 96,000. *From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.* NGC ID# 23TU, PCGS# 5455

7139 1864-S VF25 PCGS. PCGS Population: (7/34 and 0/1+). NGC Census: (4/20 and 0/0+). CDN: \$1,850 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS VF25. Mintage 20,000. *From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.* NGC ID# 23TZ, PCGS# 5460

7140 1871-CC — Environmental Damage — PCGS Genuine. Good Details. Mintage 10,890. *From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.*

PROOF SEATED QUARTERS

7141 1858 PR63 Cameo NGC. CAC. NGC Census: (3/9). PCGS Population: (2/7). PR63. NGC ID# 23WK, PCGS# 85554

7142 1865 PR64 Cameo PCGS. PCGS Population: (17/18 and 2/1+). NGC Census: (10/13 and 0/0+). PR64. Mintage 500. *From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.* NGC ID# 23WT, PCGS# 85561

7143 1869 PR64+ Cameo PCGS. PCGS Population: (10/7 and 4/2+). NGC Census: (3/11 and 0/0+). PR64. *From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.* NGC ID# 23X2, PCGS# 85568

7144 1872 PR66 PCGS. PCGS Population: (13/2 and 0/3+). NGC Census: (9/2 and 0/0+). CDN: \$2,000 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS PR66. Mintage 950. NGC ID# 23X5, PCGS# 5571

7145 1881 PR66 Cameo PCGS. PCGS Population: (21/9 and 5/1+). NGC Census: (10/4 and 0/0+). PR66. Mintage 975.

From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.

NGC ID# 23XD, PCGS# 85582

7146 1883 PR66 Cameo PCGS. PCGS Population: (13/7). NGC Census: (12/5). PR66. NGC ID# 23XF, PCGS# 85584

7147 1885 PR65 Cameo PCGS. PCGS Population: (15/29). NGC Census: (14/19). PR65. Mintage 930. NGC ID# 23XH, PCGS# 85586

7148 1888 PR66 Cameo PCGS. PCGS Population: (9/1). NGC Census: (10/4). PR66. Mintage 832. NGC ID# 23XL, PCGS# 85589

7149 1890 PR66 Cameo NGC. NGC Census: (9/17). PCGS Population: (7/4). PR66. Mintage 590. NGC ID# 23XN, PCGS# 85591

BARBER QUARTERS

7150 1896-O MS63 PCGS. PCGS Population: (13/22). NGC Census: (5/32). CDN: \$1,700 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 1,484,000. NGC ID# 23Y8, PCGS# 5614

7151 1899-O MS65 NGC. NGC Census: (10/0). PCGS Population: (10/11). CDN: \$2,200 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 2,644,000. NGC ID# 23YH, PCGS# 5623

7152 1901-S Fair 2 PCGS. PCGS Population: (109/838). NGC Census: (83/303). Mintage 72,664. NGC ID# 23YR, PCGS# 5630

7153 1915-S MS66 NGC. NGC Census: (12/0). PCGS Population: (21/3). CDN: \$1,800 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 704,000. NGC ID# 2424, PCGS# 5672

PROOF BARBER QUARTERS

7154 1894 PR66 Cameo PCGS. PCGS Population: (20/6 and 1/3+). NGC Census: (11/14 and 1/3+). PR66. Mintage 972. NGC ID# 2429, PCGS# 85680

7155 1896 PR65 Ultra Cameo NGC. NGC Census: (2/21). PCGS Population: (3/20). PR65. NGC ID# 242B, PCGS# 95682

7156 1899 PR67 NGC. NGC Census: (22/6). PCGS Population: (4/0). CDN: \$2,000 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS PR67. Mintage 846. NGC ID# 242E, PCGS# 5685

STANDING LIBERTY QUARTERS

7157 1917 Type One MS66+ Full Head PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (587/90 and 59/14+). NGC Census: (345/66 and 9/5+). CDN: \$975 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 8,740,000. NGC ID# 242Z, PCGS# 5707

7158 1917 Type One MS67 Full Head PCGS. PCGS Population: (90/0). NGC Census: (66/0). CDN: \$2,400 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 8,740,000. NGC ID# 242Z, PCGS# 5707

7159 1917 Type Two MS66+ Full Head PCGS. PCGS Population: (122/18 and 31/3+). NGC Census: (46/14 and 5/2+). CDN: \$1,650 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 13,880,000. NGC ID# 2434, PCGS# 5715

7160 1918/7-S FS-101 — Cleaning — PCGS Genuine. VF Details. *From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.*

7161 1918-S MS64 Full Head PCGS. PCGS Population: (102/46 and 4/6+). NGC Census: (55/21 and 1/1+). CDN: \$1,550 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 11,072,000. NGC ID# 2439, PCGS# 5725

7162 1919 MS67 NGC. NGC Census: (18/2). PCGS Population: (34/2). CDN: \$2,000 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 11,324,000. NGC ID# 243B, PCGS# 5728

7163 1920-S MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (59/23). NGC Census: (39/25). CDN: \$1,750 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 6,380,000. NGC ID# 243G, PCGS# 5738

WASHINGTON QUARTERS



7164 1952 MS68 NGC. NGC Census: (7/0). PCGS Population: (0/0). Mintage 38,862,073. NGC ID# 245Z, PCGS# 5849

7165 1954 MS67+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (104/2 and 29/0+). NGC Census: (209/2 and 6/0+). CDN: \$145 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 54,400,000. NGC ID# 2467, PCGS# 5855

7166 1972-D MS68 PCGS. PCGS Population: (13/0). NGC Census: (12/0). CDN: \$1,400 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS68. Mintage 311,067,732. NGC ID# 247A, PCGS# 5890

PROOF WASHINGTON QUARTERS

7167 1937 PR68 NGC. NGC Census: (17/1). PCGS Population: (6/0). CDN: \$7,500 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS PR68. Mintage 5,542. NGC ID# 27HP, PCGS# 5976

7168 1938 PR68 NGC. NGC Census: (14/0). PCGS Population: (9/0). CDN: \$6,250 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS PR68. Mintage 8,045. NGC ID# 27HR, PCGS# 5977

7169 1939 PR68 NGC. NGC Census: (22/0). PCGS Population: (7/0). CDN: \$6,000 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS PR68. Mintage 8,795. NGC ID# 27HS, PCGS# 5978

7170 1940 PR68 NGC. NGC Census: (29/0). PCGS Population: (9/0). CDN: \$4,200 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS PR68. Mintage 11,246. NGC ID# 27HT, PCGS# 5979

7171 1950 PR65 Ultra Cameo NGC. NGC Census: (3/7). PCGS Population: (2/6). PR65. NGC ID# 7HRS, PCGS# 95982

- 7172** 1953 PR68 Ultra Cameo NGC. NGC Census: (14/1). PCGS Population: (13/0). PR68. NGC ID# 248Y, PCGS# 95985
- 7173** 1953 PR68 Ultra Cameo NGC. NGC Census: (14/1). PCGS Population: (13/0). PR68. NGC ID# 248Y, PCGS# 95985
- 7174** No Lot.

EARLY HALF DOLLARS

- 7175** 1801 O-102, T-1, High R.4, Fine 12 PCGS. PCGS Population: (1/8 and 0/0+). NGC Census: (2/10 and 0/0+). Fine 12. *From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.* NGC ID# 24ED, PCGS# 39268 Base PCGS# 6064
- 7176** 1802 O-101, T-1, R.3, — Cleaning — PCGS Genuine. VF Details. Mintage 29,890. *From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.*
- 7177** 1805 XF45 PCGS. PCGS Population: (53/36). NGC Census: (46/34). CDN: \$1,250 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS XF45. Mintage 211,722. NGC ID# 24EG, PCGS# 6069 Base PCGS# 6069
- 7178** 1806 Pointed 6, Stem, VG10 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (88/1266 and 0/6+). NGC Census: (61/898 and 0/2+). CDN: \$260 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS VG10. Mintage 839,576. NGC ID# 24EJ, PCGS# 6071 Base PCGS# 6071
- 7179** 1806 Pointed 6, Stem, O-119a, T-27, R.5, AU53 PCGS. PCGS Population: (1/1 and 0/0+). NGC Census: (1/0 and 0/0+). AU53. NGC ID# 24EJ, PCGS# 39324 Base PCGS# 6071
- 7180** 1807 Draped Bust, O-105a, T-4, R.4, XF45 NGC. NGC Census: (2/2). PCGS Population: (0/1). XF45. NGC ID# 24EM, PCGS# 39344 Base PCGS# 6079

BUST HALF DOLLARS

- 7181** 1808 MS61 NGC. NGC Census: (13/46). PCGS Population: (2/55). CDN: \$3,200 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS61. Mintage 1,368,600. NGC ID# 24EP, PCGS# 6090 Base PCGS# 6090
- 7182** 1811 Small 8 MS62 PCGS. PCGS Population: (28/52). NGC Census: (0/0). CDN: \$2,400 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS62. PCGS# 6097 Base PCGS# 6097
- 7183** 1813 AU58 PCGS. PCGS Population: (70/85). NGC Census: (59/89). CDN: \$2,000 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU58. Mintage 1,241,903. NGC ID# 24EZ, PCGS# 6103 Base PCGS# 6103

- 7184** 1815/2 O-101a, R.3, — Damage — PCGS Genuine. VG Details. Mintage 47,150. *From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.*

- 7185** 1819 O-109, R.2, AU58+ PCGS. PCGS Population: (1/2 and 1/0+). NGC Census: (1/2 and 0/0+). AU58. Mintage 2,208,000. *From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.* NGC ID# 24FB, PCGS# 39545 Base PCGS# 6117

- 7186** 1820 Square Base 2, Large Date, No Knob, O-106, R.1, AU55 PCGS. PCGS Population: (2/8 and 0/1+). NGC Census: (1/4 and 0/0+). AU55. *From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.* NGC ID# 24FD, PCGS# 39569 Base PCGS# 6123

- 7187** 1825 MS63 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (71/106). NGC Census: (70/85). CDN: \$1,300 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 2,900,000. NGC ID# 24FL, PCGS# 6142 Base PCGS# 6142

- 7188** 1826 MS63 PCGS. PCGS Population: (123/150). NGC Census: (87/177). CDN: \$1,400 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 4,000,000. NGC ID# 24FM, PCGS# 6143 Base PCGS# 6143

- 7189** 1829/7 MS62+ PCGS. PCGS Population: (14/27 and 1/35+). NGC Census: (10/27 and 0/0+). CDN: \$2,150 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS62. Mintage 3,712,156. NGC ID# 24FT, PCGS# 6155 Base PCGS# 6155

- 7190** 1831 MS63 PCGS. PCGS Population: (133/203). NGC Census: (81/163). CDN: \$1,300 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 5,873,660. NGC ID# 24FV, PCGS# 6159 Base PCGS# 6159

- 7191** 1831 MS63 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (133/203). NGC Census: (81/163). CDN: \$1,300 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 5,873,660. NGC ID# 24FV, PCGS# 6159 Base PCGS# 6159

- 7192** 1831 MS64 PCGS. PCGS Population: (138/65). NGC Census: (111/52). CDN: \$2,000 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 5,873,660. NGC ID# 24FV, PCGS# 6159 Base PCGS# 6159

- 7193** 1832 Small Letters MS64 NGC. NGC Census: (67/35). PCGS Population: (88/14). CDN: \$2,000 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 4,797,000. NGC ID# 24FW, PCGS# 6160 Base PCGS# 6160

REEDED EDGE HALF DOLLAR

- 7194** 1836 Reeded Edge — Cleaned — PCGS Genuine. XF Details. Mintage 1,200. *From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.*

SEATED HALF DOLLARS

- 7195** 1852 MS63 PCGS. PCGS Population: (21/12). NGC Census: (8/11). CDN: \$2,300 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 77,130. NGC ID# 24HL, PCGS# 6268 Base PCGS# 6268

- 7196** 1860-S MS62 PCGS. PCGS Population: (10/17). NGC Census: (3/13). CDN: \$2,300 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS62. Mintage 472,000. NGC ID# 24J6, PCGS# 6301 Base PCGS# 6301

- 7197** 1870-CC VG8 PCGS. PCGS Population: (19/131 and 0/0+). NGC Census: (7/47 and 0/1+). CDN: \$2,400 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS VG8. Mintage 54,617. *From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.* NGC ID# 24K2, PCGS# 6328 Base PCGS# 6328

- 7198** 1873-CC No Arrows VF35 PCGS. PCGS Population: (18/58 and 0/0+). NGC Census: (4/26 and 0/1+). CDN: \$2,400 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS VF35. Mintage 122,500. *From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.* NGC ID# 24KC, PCGS# 6338 Base PCGS# 6338

- 7199** 1874-CC Arrows — Polished — PCGS Genuine. VF Details. Mintage 59,000. *From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.*

PROOF SEATED HALF DOLLARS



7200 1870 PR65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (16/9). NGC Census: (14/10). CDN: \$2,000 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS PR65. Mintage 1,000.
NGC ID# 27U5, PCGS# 6428

7201 1878 PR64 Cameo NGC. NGC Census: (28/28). PCGS Population: (21/11). PR64.
NGC ID# 27UD, PCGS# 86439

7202 1884 PR64 Cameo NGC. NGC Census: (14/17). PCGS Population: (19/21). PR64.
NGC ID# 27UK, PCGS# 86445

7203 1886 PR65 NGC. NGC Census: (22/26). PCGS Population: (21/20). CDN: \$1,750 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS PR65. Mintage 886.
NGC ID# 27UM, PCGS# 6447

7204 1887 PR65 Cameo NGC. NGC Census: (14/13). PCGS Population: (19/3). PR65.
NGC ID# 27UN, PCGS# 86448

7205 1889 PR65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (12/12 and 0/3+). NGC Census: (29/22 and 0/0+). CDN: \$1,750 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS PR65. Mintage 711.
From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.
NGC ID# 27UR, PCGS# 6450

7206 1891 PR66 NGC. NGC Census: (29/6). PCGS Population: (15/2). CDN: \$2,400 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS PR66. Mintage 600.
NGC ID# 27UT, PCGS# 6452

BARBER HALF DOLLARS

7207 1893 MS64 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (38/30). NGC Census: (27/16). CDN: \$1,100 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 1,826,792.
NGC ID# 24LK, PCGS# 6465

7208 1899 MS65+ NGC. NGC Census: (15/10 and 1/0+). PCGS Population: (24/13 and 1/3+). CDN: \$1,600 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 5,538,846.
NGC ID# 24M6, PCGS# 6483

7209 1902 MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (27/6). NGC Census: (9/6). CDN: \$1,350 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 4,922,777.
NGC ID# 24MF, PCGS# 6492

7210 1908-O MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (41/32 and 1/6+). NGC Census: (37/15 and 1/1+). CDN: \$1,650 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 5,360,000.
NGC ID# 24N6, PCGS# 6514

7211 1908-S MS63 PCGS. PCGS Population: (17/30). NGC Census: (5/18). CDN: \$1,650 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 1,644,828.
NGC ID# 24N7, PCGS# 6515

7212 1909-S MS64+ NGC. NGC Census: (7/14 and 1/1+). PCGS Population: (21/28 and 0/5+). CDN: \$1,650 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 1,764,000.
NGC ID# 24NA, PCGS# 6518 Base PCGS# 6518

PROOF BARBER HALF DOLLARS

7213 1899 PR65 Cameo PCGS. PCGS Population: (11/18 and 2/8+). NGC Census: (15/21 and 1/2+). PR65.
NGC ID# 24P3, PCGS# 86546

7214 1906 PR66 NGC. NGC Census: (34/21). PCGS Population: (23/13). CDN: \$1,900 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS PR66. Mintage 675.
NGC ID# 24PA, PCGS# 6553

WALKING LIBERTY HALF DOLLARS

7215 1916 MS65+ PCGS. PCGS Population: (263/110 and 6/10+). NGC Census: (149/71 and 3/4+). CDN: \$1,450 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 608,000.
NGC ID# 24PL, PCGS# 6566

7216 1916 MS65 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (263/110 and 6/10+). NGC Census: (149/71 and 3/4+). CDN: \$1,400 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 608,000.
NGC ID# 24PL, PCGS# 6566

7217 1918-S MS64 PCGS. PCGS Population: (459/34 and 74/5+). NGC Census: (232/39 and 15/0+). CDN: \$1,680 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 10,282,000.
NGC ID# 24PX, PCGS# 6576

7218 1927-S MS64 PCGS. PCGS Population: (310/93 and 25/28+). NGC Census: (199/38 and 8/0+). CDN: \$2,650 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 2,392,000.
NGC ID# 24RA, PCGS# 6587

7219 1934-S MS66 PCGS. PCGS Population: (122/12 and 33/0+). NGC Census: (35/8 and 5/0+). CDN: \$2,150 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 3,652,000.
NGC ID# 24RH, PCGS# 6594

7220 1938-D MS66 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (513/53 and 66/7+). NGC Census: (112/26 and 15/5+). CDN: \$1,400 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 491,600.
NGC ID# 24RV, PCGS# 6605

7221 1945-D MS67+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (237/2 and 38/0+). NGC Census: (211/3 and 20/0+). CDN: \$425 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 9,966,800.
NGC ID# 24SG, PCGS# 6625

7222 1945-S MS67 NGC. NGC Census: (41/0). PCGS Population: (59/0). CDN: \$2,250 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 10,156,000.
NGC ID# 24SH, PCGS# 6626

PROOF WALKING LIBERTY HALF DOLLAR

7223 1936 PR65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (537/374). NGC Census: (361/390). CDN: \$2,000 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS PR65. Mintage 3,901.
NGC ID# 27V4, PCGS# 6636

FRANKLIN HALF DOLLARS

7224 1950-D MS66+ Full Bell Lines PCGS. PCGS Population: (118/1 and 35/1+). NGC Census: (15/1 and 3/0+). CDN: \$900 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66.
NGC ID# 24SX, PCGS# 86657 Base PCGS# 86657

7225 1952 MS67 Full Bell Lines PCGS. PCGS Population: (38/0). NGC Census: (11/0). CDN: \$1,700 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS67.
NGC ID# 24T3, PCGS# 86661

7226 1953-S MS67+ NGC. CAC. NGC Census: (16/0 and 1/0+). PCGS Population: (37/0 and 2/0+). CDN: \$1,550 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 4,148,000.
NGC ID# 24T8, PCGS# 6666

7227 1958 MS67 Full Bell Lines PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (27/0 and 4/0+). NGC Census: (14/0 and 1/0+). CDN: \$1,800 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS67.
NGC ID# 24TG, PCGS# 86674

PROOF FRANKLIN HALF DOLLARS

- 7228** 1951 PR67 Cameo NGC. NGC Census: (43/6). PCGS Population: (33/0). PR67. Mintage 57,500. NGC ID# 6L9N, PCGS# 86692
- 7229** 1955 PR68 Ultra Cameo NGC. NGC Census: (39/8). PCGS Population: (37/0). PR68. NGC ID# CPEN, PCGS# 96696
- 7230** 1956 Type One PR68 Cameo NGC. CAC. NGC Census: (822/36). PCGS Population: (59/1). PR68. NGC ID# 27VG, PCGS# 86686



- 7231** 1956 Type Two PR69 Ultra Cameo NGC. NGC Census: (126/0). PCGS Population: (79/0). PR69. NGC ID# CPEP, PCGS# 96697
- 7232** 1961 PR68 Ultra Cameo NGC. CAC. NGC Census: (94/17). PCGS Population: (101/2). PR68. NGC ID# CPES, PCGS# 96702

EARLY DOLLARS

- 7233** 1795 Flowing Hair, Two Leaves, — Repaired, Cleaned — B-2, BB-20, R.3, ANACS. VF Details, Net VG10. NGC ID# 24WZ, PCGS# 39985 Base PCGS# 6853
- 7234** 1795 Flowing Hair, Two Leaves, B-1, BB-21, R.2, — Cleaned, Damaged — NGC Details. VF.
- 7235** 1795 Flowing Hair, Two Leaves, — Scratched-Rim Damaged — ANACS. Fine Detail, Net VG 10. *From The Friel Collection.* NGC ID# BNJK, PCGS# 6853
- 7236** 1795 Draped Bust, Off-Center, B-14, BB-51, R.2, — Damage — PCGS Genuine. VF Details. *From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.*

- 7237** 1796 Small Date, Large Letters, B-4, BB-61, R.3, — Obverse Scratched — NGC Details. XF.
- 7238** 1796 Small Date, Small Letters, — Obverse Graffiti — B-1, BB-66, R.4, NCS. VF Details. EX: Jules Reiver Collection. *From The Friel Collection.*
- 7239** 1798 Large Eagle, Pointed 9 Fine 12 ANACS. Mintage 327,536. *From The Friel Collection.* NGC ID# 24X6, PCGS# 6873
- 7240** 1798 Large Eagle, Knob 9, 5 Vertical Lines, B-4, BB-92, R.4, — Cleaned — PCGS Genuine. XF Details. *From The Friel Collection.*
- 7241** 1798 Large Eagle, Pointed 9, Wide Date, B-20, BB-102, R.5, VF20 NGC. EX: Jules Reiver Collection. NGC Census: (2/11). PCGS Population: (0/5). VF20. *From The Friel Collection.* NGC ID# 24X6, PCGS# 40019 Base PCGS# 40018
- 7242** 1798 Large Eagle, Pointed 9, Wide Date, B-23, BB-105, R.3, VF35 PCGS. PCGS Population: (3/11 and 0/0+). NGC Census: (3/18 and 0/0+). VF35. *From The Friel Collection.* NGC ID# 24X6, PCGS# 40022 Base PCGS# 40018
- 7243** 1798 Large Eagle, Pointed 9, 10 Arrows, B-21, BB-107, R.5, VF25 PCGS. PCGS Population: (1/11 and 0/0+). NGC Census: (2/16 and 0/0+). VF25. *From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.* NGC ID# 24X6, PCGS# 40024 Base PCGS# 40018
- 7244** 1798 Large Eagle, Pointed 9, 10 Arrows, B-13, BB-108, R.2, — Cleaning — PCGS Genuine. XF Details. *From The Friel Collection.*
- 7245** 1798 Large Eagle, Pointed 9, Close Date, B-26, BB-114, R.5, VF25 PCGS. PCGS Population: (1/6 and 0/1+). NGC Census: (0/6 and 0/0+). VF25. *From The Friel Collection.* NGC ID# 24X6, PCGS# 40031 Base PCGS# 40018
- 7246** 1798 Large Eagle, Pointed 9, B-14, BB-122, R.3, VF20 PCGS. PCGS Population: (1/14 and 0/0+). NGC Census: (2/22 and 0/0+). VF20. *From The Friel Collection.* NGC ID# 24X6, PCGS# 40039 Base PCGS# 40018
- 7247** 1799/8 13 Stars Reverse, B-1, BB-142, R.4, VF30 PCGS. PCGS Population: (1/11 and 0/2+). NGC Census: (0/12 and 0/0+). VF30. *From The Friel Collection.* NGC ID# 24X8, PCGS# 40065 Base PCGS# 6884
- 7248** 1799 Irregular Date, 13 Stars Reverse, B-13, BB-151, R.5, VF20 PCGS. PCGS Population: (2/7 and 0/0+). NGC Census: (0/8 and 0/0+). VF20. *From The Friel Collection.* NGC ID# 24X7, PCGS# 40044 Base PCGS# 6880
- 7249** 1799 7x6 Stars Fine 15 ANACS. Mintage 423,515. *From The Friel Collection.* NGC ID# 24X7, PCGS# 6878
- 7250** 1799 7x6 Stars VF20 ANACS. Mintage 423,515. *From The Friel Collection.* NGC ID# 24X7, PCGS# 6878
- 7251** 1799 7x6 Stars VF20 PCGS. PCGS Population: (309/2413). NGC Census: (99/1272). CDN: \$1,600 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS VF20. Mintage 423,515. *From The Friel Collection.* NGC ID# 24X7, PCGS# 6878
- 7252** 1799 7x6 Stars VF25 PCGS. PCGS Population: (375/2038). NGC Census: (135/1137). CDN: \$1,750 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS VF25. Mintage 423,515. *From The Friel Collection.* NGC ID# 24X7, PCGS# 6878
- 7253** 1799 7x6 Stars, B-21, BB-169, R.3, — Cleaning — PCGS Genuine. XF Details. *From The Friel Collection.*
- 7254** 1800 VG10 ANACS. B-19. Mintage 220,920. *From The Friel Collection.* NGC ID# 24X9, PCGS# 6887
- 7255** 1800 Fine 12 NGC. NGC Census: (34/646). PCGS Population: (78/1095). CDN: \$1,200 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS Fine 12. Mintage 220,920. *From The Friel Collection.* NGC ID# 24X9, PCGS# 6887
- 7256** 1800 VF20 ANACS. B-14a. Mintage 220,920. *From The Friel Collection.* NGC ID# 24X9, PCGS# 6887
- 7257** 1800 B-12, BB-184, R.3, VF30 PCGS. PCGS Population: (2/11 and 0/0+). NGC Census: (1/13 and 0/0+). VF30. *From The Friel Collection.* NGC ID# 24X9, PCGS# 40070 Base PCGS# 6887
- 7258** 1800 B-5, BB-189, R.5, VF25 PCGS. PCGS Population: (3/7 and 0/0+). NGC Census: (1/11 and 0/0+). VF25. *From The Friel Collection.* NGC ID# 24X9, PCGS# 40075 Base PCGS# 6887
- 7259** 1800 Wide Date, Low 8, B-10, BB-190, R.3, — Streak Removed — PCGS Genuine. XF Details. *From The Friel Collection.*
- 7260** 1802/1 Narrow Date, B-1, BB-231, R.4, — Spot Removals — NGC Details. AU.

- 7261 1802/1 Narrow Date, B-4, BB-232, R.3, Fine 15 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (2/17 and 0/3+). NGC Census: (0/13 and 0/0+). Fine 15.
From The Friel Collection.
NGC ID# 24XC, PCGS# 40092 Base PCGS# 6898
- 7262 1802/1 Wide Date Fine 12 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (2/11). NGC Census: (0/0). CDN: \$1,275 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS Fine 12.
From The Friel Collection.
PCGS# 6899 Base PCGS# 40090
- 7263 1803 Small 3 Fine 15 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (37/340). NGC Census: (18/283). CDN: \$1,450 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS Fine 15. Mintage 85,634.
From The Friel Collection.
NGC ID# 24XD, PCGS# 6900

- 7264 1803 Small 3, B-3, BB-256, R.5, VF20 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (1/8). NGC Census: (0/9). VF20.
From The Friel Collection.
NGC ID# 24XD, PCGS# 40100 Base PCGS# 6900

SEATED DOLLARS

- 7265 1840 — Questionable Color — PCGS Genuine. Unc Details.** Mintage 61,005.
- 7266 1842 MS61 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (24/67). NGC Census: (23/53). CDN: \$2,300 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS61. Mintage 184,618.
NGC ID# 24YC, PCGS# 6928
- 7267 1842 MS61 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (24/67). NGC Census: (23/52). CDN: \$2,300 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS61. Mintage 184,618.
NGC ID# 24YC, PCGS# 6928



- 7268 1842 MS62 NGC.** NGC Census: (26/26). PCGS Population: (26/41). CDN: \$2,500 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS62. Mintage 184,618.
NGC ID# 24YC, PCGS# 6928

- 7269 1843 MS61 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (11/42). NGC Census: (22/28). CDN: \$2,200 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS61. Mintage 165,100.
NGC ID# 24YD, PCGS# 6929
- 7270 1859-O MS61 NGC.** NGC Census: (103/170). PCGS Population: (144/242). CDN: \$1,550 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS61. Mintage 360,000.
NGC ID# 24YY, PCGS# 6947
- 7271 1859-O MS62 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (141/101). NGC Census: (110/60). CDN: \$1,750 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS62. Mintage 360,000.
NGC ID# 24YY, PCGS# 6947
- 7272 1859-S XF40 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (43/133). NGC Census: (11/105). CDN: \$1,550 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS XF40. Mintage 20,000.
NGC ID# 24YZ, PCGS# 6948
- 7273 1860-O MS61 NGC.** NGC Census: (161/249). PCGS Population: (285/362). CDN: \$1,550 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS61. Mintage 515,000.
NGC ID# 24Z3, PCGS# 6950
- 7274 1860-O MS62 NGC.** NGC Census: (160/89). PCGS Population: (245/117). CDN: \$1,750 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS62. Mintage 515,000.
NGC ID# 24Z3, PCGS# 6950
- 7275 1860-O MS63 NGC.** NGC Census: (54/35). PCGS Population: (81/36). CDN: \$2,700 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 515,000.
NGC ID# 24Z3, PCGS# 6950
- 7276 1865 AU50 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (22/79). NGC Census: (6/48). CDN: \$2,000 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU50. Mintage 46,500.
NGC ID# 24Z8, PCGS# 6955
- 7277 1872-CC VG8 NGC.** NGC Census: (4/80). PCGS Population: (19/218). CDN: \$1,900 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS VG8. Mintage 3,150.
NGC ID# 24ZK, PCGS# 6969

TRADE DOLLARS

- 7278 1875-CC MS61 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (42/153). NGC Census: (51/85). CDN: \$2,100 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS61. Mintage 1,573,700.
NGC ID# 2535, PCGS# 7038
- 7279 1876-CC AU55 NGC.** EX: Rev. Dr. James G. K. McClure. NGC Census: (24/87). PCGS Population: (32/72). CDN: \$1,650 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU55. Mintage 509,000.
NGC ID# 253A, PCGS# 7042
- 7280 1876-S MS63 NGC.** CAC. NGC Census: (100/112). PCGS Population: (140/117). CDN: \$1,100 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 5,227,000.
NGC ID# 253B, PCGS# 7043
- 7281 1877-CC — Cleaning — PCGS Genuine. Unc Details.** Mintage 534,000.

PROOF TRADE DOLLARS

- 7282 1873 PR62 PCGS.** CAC. PCGS Population: (59/91). NGC Census: (31/82). CDN: \$1,750 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS PR62. Mintage 865.
NGC ID# 27YJ, PCGS# 7053
- 7283 1874 PR61 PCGS.** CAC. PCGS Population: (36/178). NGC Census: (13/124). CDN: \$1,650 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS PR61. Mintage 700.
NGC ID# 27YK, PCGS# 7054
- 7284 1875 PR60 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (11/215). NGC Census: (8/144). CDN: \$1,500 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS PR60. Mintage 700.
NGC ID# 27YL, PCGS# 7055
- 7285 1876 PR61 PCGS.** CAC. PCGS Population: (42/209). NGC Census: (35/151). CDN: \$1,650 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS PR61. Mintage 1,150.
NGC ID# 27YM, PCGS# 7056
- 7286 1877 PR61 PCGS.** CAC. PCGS Population: (21/167). NGC Census: (10/141). CDN: \$1,650 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS PR61. Mintage 510.
NGC ID# 27YN, PCGS# 7057
- 7287 1878 — Altered Surfaces — PCGS Genuine. Proof, Unc Details.** Mintage 900.
From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.
- 7288 1878 PR63 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (82/103). NGC Census: (61/137). CDN: \$2,250 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS PR63. Mintage 900.
NGC ID# 27YP, PCGS# 7058
- 7289 1878 PR63 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (82/103). NGC Census: (61/137). CDN: \$2,250 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS PR63. Mintage 900.
NGC ID# 27YP, PCGS# 7058
- 7290 1879 PR60 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (26/577 and 0/5+). NGC Census: (12/398 and 0/3+). CDN: \$1,500 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS PR60. Mintage 1,541.
From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.
NGC ID# 27YR, PCGS# 7059
- 7291 1880 PR62 NGC.** EX: Rev. Dr. James G.K. McClure. NGC Census: (49/387). PCGS Population: (123/400). CDN: \$1,750 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS PR62. Mintage 1,987.
NGC ID# 27YS, PCGS# 7060
- 7292 1881 PR62 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (89/256). NGC Census: (36/210). CDN: \$1,750 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS PR62. Mintage 960.
NGC ID# 27YT, PCGS# 7061
- 7293 1882 PR62 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (76/278). NGC Census: (28/300). CDN: \$1,750 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS PR62. Mintage 1,097.
NGC ID# 27YU, PCGS# 7062

- 7294 1883 PR62 PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (86/308). NGC Census: (26/303). CDN: \$1,750 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS PR62. Mintage 979. NGC ID# 27YV, PCGS# 7063

MORGAN DOLLARS

- 7295 1878 7TF Reverse of 1879 MS65★ NGC.** NGC Census: (173/14). PCGS Population: (442/34). CDN: \$1,575 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 4,300,000. NGC ID# 253L, PCGS# 7076
- 7296 1878 7TF Reverse of 1879 MS65 PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (443/34). NGC Census: (174/14). CDN: \$1,575 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 4,300,000. NGC ID# 253L, PCGS# 7076
- 7297 1879-O MS65 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (480/38). NGC Census: (136/12). CDN: \$2,200 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 2,887,000. NGC ID# 253V, PCGS# 7090
- 7298 1879-S MS66 Deep Prooflike NGC.** NGC Census: (29/2). PCGS Population: (63/8). CDN: \$2,500 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. NGC ID# 253X, PCGS# 97093
- 7299 1880-O MS63 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (70/42). NGC Census: (46/29). CDN: \$1,850 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS63. NGC ID# 2543, PCGS# 97115
- 7300 1881-CC MS66+ PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (1667/270 and 309/33+). NGC Census: (748/146 and 54/10+). CDN: \$960 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 296,000. NGC ID# 2547, PCGS# 7126
- 7301 1883-CC MS66 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS.** PCGS Population: (161/3 and 12/0+). NGC Census: (39/5 and 2/0+). CDN: \$1,800 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. NGC ID# 254H, PCGS# 97145



- 7302 1883-O MS67 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (83/1). NGC Census: (43/0). CDN: \$2,700 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 8,725,000. NGC ID# 254J, PCGS# 7146
- 7303 1884-S AU58 PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (1371/337 and 44/14+). NGC Census: (1884/453 and 38/6+). CDN: \$1,650 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU58. Mintage 3,200,000. NGC ID# 254P, PCGS# 7156
- 7304 1885-CC MS66 NGC. CAC.** NGC Census: (674/110). PCGS Population: (1277/110). CDN: \$1,400 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 228,000. NGC ID# 254S, PCGS# 7160
- 7305 1886-S MS65 PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (379/57). NGC Census: (112/18). CDN: \$1,300 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 750,000. NGC ID# 254X, PCGS# 7170
- 7306 1887/6 MS65+ PCGS.** PCGS Population: (155/14 and 17/3+). NGC Census: (1/0 and 0/0+). CDN: \$1,300 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 20,290,710. NGC ID# 257F, PCGS# 7174
- 7307 1889-CC VF30 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (703/3695 and 0/16+). NGC Census: (308/2251 and 0/15+). CDN: \$1,250 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS VF30. Mintage 350,000. *From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.* NGC ID# 2559, PCGS# 7190
- 7308 1889-S MS65 PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (744/106). NGC Census: (238/31). CDN: \$950 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 700,000. NGC ID# 255B, PCGS# 7194
- 7309 1890 MS65 PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (762/5). NGC Census: (305/8). CDN: \$650 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 16,802,590. NGC ID# 255C, PCGS# 7196

- 7310 1892 MS65 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (355/11). NGC Census: (93/2). CDN: \$1,800 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 1,037,245. *From The Prichard Collection.* NGC ID# 255L, PCGS# 7212
- 7311 1892-CC MS63 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (2533/2159). NGC Census: (1195/1125). CDN: \$1,650 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 1,352,000. *From The Prichard Collection.* NGC ID# 255M, PCGS# 7214
- 7312 1892-CC MS63 NGC.** NGC Census: (1196/1128). PCGS Population: (2527/2154). CDN: \$1,650 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 1,352,000. NGC ID# 255M, PCGS# 7214
- 7313 1892-CC MS63 PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (2533/2159). NGC Census: (1195/1125). CDN: \$1,650 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 1,352,000. NGC ID# 255M, PCGS# 7214
- 7314 1893 MS64 PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (1305/257). NGC Census: (661/88). CDN: \$1,950 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 389,792. NGC ID# 255R, PCGS# 7220
- 7315 1893-CC AU55 ANACS.** Mintage 677,000. NGC ID# 255S, PCGS# 7222
- 7316 1894 AU58 PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (586/1434). NGC Census: (524/970). CDN: \$1,700 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU58. Mintage 110,972. NGC ID# 255V, PCGS# 7228
- 7317 1894-S MS64 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (915/190). NGC Census: (400/45). CDN: \$2,000 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 1,260,000. NGC ID# 255X, PCGS# 7232
- 7318 1894-S MS64 PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (916/190). NGC Census: (400/45). CDN: \$2,000 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 1,260,000. NGC ID# 255X, PCGS# 7232
- 7319 1895-S AU58 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (201/1253). NGC Census: (182/667). CDN: \$2,400 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU58. Mintage 400,000. NGC ID# 255Z, PCGS# 7238
- 7320 1897 MS66+ PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (533/68 and 93/4+). NGC Census: (157/12 and 9/1+). CDN: \$525 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 2,822,731. NGC ID# 2565, PCGS# 7246
- 7321 1897-S MS66+ NGC. CAC.** NGC Census: (119/13 and 8/1+). PCGS Population: (360/34 and 63/4+). CDN: \$1,100 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 5,825,000. NGC ID# 2567, PCGS# 7250

7322 1898-O MS67 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (350/0 and 42/0+). NGC Census: (194/2 and 3/0+). CDN: \$1,050 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 4,440,000. NGC ID# 2569, PCGS# 7254

7323 1899 MS66 PCGS. PCGS Population: (332/27). NGC Census: (78/8). CDN: \$1,800 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 330,846. NGC ID# 256B, PCGS# 7258

7324 1899 MS66 PCGS. PCGS Population: (333/27). NGC Census: (80/8). CDN: \$1,800 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 330,846. NGC ID# 256B, PCGS# 7258

7325 1899-S MS66 PCGS. PCGS Population: (129/10). NGC Census: (30/2). CDN: \$2,150 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 2,562,000. **From The Prichard Collection.** NGC ID# 256D, PCGS# 7262



7326 1900-O MS67 NGC. NGC Census: (82/0). PCGS Population: (134/0). CDN: \$1,900 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 12,590,000. **From The Prichard Collection.** NGC ID# 256F, PCGS# 7266

7327 1901-O MS66+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (585/12 and 68/1+). NGC Census: (522/27 and 23/4+). CDN: \$360 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 13,320,000. NGC ID# 256K, PCGS# 7274

7328 1902-S MS65 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (397/59). NGC Census: (107/9). CDN: \$1,300 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 1,530,000. NGC ID# 256P, PCGS# 7282

7329 1904-O MS67 NGC. NGC Census: (130/0). PCGS Population: (74/0). CDN: \$3,300 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 3,720,000. **From The Prichard Collection.** NGC ID# 256V, PCGS# 7292

PEACE DOLLARS

7330 1921 MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (1492/198). NGC Census: (1196/139). CDN: \$1,500 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 1,006,473. NGC ID# 2U4E, PCGS# 7356

7331 1922 MS66+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (911/39 and 115/0+). NGC Census: (1480/39 and 35/0+). CDN: \$300 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 51,737,000. NGC ID# 257C, PCGS# 7357

7332 1922-S MS65+ PCGS. PCGS Population: (444/20 and 65/1+). NGC Census: (254/20 and 9/0+). CDN: \$1,000 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 17,475,000. NGC ID# 257E, PCGS# 7359

7333 1922-S MS65 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (444/20). NGC Census: (254/20). CDN: \$1,000 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 17,475,000. NGC ID# 257E, PCGS# 7359

7334 1923 MS67 NGC. Ex: Binion Collection. NGC Census: (131/0). PCGS Population: (94/0). CDN: \$4,000 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 30,800,000. NGC ID# 257F, PCGS# 7360

7335 1923-D MS66 PCGS. PCGS Population: (121/1 and 17/0+). NGC Census: (26/0 and 5/0+). CDN: \$2,300 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 6,811,000. **From The Monterey Bay Collection.** NGC ID# 257G, PCGS# 7361

7336 1923-S MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (176/3 and 11/0+). NGC Census: (80/2 and 2/0+). CDN: \$1,400 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 19,020,000. **From The Monterey Bay Collection.** NGC ID# 257H, PCGS# 7362

7337 1924-S MS64+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (1398/109 and 160/9+). NGC Census: (884/76 and 53/4+). CDN: \$725 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 1,728,000. NGC ID# 257K, PCGS# 7364

7338 1925 MS67 PCGS. PCGS Population: (145/1 and 5/0+). NGC Census: (107/1 and 14/0+). CDN: \$1,750 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 10,198,000. **From The Monterey Bay Collection.** NGC ID# 257L, PCGS# 7365

7339 1925 MS67 PCGS. PCGS Population: (147/1). NGC Census: (107/1). CDN: \$1,750 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 10,198,000. NGC ID# 257L, PCGS# 7365

7340 1925-S MS64+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (2177/45 and 266/0+). NGC Census: (1617/76 and 92/3+). CDN: \$450 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 1,610,000. NGC ID# 257M, PCGS# 7366

7341 1926 MS66 PCGS. CAC. Ex: California. PCGS Population: (269/0). NGC Census: (57/1). CDN: \$1,050 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 1,939,000. NGC ID# 257N, PCGS# 7367

7342 1926 MS66 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (269/0). NGC Census: (57/1). CDN: \$1,050 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 1,939,000. NGC ID# 257N, PCGS# 7367

7343 1926-D MS66 PCGS. PCGS Population: (303/8). NGC Census: (109/9). CDN: \$1,350 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 2,348,700. NGC ID# 257P, PCGS# 7368

7344 1926-S MS66 PCGS. PCGS Population: (136/2 and 4/0+). NGC Census: (41/0 and 4/0+). CDN: \$2,200 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 6,980,000. **From The Monterey Bay Collection.** NGC ID# 257R, PCGS# 7369

7345 1928 MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (372/23). NGC Census: (104/6). CDN: \$2,200 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 360,649. NGC ID# 257V, PCGS# 7373

7346 1928-S MS64+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (2037/66 and 281/4+). NGC Census: (1278/40 and 58/0+). CDN: \$600 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 1,632,000. NGC ID# 257W, PCGS# 7374

7347 1935-S MS66 PCGS. PCGS Population: (181/3). NGC Census: (64/3). CDN: \$2,200 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 1,964,000. NGC ID# 2583, PCGS# 7379

7348 1935-S MS66 PCGS. PCGS Population: (182/3 and 37/0+). NGC Census: (64/3 and 2/0+). CDN: \$2,200 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 1,964,000. NGC ID# 2583, PCGS# 7379

7349 1935-S MS66 NGC. NGC Census: (64/3). PCGS Population: (182/3). CDN: \$1,900 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 1,964,000. NGC ID# 2583, PCGS# 7379

GOLD DOLLARS

7350 1849-O Open Wreath MS63 NGC. NGC Census: (47/39). PCGS Population: (44/30). CDN: \$2,800 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 215,000. NGC ID# 25BE, PCGS# 7508

7351 1853 MS66 PCGS. PCGS Population: (67/10). NGC Census: (44/10). CDN: \$2,150 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 4,076,051. NGC ID# 25BU, PCGS# 7521

7352 1854 Type Two MS62 NGC. Ex: Sweet Collection. NGC Census: (469/338). PCGS Population: (479/581). CDN: \$1,580 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS62. Mintage 783,943. NGC ID# 25C3, PCGS# 7531

7353 1856-S Type Two AU53 NGC. NGC Census: (25/149). PCGS Population: (17/88). CDN: \$2,000 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU53. Mintage 24,600. NGC ID# 25C8, PCGS# 7536

7354 1873 Open 3 MS66 NGC. NGC Census: (9/1). PCGS Population: (15/2). CDN: \$2,300 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 123,300. NGC ID# 25DB, PCGS# 7573

7355 1874 MS66 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (76/36 and 9/6+). NGC Census: (49/35 and 0/1+). CDN: \$975 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 198,820. NGC ID# 25DC, PCGS# 7575

7356 1874 MS66+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (76/36 and 9/6+). NGC Census: (49/35 and 0/1+). CDN: \$975 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 198,820. *Selections from The Don Kutz Collection.* NGC ID# 25DC, PCGS# 7575



7357 1889 MS67 PCGS. PCGS Population: (258/11). NGC Census: (181/16). CDN: \$1,750 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 29,000. NGC ID# 25DU, PCGS# 7590

CLASSIC QUARTER EAGLE

7358 1835 HM-2, R.3, AU58 NGC. NGC Census: (0/0). PCGS Population: (0/1). Mintage 131,402. PCGS# 764693 Base PCGS# 7693

LIBERTY QUARTER EAGLES

7359 1847-D XF45 PCGS. PCGS Population: (36/99 and 0/0+). NGC Census: (22/128 and 0/3+). CDN: \$2,200 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS XF45. Mintage 15,784. *From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.* NGC ID# 25H7, PCGS# 7746

7360 1847-D — Cleaned — NGC Details. AU. Mintage 15,784.

7361 1849-D VF20 PCGS. PCGS Population: (4/139 and 0/0+). NGC Census: (0/146 and 0/0+). CDN: \$1,700 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS VF20. Mintage 10,945. *From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.* NGC ID# 25HF, PCGS# 7754

7362 1852-C XF40 PCGS. PCGS Population: (14/80 and 0/0+). NGC Census: (5/92 and 0/1+). CDN: \$2,000 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS XF40. Mintage 9,772. *From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.* NGC ID# 25HS, PCGS# 7764

7363 1860 Old Reverse, Type One, AU55 PCGS. PCGS Population: (3/24). NGC Census: (6/22). CDN: \$2,500 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU55. NGC ID# 25JR, PCGS# 97791

7364 1876-S AU58 NGC. NGC Census: (48/23). PCGS Population: (18/23). CDN: \$1,700 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU58. Mintage 5,000. NGC ID# 25KV, PCGS# 7825

7365 1894 MS64 NGC. NGC Census: (30/24). PCGS Population: (25/22). CDN: \$2,400 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 4,000. NGC ID# 25LJ, PCGS# 7846

7366 1898 MS66 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (45/14). NGC Census: (48/31). CDN: \$1,800 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 24,000. NGC ID# 25LN, PCGS# 7850

INDIAN QUARTER EAGLES

7367 1908 MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (583/113). NGC Census: (361/73). CDN: \$2,225 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 564,800. NGC ID# 288Y, PCGS# 7939

7368 1908 MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (583/113). NGC Census: (361/73). CDN: \$2,225 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 564,800. NGC ID# 288Y, PCGS# 7939

7369 1908 MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (583/113). NGC Census: (361/73). CDN: \$2,225 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 564,800. NGC ID# 288Y, PCGS# 7939

7370 1908 MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (583/113). NGC Census: (361/73). CDN: \$2,225 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 564,800. NGC ID# 288Y, PCGS# 7939

7371 1908 MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (583/113). NGC Census: (361/73). CDN: \$2,225 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 564,800. NGC ID# 288Y, PCGS# 7939

7372 1911-D Weak D AU55 NGC. NGC Census: (117/46). PCGS Population: (26/6). CDN: \$1,800 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU55. NGC ID# 2895, PCGS# 7954

THREE DOLLAR GOLD PIECES

7373 1854-O — Improperly Cleaned — NGC Details. AU. Mintage 24,000.

7374 1878 MS62 PCGS. PCGS Population: (1212/2086). NGC Census: (970/1132). CDN: \$1,750 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS62. Mintage 82,324. NGC ID# 25MZ, PCGS# 8000

CLASSIC HALF EAGLE

7375 1836 AU58 NGC. NGC Census: (225/141). PCGS Population: (77/102). CDN: \$1,500 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU58. Mintage 553,147. NGC ID# 25RY, PCGS# 8174

LIBERTY HALF EAGLES

7376 1843-D Medium D — Cleaning — PCGS Genuine. XF Details. Mintage 98,452. *From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.*

7377 1845-O AU53 NGC. NGC Census: (16/67). PCGS Population: (8/30). CDN: \$2,650 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU53. Mintage 41,000. NGC ID# 25TD, PCGS# 8225

7378 1846-D/D XF40 NGC. VP-001. NGC Census: (13/115). PCGS Population: (22/97). CDN: \$2,000 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS XF40. Mintage 80,294. NGC ID# 25TH, PCGS# 8229

7379 1848-D VF25 PCGS. PCGS Population: (9/137 and 0/1+). NGC Census: (2/114 and 0/0+). CDN: \$1,675 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS VF25. Mintage 47,465. *From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.* NGC ID# 25TU, PCGS# 8238

7380 1852-C VF20 PCGS. PCGS Population: (7/225 and 0/2+). NGC Census: (4/241 and 0/2+). CDN: \$1,600 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS VF20. Mintage 72,574. *From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.* NGC ID# 25UB, PCGS# 8251

7381 1852-D XF45 PCGS. PCGS Population: (74/114 and 0/0+). NGC Census: (51/171 and 0/2+). CDN: \$2,070 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS XF45. Mintage 91,584.

From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.
NGC ID# 25UC, PCGS# 8252

7382 1860-D Medium D VF30 PCGS. PCGS Population: (7/161 and 0/2+). NGC Census: (1/129 and 0/0+). CDN: \$1,900 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS VF30. Mintage 14,635.

From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.
NGC ID# 25VH, PCGS# 8286

7383 1861 MS62 PCGS. PCGS Population: (75/96). NGC Census: (73/54). CDN: \$2,000 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS62. Mintage 688,150.

NGC ID# 25VK, PCGS# 8288

7384 1880-S MS64+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (145/4 and 27/0+). NGC Census: (125/18 and 5/0+). CDN: \$800 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 1,348,900.

NGC ID# 25XC, PCGS# 8353

7385 1880-S MS64+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (145/4 and 26/0+). NGC Census: (126/18 and 6/0+). CDN: \$800 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 1,348,900.

NGC ID# 25XC, PCGS# 8353



7386 1881 MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (27/1). NGC Census: (78/12). CDN: \$1,320 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 5,708,802.

NGC ID# 25XD, PCGS# 8354

7387 1883 MS64 PCGS. PCGS Population: (21/5). NGC Census: (20/4). CDN: \$1,650 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 233,461.

NGC ID# 25XK, PCGS# 8361

7388 1885-S MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (78/10). NGC Census: (108/12). CDN: \$1,650 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 1,211,500.

NGC ID# 25XT, PCGS# 8368

7389 1885-S MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (78/10 and 5/0+). NGC Census: (108/12 and 5/0+). CDN: \$1,650 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 1,211,500.

NGC ID# 25XT, PCGS# 8368

7390 1890-CC AU58 NGC. CAC. NGC Census: (166/282). PCGS Population: (92/249). CDN: \$1,450 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU58. Mintage 53,800.

NGC ID# 25Y3, PCGS# 8376

7391 1891-CC MS61 PCGS. PCGS Population: (219/602). NGC Census: (359/654). CDN: \$1,650 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS61. Mintage 208,000.

NGC ID# 25Y5, PCGS# 8378

7392 1891-CC MS61 PCGS. PCGS Population: (219/602). NGC Census: (359/654). CDN: \$1,650 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS61. Mintage 208,000.

NGC ID# 25Y5, PCGS# 8378

7393 1891-CC MS62 NGC. NGC Census: (415/239). PCGS Population: (362/240). CDN: \$2,400 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS62. Mintage 208,000.

From The Prichard Collection.
NGC ID# 25Y5, PCGS# 8378

7394 1891-CC MS62 PCGS. PCGS Population: (362/240). NGC Census: (415/239). CDN: \$2,400 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS62. Mintage 208,000.

NGC ID# 25Y5, PCGS# 8378

7395 1900 MS65+ NGC. NGC Census: (229/31 and 12/1+). PCGS Population: (199/19 and 7/3+). CDN: \$1,305 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 1,405,730.

NGC ID# 25YU, PCGS# 8400

INDIAN HALF EAGLES

7396 1909-D MS64 PCGS. PCGS Population: (3225/150 and 124/5+). NGC Census: (2814/90 and 87/2+). CDN: \$1,555 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 3,423,560.

From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.
NGC ID# 28DJ, PCGS# 8514

7397 1911-S MS62 PCGS. PCGS Population: (534/289). NGC Census: (397/98). CDN: \$1,500 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS62. Mintage 1,416,000.

NGC ID# 25ZM, PCGS# 8522

LIBERTY EAGLES

7398 1841-O — Graffiti — PCGS Genuine. VF Details. Mintage 2,500.

7399 1842-O XF40 NGC. NGC Census: (30/204). PCGS Population: (28/100). CDN: \$1,400 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS XF40. Mintage 27,400.

NGC ID# 262N, PCGS# 8587

7400 1844-O AU50 NGC. NGC Census: (39/207). PCGS Population: (43/63). CDN: \$1,600 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU50. Mintage 118,700.

NGC ID# 262T, PCGS# 8591

7401 1844-O AU55 NGC. NGC Census: (85/64). PCGS Population: (15/17). CDN: \$2,400 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU55. Mintage 118,700.

NGC ID# 262T, PCGS# 8591

7402 1845-O XF40 PCGS. PCGS Population: (29/89). NGC Census: (24/177). CDN: \$1,400 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS XF40. Mintage 47,500.

NGC ID# 262V, PCGS# 8593

7403 1846/'5'-O XF40 PCGS. PCGS Population: (21/63). NGC Census: (11/52). CDN: \$1,750 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS XF40.

NGC ID# 262X, PCGS# 8596 Base PCGS# 8595

7404 1850 Large Date AU58 NGC. NGC Census: (57/18). PCGS Population: (8/13). CDN: \$1,300 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU58. Mintage 291,451.

NGC ID# 2637, PCGS# 8603

7405 1850-O XF40 PCGS. PCGS Population: (27/104). NGC Census: (28/156). CDN: \$1,500 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS XF40. Mintage 57,500.

NGC ID# 2639, PCGS# 8605

7406 1852-O XF40 PCGS. PCGS Population: (14/84). NGC Census: (7/93). CDN: \$2,200 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS XF40. Mintage 18,000.

NGC ID# 263D, PCGS# 8609

7407 1854-O Small Date AU50 NGC. NGC Census: (19/131). PCGS Population: (25/45). CDN: \$1,700 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU50. Mintage 52,500.

NGC ID# 28EC, PCGS# 8614

7408 1854-O Large Date XF45 PCGS. PCGS Population: (17/81). NGC Census: (22/128). CDN: \$1,400 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS XF45.

NGC ID# 263J, PCGS# 98614

7409 1858-O XF40 NGC. NGC Census: (12/180). PCGS Population: (16/137). CDN: \$1,400 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS XF40. Mintage 20,000.

NGC ID# 263X, PCGS# 8626

7410 1861 AU53 NGC. NGC Census: (136/484). PCGS Population: (72/169). CDN: \$1,600 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU53. Mintage 113,164.

NGC ID# 2647, PCGS# 8633

- 7411 1870-S VF30 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (7/50 and 0/0+). NGC Census: (4/48 and 0/1+). CDN: \$2,400 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS VF30. Mintage 8,000.
From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.
NGC ID# 264V, PCGS# 8659
- 7412 1890-CC XF45 NGC. CAC.** NGC Census: (18/364). PCGS Population: (42/362). CDN: \$1,550 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS XF45. Mintage 17,500.
NGC ID# 266S, PCGS# 8718
- 7413 1891-CC MS61 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (507/572). NGC Census: (594/518). CDN: \$2,125 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS61. Mintage 103,732.
NGC ID# 266U, PCGS# 8720
- 7414 1891-CC MS61 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (507/572). NGC Census: (594/518). CDN: \$2,125 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS61. Mintage 103,732.
NGC ID# 266U, PCGS# 8720
- 7415 1891-CC MS62 NGC.** NGC Census: (424/94). PCGS Population: (471/101). CDN: \$2,450 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS62. Mintage 103,732.
From The Prichard Collection.
NGC ID# 266U, PCGS# 8720
- 7416 1891-CC MS62 NGC.** NGC Census: (424/94). PCGS Population: (470/101). CDN: \$2,450 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS62. Mintage 103,732.
NGC ID# 266U, PCGS# 8720
- 7417 1892-CC XF45 NGC. CAC.** NGC Census: (76/420). PCGS Population: (114/319). CDN: \$1,300 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS XF45. Mintage 40,000.
NGC ID# 266W, PCGS# 8722
- 7418 1895 MS64+ PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (79/2 and 10/2+). NGC Census: (190/4 and 1/0+). CDN: \$1,525 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 567,700.
NGC ID# 2678, PCGS# 8732
- 7419 1896-S MS61 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (30/43 and 0/1+). NGC Census: (34/14 and 0/1+). CDN: \$1,600 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS61. Mintage 123,750.
NGC ID# 267C, PCGS# 8736
- 7420 1897-O MS60 ★ NGC.** NGC Census: (45/164 and 1/0*). PCGS Population: (25/235 and 1/0*). CDN: \$1,026.76. Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS60. Mintage 42,500.
NGC ID# 267E, PCGS# 8738
- 7421 1899-O MS61 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (91/90). NGC Census: (57/31). CDN: \$1,050 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS61. Mintage 37,047.
NGC ID# 267K, PCGS# 8743



- 7422 1901 MS65 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (889/61 and 67/8+). NGC Census: (1516/841 and 549/106+). CDN: \$2,070 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 1,718,825.
NGC ID# 267P, PCGS# 8747

- 7423 1901 MS65+ NGC.** NGC Census: (1516/841 and 548/106+). PCGS Population: (888/61 and 67/8+). CDN: \$2,080 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 1,718,825.
NGC ID# 267P, PCGS# 8747

- 7424 1901-S MS65 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (1269/243 and 99/20+). NGC Census: (1320/226 and 20/6+). CDN: \$2,070 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 2,812,750.
NGC ID# 267S, PCGS# 8749

INDIAN EAGLES

- 7425 1908 No Motto MS62 NGC.** NGC Census: (239/201). PCGS Population: (320/313). CDN: \$1,650 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS62. Mintage 33,500.
NGC ID# 28GG, PCGS# 8853

- 7426 1908-S AU58 NGC.** NGC Census: (201/162). PCGS Population: (150/261). CDN: \$2,300 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU58. Mintage 59,850.
NGC ID# 28GL, PCGS# 8861

- 7427 1910-D MS63 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (2985/999). NGC Census: (2698/1145). CDN: \$1,225 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 2,356,640.
NGC ID# 28GS, PCGS# 8866

- 7428 1911-D AU53 NGC.** NGC Census: (109/650). PCGS Population: (81/572). CDN: \$2,400 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU53. Mintage 30,100.
NGC ID# 28GU, PCGS# 8869

- 7429 1912-S MS62 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (223/159). NGC Census: (95/81). CDN: \$1,975 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS62. Mintage 300,000.
NGC ID# 28GX, PCGS# 8872

- 7430 1913 MS64 PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (461/105 and 38/15+). NGC Census: (315/96 and 9/9+). CDN: \$1,480 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 442,071.
NGC ID# 28GY, PCGS# 8873

- 7431 1915 MS64 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (522/92 and 65/13+). NGC Census: (348/119 and 21/5+). CDN: \$2,275 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 351,075.
NGC ID# 28H5, PCGS# 8878

- 7432 1916-S MS62 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (318/204). NGC Census: (141/69). CDN: \$2,225 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS62. Mintage 138,500.
NGC ID# 28H7, PCGS# 8880

LIBERTY DOUBLE EAGLES

- 7433 1850-O — EX-Jewelry — PCGS Genuine.** XF Details. Mintage 141,000.

- 7434 1851 — Cleaning — PCGS Genuine.** Unc Details. Mintage 2,087,155.
From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.

- 7435 1852-O — Altered Surfaces — PCGS Genuine.** XF Details. Mintage 190,000.
From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.

- 7436 1855-S — Cleaned — PCGS Genuine.** VF Details. Mintage 879,675.

- 7437 1857-S SS Republic, AU58 NGC.** NGC Census: (172/258). PCGS Population: (100/173). CDN: \$2,147.56. Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU58. Mintage 970,500.
NGC ID# 2696, PCGS# 8922

- 7438 1859-S SS Republic, AU53 NGC.** NGC Census: (169/325). PCGS Population: (95/179). CDN: \$2,156.83. Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU53. Mintage 636,445.
NGC ID# 269C, PCGS# 8928

- 7439 1866-S Motto — Cleaned — NGC Details.** AU. Mintage 842,250.

- 7440 1874-S MS61 NGC.** NGC Census: (494/54). PCGS Population: (638/136). CDN: \$2,250 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS61. Mintage 1,214,000.
NGC ID# 26AR, PCGS# 8972

- 7441 1874-S MS61 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (638/136). NGC Census: (494/54). CDN: \$2,250 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS61. Mintage 1,214,000.
NGC ID# 26AR, PCGS# 8972

- 7442 1875-CC VF35 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (78/1655 and 0/18+). NGC Census: (46/1843 and 0/16+). CDN: \$2,550 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS VF35. Mintage 111,151.
From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.
NGC ID# 26AT, PCGS# 8974
- 7443 1875-CC — Cleaning — PCGS Genuine.** XF Details. Mintage 111,151.
From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.
- 7444 1876-CC VF35 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (93/1955 and 0/4+). NGC Census: (37/2043 and 0/10+). CDN: \$2,450 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS VF35. Mintage 138,441.
From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.
NGC ID# 26AW, PCGS# 8977
- 7445 1876-CC — Cleaning — PCGS Genuine.** XF Details. Mintage 138,441.
From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.
- 7446 1876-CC — Streak Removed — PCGS Genuine.** AU Details. Mintage 138,441.
From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.
- 7447 1876-CC — Cleaning — PCGS Genuine.** AU Details. Mintage 138,441.
From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.
- 7448 1876-CC — Streak Removed — PCGS Genuine.** AU Details. Mintage 138,441.
From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.
- 7449 1882-CC — Cleaning — PCGS Genuine.** XF Details. Mintage 39,140.
From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.
- 7450 1883-CC — Scratch — PCGS Genuine.** AU Details. Mintage 59,962.
From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.
- 7451 1884-CC — Damage — PCGS Genuine.** XF Details. Mintage 81,139.
From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.
- 7452 1884-CC — Cleaning — PCGS Genuine.** AU Details. Mintage 81,139.
From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.
- 7453 1890-CC XF40 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (211/1755 and 0/10+). NGC Census: (122/2133 and 0/6+). CDN: \$2,400 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS XF40. Mintage 91,209.
From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.
NGC ID# 26BY, PCGS# 9014
- 7454 1890-CC — Cleaning — PCGS Genuine.** AU Details. Mintage 91,209.
From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.

- 7455 1890-CC — Harshly Cleaned — PCGS Genuine.** Unc Details. Mintage 91,209.
From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.
- 7456 1893-CC — Cleaning — PCGS Genuine.** AU Details. Mintage 18,402.
From The Ed Leigh McMillan Collection.



- 7457 1895 MS64 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (551/7). NGC Census: (586/8). CDN: \$2,470 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 1,114,656.
NGC ID# 26CD, PCGS# 9027
- 7458 1899 MS64 PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (1598/65). NGC Census: (2318/126). CDN: \$2,450 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 1,669,384.
NGC ID# 26CM, PCGS# 9035
- 7459 1903-S MS61 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (993/4516). NGC Census: (1823/4277). CDN: \$1,815 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS61. Mintage 954,000.
NGC ID# 26CX, PCGS# 9044
- 7460 1903-S MS63+ PCGS.** PCGS Population: (1661/473 and 32/29+). NGC Census: (1399/301 and 0/4+). CDN: \$2,600 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 954,000.
NGC ID# 26CX, PCGS# 9044
- 7461 1904 MS61 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (16928/173513). NGC Census: (27121/205475). CDN: \$1,815 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS61. Mintage 6,256,797.
NGC ID# 26CY, PCGS# 9045
- 7462 1904 MS63+ PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (65650/43429 and 1169/1945+). NGC Census: (82533/46887 and 218/958+). CDN: \$2,150 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 6,256,797.
NGC ID# 26CY, PCGS# 9045

- 7463 1904 MS64 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (37539/5896 and 1644/303+). NGC Census: (39288/7599 and 782/176+). CDN: \$2,420 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 6,256,797.
NGC ID# 26CY, PCGS# 9045
- 7464 1904 MS64+ PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (37539/5896 and 1644/303+). NGC Census: (39288/7599 and 782/176+). CDN: \$2,420 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 6,256,797.
NGC ID# 26CY, PCGS# 9045
- 7465 1904 MS62 Prooflike NGC.** NGC Census: (416/297). PCGS Population: (23/27).
NGC ID# 26CY, PCGS# 89045
- 7466 1904 MS62 Prooflike NGC.** NGC Census: (416/297). PCGS Population: (23/27).
NGC ID# 26CY, PCGS# 89045
- 7467 1904 MS63 Prooflike NGC.** NGC Census: (221/76). PCGS Population: (26/1).
NGC ID# 26CY, PCGS# 89045
- 7468 1904 MS63 Prooflike NGC.** NGC Census: (221/76). PCGS Population: (26/1).
NGC ID# 26CY, PCGS# 89045
- 7469 1904-S MS63 NGC.** NGC Census: (8543/3595). PCGS Population: (7379/4084). CDN: \$2,150 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 5,134,175.
NGC ID# 26CZ, PCGS# 9046
- 7470 1904-S MS64+ PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (3801/282 and 170/15+). NGC Census: (3290/303 and 37/6+). CDN: \$2,500 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 5,134,175.
NGC ID# 26CZ, PCGS# 9046

SAINT-GAUDENS DOUBLE EAGLES

- 7471 1908 No Motto MS65 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (26141/10112). NGC Census: (10814/4864). CDN: \$2,290 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 4,271,551.
NGC ID# 26F6, PCGS# 9142
- 7472 1910-D MS65 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (1203/156). NGC Census: (432/47). CDN: \$2,320 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 429,000.
NGC ID# 26FG, PCGS# 9155
- 7473 1911-D MS65 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (2400/617). NGC Census: (2184/598). CDN: \$2,340 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 846,500.
NGC ID# 26FK, PCGS# 9158
- 7474 1911-D MS65 NGC.** NGC Census: (2184/598). PCGS Population: (2400/617). CDN: \$2,340 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 846,500.
NGC ID# 26FK, PCGS# 9158

7475 1911-S MS63 PCGS. PCGS Population: (1536/2443). NGC Census: (1925/1706). CDN: \$1,855 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 775,750. NGC ID# 26FL, PCGS# 9159

7476 1912 MS63 PCGS. PCGS Population: (1259/508). NGC Census: (337/188). CDN: \$1,965 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 149,700. NGC ID# 26FM, PCGS# 9160

7477 1913 MS63 PCGS. PCGS Population: (930/373). NGC Census: (289/197). CDN: \$1,930 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 168,700. NGC ID# 26FN, PCGS# 9161

7478 1913-D MS63 PCGS. PCGS Population: (1709/1987). NGC Census: (1158/1030). CDN: \$1,980 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 393,500. NGC ID# 26FP, PCGS# 9162

7479 1914-D MS65 PCGS. Ex: Rive d'Or Collection. PCGS Population: (1231/78). NGC Census: (660/58). CDN: \$2,280 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 453,000. NGC ID# 26FT, PCGS# 9165

7480 1915 MS63 PCGS. PCGS Population: (650/404). NGC Census: (384/360). CDN: \$1,955 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 152,050. NGC ID# 26FV, PCGS# 9167



7481 1915-S MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (2304/242). NGC Census: (1702/174). CDN: \$2,410 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 567,500. NGC ID# 26FW, PCGS# 9168

7482 1915-S MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (2304/243). NGC Census: (1702/174). CDN: \$2,390 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 567,500. NGC ID# 26FW, PCGS# 9168

7483 1915-S MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (2305/243). NGC Census: (1760/176). CDN: \$2,350 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 567,500. NGC ID# 26FW, PCGS# 9168

7484 1915-S MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (2305/243). NGC Census: (1760/176). CDN: \$2,350 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 567,500. NGC ID# 26FW, PCGS# 9168

7485 1920 MS63 PCGS. PCGS Population: (2816/1080). NGC Census: (1617/418). CDN: \$1,905 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 228,250. NGC ID# 26FY, PCGS# 9170

7486 1922 MS61 PCGS. PCGS Population: (2521/44897). NGC Census: (4403/53871). CDN: \$1,820 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS61. Mintage 1,375,500. NGC ID# 26G3, PCGS# 9173

7487 1922 MS63 PCGS. PCGS Population: (19541/11837). NGC Census: (23681/9464). CDN: \$1,855 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 1,375,500. NGC ID# 26G3, PCGS# 9173

7488 1923-D MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (2648/1812). NGC Census: (1649/864). CDN: \$2,650 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 1,702,250. NGC ID# 26G6, PCGS# 9176

7489 1923-D MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (2649/1815). NGC Census: (1647/864). CDN: \$2,650 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 1,702,250. NGC ID# 26G6, PCGS# 9176

7490 1924 MS61 PCGS. PCGS Population: (8387/298832). NGC Census: (7929/317596). CDN: \$1,820 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS61. Mintage 4,323,500. NGC ID# 26G7, PCGS# 9177

7491 1924 MS61 PCGS. PCGS Population: (8387/298832). NGC Census: (7929/317596). CDN: \$1,820 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS61. Mintage 4,323,500. NGC ID# 26G7, PCGS# 9177

7492 1924 MS61 PCGS. PCGS Population: (8387/298832). NGC Census: (7929/317596). CDN: \$1,820 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS61. Mintage 4,323,500. NGC ID# 26G7, PCGS# 9177

7493 1924 MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (50653/10114 and 1123/304+). NGC Census: (36210/5509 and 608/199+). CDN: \$2,275 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 4,323,500. NGC ID# 26G7, PCGS# 9177

7494 1924 MS65 NGC. NGC Census: (36210/5509). PCGS Population: (50653/10114). CDN: \$2,275 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 4,323,500. NGC ID# 26G7, PCGS# 9177

7495 1925 MS61 PCGS. PCGS Population: (1680/49835). NGC Census: (2144/53451). CDN: \$1,820 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS61. Mintage 2,831,750. NGC ID# 26GA, PCGS# 9180

7496 1925 MS61 PCGS. PCGS Population: (1680/49835). NGC Census: (2144/53451). CDN: \$1,820 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS61. Mintage 2,831,750. NGC ID# 26GA, PCGS# 9180

7497 1925 MS61 PCGS. PCGS Population: (1680/49835). NGC Census: (2144/53451). CDN: \$1,820 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS61. Mintage 2,831,750. NGC ID# 26GA, PCGS# 9180

7498 1926 MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (4843/884). NGC Census: (3891/462). CDN: \$2,275 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 816,750. NGC ID# 26GD, PCGS# 9183

7499 1927 MS61 PCGS. PCGS Population: (3984/154307). NGC Census: (3729/144772). CDN: \$1,820 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS61. Mintage 2,946,750. NGC ID# 26GG, PCGS# 9186

7500 1927 MS63 PCGS. PCGS Population: (43358/90292). NGC Census: (44526/78733). CDN: \$1,855 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 2,946,750. NGC ID# 26GG, PCGS# 9186

7501 1927 MS64 PCGS. PCGS Population: (53242/37050). NGC Census: (54603/24130). CDN: \$1,930 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 2,946,750. NGC ID# 26GG, PCGS# 9186

7502 1928 MS61 PCGS. PCGS Population: (1502/59457). NGC Census: (1936/52230). CDN: \$1,820 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS61. Mintage 8,816,000. NGC ID# 26GK, PCGS# 9189

7503 1928 MS61 PCGS. PCGS Population: (1502/59457). NGC Census: (1936/52230). CDN: \$1,820 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS61. Mintage 8,816,000. NGC ID# 26GK, PCGS# 9189

7504 1928 MS63 PCGS. PCGS Population: (17395/33960). NGC Census: (16710/25755). CDN: \$1,855 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 8,816,000. NGC ID# 26GK, PCGS# 9189

7505 1928 MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (10811/3344). NGC Census: (6950/1399). CDN: \$2,275 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 8,816,000. NGC ID# 26GK, PCGS# 9189

7506 1928 MS65 NGC. NGC Census: (6950/1400). PCGS Population: (10811/3344). CDN: \$2,220 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 8,816,000. NGC ID# 26GK, PCGS# 9189

7507 1928 MS65+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (10811/3344 and 471/238+). NGC Census: (6950/1400 and 167/71+). CDN: \$2,220 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 8,816,000. NGC ID# 26GK, PCGS# 9189

COMMEMORATIVE SILVER

7508 1937 Antietam MS67+ NGC. CAC. NGC Census: (183/17 and 14/0+). PCGS Population: (386/23 and 51/4+). CDN: \$750 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 18,028. NGC ID# BYF4, PCGS# 9229

7509 1936 Gettysburg MS67 PCGS. PCGS Population: (135/3 and 20/0+). NGC Census: (63/2 and 10/0+). CDN: \$1,600 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 26,928. NGC ID# BYGM, PCGS# 9305

7510 1936 Long Island MS67+ NGC. NGC Census: (61/6 and 14/0+). PCGS Population: (92/0 and 23/0+). CDN: \$780 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 81,826. NGC ID# BYGX, PCGS# 9322



7511 1936 Norfolk MS68 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (211/3). NGC Census: (100/1). CDN: \$925 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS68. Mintage 16,936. NGC ID# BYH5, PCGS# 9337

7512 1936 Norfolk MS68 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (211/3). NGC Census: (100/1). CDN: \$925 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS68. Mintage 16,936. NGC ID# BYH5, PCGS# 9337

7513 1926-S Oregon MS67+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (181/11 and 35/1+). NGC Census: (172/16 and 10/2+). CDN: \$550 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 83,055. NGC ID# BYH7, PCGS# 9341

7514 1915-S/S Panama-Pacific, FS-501, MS66 PCGS. PCGS Population: (6/0). NGC Census: (0/0). MS66. Mintage 27,134. PCGS# 145748 Base PCGS# 9357

7515 1920 Pilgrim, Reverse Die Break, FS-901, MS67 PCGS. PCGS Population: (1/0 and 0/0+). NGC Census: (0/0 and 0/0+). MS67. Mintage 152,112. PCGS# 511602 Base PCGS# 9359

7516 1937 Roanoke MS68 NGC. NGC Census: (29/0). PCGS Population: (29/0). MS68. Mintage 29,030. NGC ID# BYHW, PCGS# 9367

7517 1936 Robinson MS67+ NGC. NGC Census: (32/2 and 7/0+). PCGS Population: (93/2 and 13/0+). CDN: \$1,000 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 25,265. NGC ID# BYHX, PCGS# 9369

7518 1936-S Texas MS67+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (124/3 and 27/1+). NGC Census: (86/8 and 4/0+). CDN: \$475 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 9,055. NGC ID# BYJG, PCGS# 9388

7519 1949-S Booker T. Washington MS67+ NGC. CAC. NGC Census: (61/0 and 4/0+). PCGS Population: (82/0 and 8/0+). CDN: \$500 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 6,004. NGC ID# BYK5, PCGS# 9418

7520 1952-S Washington-Carver MS67 PCGS. PCGS Population: (10/0 and 4/0+). NGC Census: (22/1 and 5/0+). CDN: \$1,500 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 8,006. NGC ID# BYL5, PCGS# 9436

COMMEMORATIVE GOLD

7521 1903 Louisiana Purchase, McKinley Gold Dollar MS67+ NGC. NGC Census: (121/7 and 8/0+). PCGS Population: (129/3 and 23/0+). CDN: \$1,550 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 17,500. NGC ID# BYLE, PCGS# 7444

7522 1904 Lewis and Clark Gold Dollar MS64 NGC. CAC. NGC Census: (400/311). PCGS Population: (646/524). CDN: \$1,000 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 10,025. NGC ID# BYLE, PCGS# 7447

7523 1904 Lewis and Clark Gold Dollar MS65 NGC. NGC Census: (189/122). PCGS Population: (333/191). CDN: \$2,050 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 10,025. NGC ID# BYLE, PCGS# 7447

7524 1904 Lewis and Clark Gold Dollar MS65 NGC. NGC Census: (189/122). PCGS Population: (333/191). CDN: \$2,050 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 10,025. NGC ID# BYLE, PCGS# 7447

7525 1916 McKinley Gold Dollar MS67+ NGC. NGC Census: (82/3 and 5/0+). PCGS Population: (101/1 and 15/0+). CDN: \$1,400 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 9,977. NGC ID# BYLK, PCGS# 7454

MODERN BULLION COINS

7526 1988 Half-Ounce Gold Eagle MS69 NGC. NGC Census: (4647/147). PCGS Population: (1418/47). CDN: \$2,090 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS69. Mintage 45,000. NGC ID# 26N9, PCGS# 9822

7527 1989 Half-Ounce Gold Eagle MS69 NGC. NGC Census: (3029/133). PCGS Population: (709/17). CDN: \$2,325 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS69. NGC ID# 26NA, PCGS# 9832

7528 1989 Half-Ounce Gold Eagle MS69 NGC. NGC Census: (3029/133). PCGS Population: (709/17). CDN: \$2,325 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS69. NGC ID# 26NA, PCGS# 9832

7529 1989 Half-Ounce Gold Eagle MS69 NGC. NGC Census: (3029/133). PCGS Population: (709/17). CDN: \$2,325 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS69. NGC ID# 26NA, PCGS# 9832

7530 1989 Half-Ounce Gold Eagle MS69 NGC. NGC Census: (3029/133). PCGS Population: (709/17). CDN: \$2,325 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS69. NGC ID# 26NA, PCGS# 9832

7531 1989 Half-Ounce Gold Eagle MS69 NGC. NGC Census: (3029/133). PCGS Population: (709/17). CDN: \$2,325 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS69. NGC ID# 26NA, PCGS# 9832

7532 1990 Tenth-Ounce Gold Eagle MS70 NGC. NGC Census: (151). PCGS Population: (38). CDN: \$2,500 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS70. NGC ID# 26KZ, PCGS# 9838

7533 1992 One-Ounce Gold Eagle MS70 NGC. NGC Census: (74). PCGS Population: (35). CDN: \$5,500 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS70. Mintage 275,000. NGC ID# 26PG, PCGS# 9864

7534 Four-Piece Set 1993 Gold Eagle PR70 Deep Cameo PCGS. The lot includes the 1993-P tenth-ounce \$5, 1993-P quarter-ounce \$10, 1993-P half-ounce \$25, and 1993-W one-ounce \$50. (Total: 4 coins) PCGS# 543071 Base PCGS# 9869



- 7535 1995 Quarter-Ounce Gold Eagle MS70 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (45). NGC Census: (112). CDN: \$6,000 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS70. Mintage 83,752. NGC ID# 26MB, PCGS# 9890
- 7536 1998 Half-Ounce Gold Eagle MS70 NGC.** NGC Census: (552). PCGS Population: (49). CDN: \$4,000 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS70. Mintage 169,029. NGC ID# 26NK, PCGS# 9935
- 7537 Four-Piece Set 1999 Gold Eagle MS70 PCGS.** The lot includes the tenth-ounce \$5, quarter-ounce \$10, half-ounce \$25, and one-ounce \$50. (Total: 4 coins)
- 7538 1999-W With W, Tenth-Ounce Gold Eagle, Unfinished Proof Dies, MS70 NGC.** NGC Census: (398). PCGS Population: (58). CDN: \$2,300 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS70. NGC ID# 26LB, PCGS# 99940
- 7539 1999-W Tenth-Ounce Gold Eagle, Unfinished Proof Dies, MS70 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (58). NGC Census: (398). CDN: \$2,300 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS70. NGC ID# 26LB, PCGS# 99940
- 7540 1999-W Tenth-Ounce Gold Eagle, Unfinished Proof Dies, MS70 NGC.** NGC Census: (398). PCGS Population: (58). CDN: \$2,300 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS70. NGC ID# 26LB, PCGS# 99940
- 7541 Four-Piece Set 2000 Gold Eagle MS70 PCGS.** The lot includes the tenth-ounce \$5, quarter-ounce \$10, half-ounce \$25, and one-ounce \$50. (Total: 4 coins)
- 7542 Four-Piece Set 2001 Gold Eagle MS70 PCGS.** The lot includes the tenth-ounce \$5, quarter-ounce \$10, half-ounce \$25, and one-ounce \$50. (Total: 4 coins)
- 7543 Four-Piece Set 2002 Gold Eagle MS70 PCGS.** The lot includes the tenth-ounce \$5, quarter-ounce \$10, half-ounce \$25, and one-ounce \$50. (Total: 4 coins)

- 7544 Four-Piece Set 2006-W Gold Eagle MS70 PCGS.** The lot includes the tenth-ounce \$5, quarter-ounce \$10, half-ounce 625, and one-ounce \$50. (Total: 4 coins)
- 7545 Three-Piece 2006-W Eagle 20th Anniversary Set, Reagan Legacy Series.** The set includes: MS70 PCGS; PR70 Deep Cameo PCGS; Reverse Proof PR70. All three inserts are autographed by Michael Reagan. (Total: 3 coins)
- 7546 2007-W Tenth-Ounce Gold Eagle, First Strike, Burnished, 70 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (349). NGC Census: (0). 70. Mintage 22,501. (Total: 4 coins) PCGS# 150442 Base PCGS# 150431
- 7547 Four-Piece Set 2008-W Burnished Gold Eagle MS70-SP70 PCGS.** The lot includes the tenth-ounce \$5, quarter-ounce \$10, half-ounce \$25, and one-ounce \$50. (Total: 4 coins) NGC ID# BNLF, PCGS# 393062
- 7548 2009 One-Ounce Gold Ultra High Relief Twenty Dollar MS70 NGC.** NGC Census: (9618). PCGS Population: (7005). CDN: \$2,300 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS70. NGC ID# 26S4, PCGS# 407404
- 7549 2009 One-Ounce Gold Ultra High Relief Twenty Dollar MS70 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (7013). NGC Census: (9629). CDN: \$2,300 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS70. NGC ID# 26S4, PCGS# 407404
- 7550 2009 One-Ounce Gold Ultra High Relief Twenty Dollar MS70 NGC.** NGC Census: (0). PCGS Population: (1). PCGS# 827363 Base PCGS# 407404
- 7551 2009 One-Ounce Gold Ultra High Relief Twenty Dollar, First Strike, MS70 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (1619). NGC Census: (0). PCGS# 407405 Base PCGS# 407404
- 7552 2009 One-Ounce Gold Ultra High Relief Twenty Dollar, First Strike, MS70 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (1619). NGC Census: (0). PCGS# 407405 Base PCGS# 407404
- 7553 2009 One-Ounce Gold Ultra High Relief Twenty Dollar MS69 Prooflike PCGS.** PCGS Population: (1376/1077). NGC Census: (1165/1938). CDN: \$1,980.89. Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS69. Mintage 114,427. NGC ID# 26S4, PCGS# 506602
- 7554 2012-W One-Ounce Gold Eagle, First Strike, Burnished, MS70 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (680). NGC Census: (1501). 70. NGC ID# BNLT, PCGS# 514712 Base PCGS# 514673
- 7555 Three-Piece 2016-W 100th Anniversary Set, Gold, First Strike, SP70 PCGS.** The set includes Mercury Dime, Standing Liberty Quarter, and Walking Liberty Half Dollar. (Total: 3 coins)

- 7556 Three-Piece 2016-W 100th Anniversary Set, Gold, First Strike, SP70 PCGS.** The set includes Mercury Dime, Standing Liberty Quarter, and Walking Liberty Half Dollar. (Total: 3 coins)
- 7557 2019-W High Relief, Enhanced SP70 NGC.** NGC Census: (436). PCGS Population: (22). 70. NGC ID# DUTR, PCGS# 796766 Base PCGS# 788411

S.S.C.A. RELIC GOLD MEDALS

- 7558 2008 S.S.C.A. "Humbert \$50 Commemorative" Gem Proof NGC. #291 of 375.** The source of the gold alloy was Kellogg & Humbert ingots 830 and 555 recovered from the S.S. *Central America* shipwreck. Struck on September 12, 2008, exactly 149 years after the maritime disaster. The design is based on Kagin-11 except for a four-line legend within a plain rectangle on the reverse.
- 7559 2008 S.S.C.A. "Humbert \$50 Commemorative" Gem Proof NGC. #323 of 375.** The source of the gold alloy was Kellogg & Humbert ingots 830 and 555 recovered from the S.S. *Central America* shipwreck. Struck on September 12, 2008, exactly 149 years after the maritime disaster. The design is based on Kagin-11 except for a four-line legend within a plain rectangle on the reverse.

CALIFORNIA FRACTIONAL GOLD

- 7560 1854 Liberty Octagonal 1 Dollar, BG-510, Low R.5, MS63 Prooflike NGC.** NGC Census: (2/0). PCGS Population: (0/0). NGC ID# 2BL7, PCGS# 710487
- 7561 1853 Liberty Octagonal Dollar, BG-514, High R.5, MS63 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (7/9). NGC Census: (2/1). MS63. NGC ID# 2BLC, PCGS# 10491
- 7562 1866 Liberty Octagonal 25 Cents, BG-737, R.5, MS65 Prooflike NGC.** NGC Census: (0/0). PCGS Population: (0/0). PCGS# 710564
- 7563 1873/2 Indian Octagonal 25 Cents, BG-792, Low R.7, MS63 Prooflike NGC.** NGC Census: (0/0). PCGS Population: (0/0). PCGS# 710619
- 7564 1871 Liberty Round 25 Cents, BG-838, R.2 — Double Clipped Planchet — AU58 PCGS; and an 1871 Liberty Round 25 Cents, BG-838, R.2 — Clipped Planchet — MS63 PCGS.** (Total: 2 coins)



- 7565** 1880 Indian Octagonal 50 Cents, BG-954, Low R.4, MS66 Prooflike NGC. NGC Census: (5/0). PCGS Population: (0/0). NGC ID# 2BXR, PCGS# 710812 Base PCGS# 10812
- 7566** 1880 Indian Octagonal 50 Cents, BG-954, Low R.4, MS66 Deep Prooflike NGC. NGC Census: (2/1). PCGS Population: (0/0). NGC ID# 2BXR, PCGS# 910812 Base PCGS# 10812
- 7567** 1852 Indian Round 50 Cents, BG-1075, R.7, MS64 Prooflike NGC. NGC Census: (3/0). PCGS Population: (0/0). NGC ID# 2C2T, PCGS# 710904
- 7568** 1870 BG-1202 MS62 Prooflike NGC. NGC Census: (1/0). PCGS Population: (0/0). NGC ID# 2C3Z, PCGS# 710947

PATTERNS

- 7569** 1859 Indian Cent, Judd-228, Pollock-272, R.1, MS64 PCGS. PCGS Population: (127/88). NGC Census: (41/49). NGC ID# 29C8, PCGS# 11932
- 7570** 1859 Half Dollar, Judd-239, Pollock-295, R.4, PR64 PCGS. PCGS Population: (10/5). NGC Census: (8/6). NGC ID# 26VE, PCGS# 11972
- 7571** 1868 Cent, Judd-608, Pollock-673, R.4, PR66 PCGS. EX: Eagle Eye Photo Seal. PCGS Population: (4/0). NGC Census: (6/1). NGC ID# 29MZ, PCGS# 60820
- 7572** 1869 Standard Silver Dime, Judd-697, Pollock-776, High R.6, PR64 PCGS. PCGS Population: (4/5). NGC Census: (0/2). NGC ID# 29RA, PCGS# 60922

- 7573** 1869 Standard Silver Dime, Judd-709, Pollock-788, High R.6, PR65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (2/2). NGC Census: (5/0). NGC ID# 29RP, PCGS# 60934
- 7574** 1870 Standard Silver Dime, Judd-861, Pollock-949, High R.6, PR66 NGC. NGC Census: (1/0). PCGS Population: (1/0). NGC ID# 29W6, PCGS# 61105
- 7575** 1870 Half Dollar, Judd-935, Pollock-1041, High R.6, PR63 Brown PCGS. PCGS Population: (1/6 and 0/0+). NGC Census: (0/5 and 0/0+). NGC ID# 29Y7, PCGS# 61181
- 7576** 1871 Nickel, Judd-1051, Pollock-1185, Low R.6, PR65 Red and Brown PCGS. PCGS Population: (3/2). NGC Census: (1/1). NGC ID# 2A2M, PCGS# 71310
- 7577** 1873 Trade Dollar, Judd-1281, Pollock-1423, R.4, PR45 PCGS. PCGS Population: (0/41). NGC Census: (1/31). NGC ID# 2A8B, PCGS# 61566

ERRORS

- 7578** Four-Piece Lot of (1943) Type One Blank Zinc-Plated Steel Cent Planchets NGC. Ex: Philadelphia Collection. February 1943. The four planchets respectively weigh 2.6 grams, 2.7 grams, 2.6 grams, and 2.6 grams. (Total: 4 coins)
- 7579** 1856 Three Cent Silver — Struck 15% Off Center — AU55 PCGS.



- 7580** 1882-O Morgan Dollar — Struck 10% Off Center — MS60 NGC. Struck 10% off center toward 4:30. All legends are fully intact, but some of the dentils are off the flan. Mostly brilliant. The centers are sharply struck. There are no distracting marks. An important mint error.

- 7581** 1921 Morgan Dollar — Double Struck in Collar — AU58 PCGS.
- 7582** 1986 One-Ounce Gold Eagle — Double Struck, Partial Collar — MS69 NGC. NGC Census: (9779/556). PCGS Population: (4034/63). CDN: \$1,967.39. Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS69.
- 7583** 1855 Liberty Octagonal 1 Dollar, BG-533, Low R.4 — Incompletely Punched Planchet — XF45 PCGS. PCGS Population: (9/110). NGC Census: (0/24).

GSA DOLLAR

- 7584** 1881-CC GSA MS65 Prooflike PCGS. PCGS Population: (4/1). NGC Census: (52/5). MS65. Mintage 296,000. NGC ID# 2547, PCGS# 518864 Base PCGS# 7127

SO-CALLED DOLLAR

- 7585** 1869 Pacific Railway Completion, Silver, HK-12a, J-CM-39, R.6, SP61 PCGS. PCGS Population: (0/0). NGC Census: (0/0). NGC ID# 2DUT, PCGS# 642038

U.S. MERCHANT TOKENS (1845-1860)

- 7586** 1860 George H. Lovett, New York, New York, MS64 NGC. Miller-NY-491B. Brass, 28 mm, plain edge.

20TH CENTURY TOKENS AND MEDALS

- 7587** 1930 N.C.A.A. Gold Medal, 1st Prize 880 Yard Run, Uncertified. 20.98 grams. 14 karat gold. Maker is Dieges & Clust. The NCAA Track and Field Championships were held in Stagg Field, Chicago in June 1930. The 880 yard run winner was Orval Martin of Purdue, whose time of 1:54.2 set a new NCAA record.

End of Auction

Terms and Conditions of Auction

Auctioneer and Auction:

1. This Auction is presented by Heritage Auctions, a d/b/a/ of Heritage Auctioneers & Galleries, Inc., Heritage Auctions, Inc., Heritage Collectibles, Inc., Heritage Luxury Property Auctions, Inc., Heritage Numismatic Auctions, Inc., Heritage Vintage Sports Auctions, Inc., Currency Auctions of America, Inc., Heritage Auctions (HK) Limited, or Heritage Auctions – Europe Cooperative U.A. as identified with the applicable licensing information on the title page of the catalog or on the HA.com Internet site (the “Auctioneer”). The Auction is conducted under these Terms and Conditions of Auction and applicable state and local law. Announcements and corrections from the podium and those made through the Terms and Conditions of Auctions appearing on the Internet at HA.com supersede those in the printed catalog.

Buyer's Premium:

2. All bids are subject to a Buyer's Premium which is in addition to the placed successful bid:
 - For Domain Names & Intellectual Property Auction lots the Buyer's Premium is fifteen percent (15%) subject to a minimum of \$19 per lot;
 - For US Animation Art, Comic, Currency, Movie Posters, Sports Collectibles, US Coin, and World & Ancient Coin Auction lots the Buyer's Premium is twenty percent (20%) subject to a minimum of \$19 per lot, except for Sports Collectibles lots which are subject to a minimum of \$14 per lot;
 - For Wine Auction lots the Buyer's Premium is twenty-three percent (23%) subject to a minimum of \$19 per lot;
 - For European Comic Art Auction lots, the Buyer's Premium is twenty-five percent (25%) subject to a minimum of \$19 per lot;
 - For lots in all other categories not listed above, the Buyer's Premium per lot is twenty-five percent (25%) on the first \$300,000 subject to a minimum of \$49 per lot, plus twenty percent (20%) of any amount between \$300,000 and \$3,000,000, plus twelve point five percent (12.5%) of any amount over \$3,000,000.

Auction Venues:

3. Heritage Weekly Internet Auctions (Coin, Currency, Comics, Jewelry, and Vintage Movie Posters); Heritage Monthly Internet Auctions (Sports, World Coins, and Rare Wine) are conducted solely on the Internet. Signature Auctions accept bids from the Internet, telephone, fax, or mail first, followed by a floor bidding session; HeritageLive! and real-time telephone bidding are available to registered clients during these auctions.

Bidders:

4. Any person participating or registering for the Auction agrees to be bound by and accepts these Terms and Conditions of Auction (“Bidder(s”).
5. All Bidders must meet Auctioneer's qualifications to bid. Any Bidder who is not a client in good standing of the Auctioneer may be disqualified at Auctioneer's sole option and will not be awarded lots. Such determination may be made by Auctioneer in its sole and unlimited discretion, at any time prior to, during, or even after the close of the Auction. Auctioneer reserves the right to exclude any person from the auction.
6. If an entity places a bid, then the person executing the bid on behalf of the entity agrees to personally guarantee payment for any successful bid.

Credit:

7. In order to place bids, Bidders who have not established credit with the Auctioneer must either furnish satisfactory credit information (including two collectible-related business references) or supply valid credit card information along with a social security number, well in advance of the Auction. Internet bids will only be accepted from pre-registered Bidders. Bidders who are not members of HA.com or affiliates should preregister at least 48 hours before the start of the first session (exclusive of holidays or weekends) to allow adequate time to contact references. Credit will be granted at the discretion of Auctioneer. Auctioneer may, in its sole discretion, require a deposit in good funds of twenty-five percent (25%) of the amount of each bid prior to acceptance of the bid. Additionally Bidders who have not previously established credit or who wish to bid in excess of their established credit history may be required to provide their social security so a credit check may be performed prior to Auctioneer's acceptance of a bid. Settlement via check and immediate delivery of merchandise may also be determined by pre-approval of credit based on a combination of: HA.com history, related industry references, bank verification, a credit bureau report and/or a personal guarantee for a corporate or partnership entity in advance of the auction.

Bidding Options:

8. Bids in Signature Auctions may be placed as set forth in the printed catalog section entitled “Choose your bidding method.” For auctions held solely on the Internet, see the alternatives on HA.com. Review at <http://www.ha.com/c/ref/web-tips.xzfbiddingTutorial>.
9. Presentment of Bids: Non-Internet bids (including but not limited to podium, fax, phone and mail bids) and floor bids must be on-increment or at a half increment (“Cut Bid”). Any podium, fax, phone, or mail bids that do not conform to a full or half increment will be rounded up or down to the nearest full or half increment and this revised amount will be considered your high bid.
10. Auctioneer's Execution of Certain Bids. Auctioneer cannot be responsible for your errors in bidding or entry of bids. When identical mail or fax bids are submitted, preference is given to the first received. To ensure the greatest accuracy, written bids should be entered on the standard printed bid sheet and received by Auctioneer at least two business days prior to Auction start. Auctioneer is not responsible for executing mail bids or fax bids received on or after the day the first lot is sold, nor Internet bids submitted after the published closing time; nor is Auctioneer responsible for proper execution of bids submitted by telephone, mail, fax, email, Internet, or in person once Auction begins. Bids placed electronically via the internet may not be withdrawn until your written request is received and acknowledged by Auctioneer (FAX: 214-409-1425); such requests must state the reason, and may constitute grounds for withdrawal of bidding privileges. Lots won by mail Bidders will not be delivered at the Auction unless prearranged.
11. Bid Increments. Bid increments (over the current bid level) determine the lowest amount you may bid on a particular lot. Bids greater than one increment over the current bid can be any whole dollar amount. It is possible under several circumstances for winning bids to be between increments, sometimes only \$1 above the previous increment. Please see: “How can I lose by less than an increment?” on our website. Bids will be accepted in whole dollar amounts only. No “buy” or “unlimited” bids will be accepted. Current bidding increments during any live auction session or components thereof (e.g. mail/fax bids and LiveProxy bidding) (see HA.com/c/ref/web-tips.xzfguidelines-increments) are:

Current Bid	Bid Increment	Current Bid	Bid Increment
< \$10	\$1	\$10,000 - \$19,999	\$1,000
\$10 - \$49	\$2	\$20,000 - \$49,999	\$2,000
\$50 - \$99	\$5	\$50,000 - \$99,999	\$5,000
\$100 - \$199	\$10	\$100,000 - \$199,999	\$10,000
\$200 - \$499	\$20	\$200,000 - \$499,999	\$20,000
\$500 - \$999	\$50	\$500,000 - \$999,999	\$25,000
\$1,000 - \$1,999	\$100	\$1,000,000 - \$1,999,999	\$50,000
\$2,000 - \$4,999	\$200	\$2,000,000 - \$9,999,999	\$100,000
\$5,000 - \$9,999	\$500	>= \$10,000,000	\$200,000

Note: Half-increment bidding is available prior to the live auction session.

12. If Auctioneer calls for a full increment, Bidder may request Auctioneer to accept a Cut Bid only once per lot. After offering a Cut Bid, Bidder may continue to bid on lot only at full increments. Off-increment bids may be accepted by the Auctioneer at Signature Auctions. Bids solicited by Auctioneer at other than the expected increment will not be considered Cut Bids.

Conducting the Auction:

13. Notice of the consignor's liberty to place bids on his lots in the Auction is hereby made in accordance with Article 2 of the Texas Business and Commercial Code. A “Minimum Bid” is an amount below which the lot will not sell. THE CONSIGNOR OF PROPERTY MAY PLACE WRITTEN “Minimum Bids” ON HIS LOTS IN ADVANCE OF THE AUCTION; ON SUCH LOTS, IF THE HAMMER PRICE DOES NOT MEET THE

“Minimum Bid”, THE CONSIGNOR MAY PAY A REDUCED COMMISSION ON THOSE LOTS. “Minimum Bids” are generally posted online several days prior to the Auction closing. Any successful bid placed by a consignor on his property on the Auction floor, by any means during the live session, or after the “Minimum Bid” for an Auction have been posted, will require the consignor to pay full Buyer's Premium and Seller's Commissions on such lot. Auctioneer or its affiliates expressly reserve the right to modify any such bids at any time prior to the hammer based upon data made known to the Auctioneer or its affiliates.

14. The highest qualified Bidder recognized by the Auctioneer shall be the Buyer. In the event of a tie bid, the earliest bid received or recognized wins. In the event of any dispute between any Bidders at an Auction, Auctioneer may at his sole discretion reoffer the lot. Auctioneer's decision and declaration of the winning Bidder shall be final and binding upon all Bidders. Bids properly offered, whether by floor Bidder or other means of bidding, may on occasion be missed or go unrecognized; in such cases, the Auctioneer may declare the recognized bid accepted as the winning bid, regardless of whether a competing bid may have been higher. Auctioneer reserves the right after the hammer fall to accept bids and reopen bidding for bids placed through the Internet or otherwise. Regardless of placed bids, Auctioneer reserves the right to withdraw any lot, or any part of a lot, from Auction at any time prior to the opening of any such lot by the auctioneer (crier), or in the case of Internet-only auctions when the bid opens for either live Internet bidding or the beginning of any extended period.
15. Auctioneer reserves the right to refuse to honor any bid or to limit the amount of any bid, in its sole discretion. A bid is considered not made in “Good Faith” when made by an insolvent or irresponsible person, a person under the age of eighteen, or is not supported by satisfactory credit, references, or otherwise. Regardless of the disclosure of his identity, any bid by a consignor or his agent on a lot consigned by him is deemed to be made in “Good Faith.” Any person apparently appearing on the OFAC list is not eligible to bid.
16. Nominal Bids. The Auctioneer in its sole discretion may reject nominal bids, small opening bids, or very nominal advances.
17. Lots bearing bidding estimates shall open at Auctioneer's discretion (generally 40%-60% of the low estimate). In the event that no bid meets or exceeds that opening amount, the lot shall pass as unsold or the Auctioneer may place a protective bid on behalf of the consignor.
18. All items are to be purchased per lot as numerically indicated and no lots will be broken.
19. Auctioneer reserves the right to rescind the sale in the event of nonpayment, breach of a warranty, disputed ownership, auctioneer's clerical error or omission in exercising bids and reserves, or for any other reason and in Auctioneer's sole discretion.
20. Auctioneer occasionally experiences Internet and/or Server service outages, and Auctioneer periodically schedules system downtime for maintenance and other purposes, during which Bidders cannot participate or place bids. If such outages occur, bidding may be extended at Auctioneer's discretion. Bidders unable to place their bids through the Internet are directed to contact Client Services at 877-HERITAGE (437-4824).
21. The Auctioneer, its affiliates, or their employees consign items to be sold in the Auction, and may bid on those lots or any other lots.
22. The Auctioneer may extend advances, guarantees, or loans to certain consignors.
23. The Auctioneer has the right to sell certain unsold items after the close of the Auction. Such lots shall be considered sold during the Auction and all these Terms and Conditions shall apply to such sales including but not limited to the Buyer's Premium, return rights, and disclaimers.

Payment:

24. All sales are strictly for cash in United States dollars (including U.S. currency, bank wire, cashier checks, travelers checks, eChecks, and bank money orders, and are subject to all reporting requirements). All deliveries are subject to good funds; funds being received in Auctioneer's account before delivery of the merchandise; and all payments are subject to a clearing period. Auctioneer reserves the right to determine if a check constitutes “good funds”: checks drawn on a U.S. bank are subject to a ten business day hold, thirty days when drawn on an international bank. Clients with pre-arranged credit may receive immediate credit for payments via eCheck, personal, or corporate checks. All others will be subject to a hold of 5 business days, or more, for the funds to clear prior to releasing merchandise. (Ref. T&C item 7 Credit for additional information.) Payments can be made 24-48 hours post auction from the My Orders page of the HA.com website. Payment via credit card (Visa, Mastercard, and Discover) will be accepted upon prior approval by Auctioneer. All payments by credit card will incur a surcharge of 2.5%. Payment by eCheck, wire transfer, or check will not incur a surcharge. This fee only applies to credit transactions, and does not exceed Auctioneer's cost of processing.
25. Payment is due upon closing of the Auction session, or upon presentment of an invoice. Auctioneer reserves the right to void an invoice if payment in full is not received within 7 days after Auction close. In cases of nonpayment, Auctioneer's election to void a sale does not relieve the Bidder from their obligation to pay Auctioneer its fees (seller's and buyer's premium) on the lot and any other damages pertaining to the lot or Auctioneer. Alternatively, Auctioneer at its sole option, may charge a twenty (20%) fee based on the amount of the purchase. In either case the Auctioneer may offset amount of its claim against any monies owing to the Bidder or secure its claim against any of the Bidder's properties held by the Auctioneer.
26. Purchased lots may be subject to taxes or fees imposed by various foreign taxing agencies. Buyer is responsible for paying all foreign imposed taxes whether VAT, GST, etc. prior to delivery unless other arrangements are made in writing. Lots delivered to Buyer, or Buyer's representative are subject to all applicable state and local taxes, unless appropriate permits are on file with Auctioneer. Should state sales tax become applicable in the state for delivery prior to delivery of the property on the invoice, Buyer agrees to pay all applicable state sales tax as required by the delivery state as of the shipping date. Buyer agrees to pay Auctioneer the actual amount of tax due in the event that sales tax is not properly collected due to: 1) an expired, inaccurate, or inappropriate tax certificate or declaration, 2) an incorrect interpretation of the applicable statute, 3) or any other reason. The appropriate form or certificate must be on file at and verified by Auctioneer five days prior to Auction, or tax must be paid; only if such form or certificate is received by Auctioneer within 4 days after Auction can a refund of tax paid be made. Lots from different Auctions may not be aggregated for sales tax purposes.
27. In the event that Buyer's payment is dishonored upon presentment(s), Buyer shall pay the maximum statutory processing fee set by applicable state law. If Buyer attempts to pay via eCheck and Buyer's financial institution denies this bank account, or the payment cannot be completed using the selected funding source, Buyer agrees to complete payment using your credit card on file (subject to the surcharge detailed in paragraph 24).
28. If any Auction invoice submitted by Auctioneer is not paid in full when due, the unpaid balance will bear interest at the highest rate permitted by law from the date of invoice until paid. Any invoice not paid when due will bear a three percent (3%) late fee on the invoice amount. If the Auctioneer refers any invoice to an attorney for collection, Buyer agrees to pay attorney's fees, court costs, and other collection costs incurred by Auctioneer. If Auctioneer assigns collection to its in-house legal staff, such attorney's time expended on the matter shall be compensated at a rate comparable to the hourly rate of independent attorneys.
29. In the event Buyer fails to pay any amounts due, Auctioneer reserves the right to sell the lot(s) securing the invoice to any underbidders in the Auction that the lot(s) appeared, or at subsequent private or public sale, or relist the lot(s) in a future auction conducted by Auctioneer. A defaulting Buyer agrees to pay for the reasonable costs of resale (including a 15% seller's commission, if consigned to an auction conducted by Auctioneer). The defaulting Buyer is liable to pay any difference between his total original invoice for the lot(s), plus any applicable interest, and the net proceeds for the lot(s) if sold at private sale or the subsequent hammer price of the lot(s) less the 15% seller's commissions, if sold at an Auctioneer's auction.
30. Title shall not pass to Buyer until all invoices are paid in full. Auctioneer shall have a lien against the merchandise purchased by Buyer to secure payment of any and all outstanding Auction invoices. Auctioneer is further granted a lien and the right to retain possession of any other property of Buyer then held by Auctioneer or its affiliates to secure payment of any Auction invoice or any other amounts due Auctioneer or affiliates from Buyer. With respect to these lien rights, Auctioneer shall have all the rights of a secured creditor under Article 9 of the Texas Uniform Commercial Code, including but not limited to the right of sale (including a 15% seller's commission, if consigned to an auction conducted by Auctioneer). Any Heritage

foreclosure auction venue, whether or not the same venue as when the debt was incurred (e.g. Signature, Internet, or weekly), is deemed a reasonably commercial sale. In addition, with respect to payment of the Auction invoice(s), Buyer waives any and all rights of offset he might otherwise have against Auctioneer and the consignor of the merchandise included on the invoice. If Buyer owes Auctioneer or its affiliates on any account, Auctioneer and its affiliates shall have the right to offset such unpaid account by any credit balance due Buyer, and it may secure by possessory lien any unpaid amount by any of the Buyer's property in their possession.

Delivery, Shipping, and Handling Charges:

31. Buyer is liable for all shipping, handling, registration, and renewal fees, if any. Please refer to Auctioneer's website HA.com/c/shipping.zx for the latest charges or call Auctioneer. Auctioneer is unable to combine purchases from other auctions or affiliates into one package for shipping purposes. Merchandise will be shipped in a commercially reasonable time after payment in good funds for the merchandise and the shipping fees is received or credit extended, except when third-party shipment occurs. Buyer on lots designated for third-party shipment must designate the common carrier, accept risk of loss, and prepay shipping costs. Buyer agrees that Service and Handling charges related to shipping items which are not pre-paid may be charged to the credit card on file with Auctioneer (subject to the surcharge detailed in paragraph 24).
32. Successful international Bidders shall provide written shipping instructions, including specified customs declarations, to Auctioneer for any lots to be delivered outside of the United States. NOTE: Declaration value shall be the item's(s) hammer price together with its buyer's premium and Auctioneer shall use the correct harmonized code for the lot.
33. On all shipments in which Auctioneer charges the Delivery, Handling, and Transit Fee *infra*, any risk of loss during shipment will be borne by Auctioneer until the common carrier's confirmation of delivery to the address of record in Auctioneer's file, this is the "Secure Location". A common carrier's confirmation is conclusive to prove delivery to Buyer; if the client has a Signature release on file with the carrier, the package is considered delivered without Signature. Auctioneer shall arrange, select, and engage common carriers and other transportation vendors on your behalf. Transit services are subject to the following terms and conditions:
 - a. **Scope of Transit Services:** Merchandise for transit will be insured under one or more insurance policies issued by an authorized broker to Auctioneer. The merchandise will be insured for the invoice price of the properties (hammer price plus Buyer's Premium) ("Insured Value"). For each shipment, Buyer will provide a Secure Location to which the items will be delivered. NOTICE: **Auctioneer is neither an insurance company nor a common carrier of any type.**
 - b. **Auctioneer's Compensation for Transit Services:** Auctioneer will provide transit services to Buyer for ¼ of 1% of the Insured Value, plus packaging and handling fees and fees for the common carrier (collectively, "Delivery, Handling, and Transit Fee"). Buyer agrees to pay Delivery, Handling, and Transit Fee and comply with all terms of payment as set forth herein.
 - c. **Auctioneer's Limitation of Liability for Transit Services:** Buyer understands and agrees that Auctioneer's liability for loss of or damage to the items, if any, ends when the items have been delivered to the Secure Location, and Auctioneer has received evidence of delivery. Any claim that property has sustained loss or damage during transit must be reported to Auctioneer within seventy-two (72) hours of the delivery date. Any recovery for loss of or damage to any merchandise is limited to the lesser of actual cash value of the merchandise or the Insured Value. **Under no circumstances is Auctioneer liable for consequential or punitive damages.**
34. It shall be the responsibility for Buyer to arrange pick-up or shipping in a timely manner (within 10 days). Merchandise will be subject to storage and moving charges, including a \$100 administration fee plus \$10 daily storage for larger items and \$5 daily for smaller items (storage fee per item) after 35 days. In the event the merchandise is not removed within ninety days, the merchandise may be offered for sale to recover any past due storage or moving fees, including a 20% Seller's Commission.
35. A. NOTICE OF CITES COMPLIANCE: The purchase of items made from protected species: Any property made of or incorporating endangered or protected species or wildlife may have import and/or export restrictions established by the Convention of International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) in various countries and domestically. Plant and animal properties include (but are not limited to) items made of (or including) Brazilian rosewood, ivory, whalebone, turtle shell, coral, crocodile, alligator, lizard, or other wildlife. These items may not be available to ship internationally or, in some cases, domestically. Domestic bans and restrictions exist in these states: 1) California state law prohibits the importation of any product containing Python skin into the State of California, thus no lot containing Python skin will be shipped to or invoiced to a person or company in California. 2) Fossil Ivory is currently banned or restricted in 5 U.S. states: New York, New Jersey, California, Hawaii, and New Mexico. By placing a bid, the bidder acknowledges that he or she is aware of any restriction in their country or place of residence and takes responsibility for: 1) obtaining all information on such restricted items for both export and import; 2) obtaining all such licenses and/or permits. Delay, failure, or incapacity to obtain any such license or permit does not relieve the buyer of timely payment or afford them the capacity to void their purchase or payment. Lots containing potentially regulated wildlife material are noted in the description as a convenience to our clients. Heritage Auctions does not accept liability for errors or failure to mark lots containing protected or regulated species. For further assistance, please contact client services at 1-800-872-6467.
35. B. California State law prohibits the importation of any product containing Python skin into the State of California. No merchandise containing Python skin will be shipped to or invoiced to a person or company in California.
35. C. Auctioneer shall not be liable for any loss caused by or resulting from:
 - a. Seizure or destruction under quarantine or Customs regulation, or confiscation by order of any Government or public authority, or risks of contraband or illegal transportation of trade, or
 - b. Breakage of statuary, marble, glassware, bric-a-brac, porcelains, jewelry, and similar fragile articles.
36. Any request for shipping verification for undelivered packages must be made within 30 days of shipment by Auctioneer.

Cataloging, Warranties, and Disclaimers:

37. NO WARRANTY, WHETHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, IS MADE WITH RESPECT TO ANY DESCRIPTION CONTAINED IN THIS AUCTION OR ANY SECOND OPINE. Any description of merchandise or second opine contained in this Auction is for the sole purpose of identifying merchandise for those Bidders who do not have the opportunity to view merchandise prior to bidding, and no description of merchandise has been made part of the basis of the bargain or has created any express warranty that merchandise would conform to any description made by Auctioneer. Color variations can be expected in any electronic or printed imaging, and are not grounds for the return of any lot. NOTE: Auctioneer, in specified auction venues, e.g. Fine Art, may have express written warranties and Bidder is referred to those specific terms and conditions.
38. Auctioneer is selling only such right or title to merchandise being sold as Auctioneer may have by virtue of consignment agreements on the date of auction and disclaims any warranty of title to the merchandise. Auctioneer disclaims any warranty of merchantability or fitness for any particular purposes. All images, descriptions, sales data, and archival records are the exclusive property of Auctioneer, and may be used by Auctioneer for advertising, promotion, archival records, and any other uses deemed appropriate.
39. Translations of foreign language documents may be provided as a convenience to interested parties. Auctioneer makes no representation as to the accuracy of those translations and will not be held responsible for errors in bidding arising from inaccuracies in translation.
40. Auctioneer disclaims all liability for damages, consequential or otherwise, arising out of or in connection with the sale of any merchandise by Auctioneer to Bidder. No third party may rely on any benefit of these Terms and Conditions and any rights, if any, established hereunder are personal to Bidder and may not be assigned. Any statement made by the Auctioneer is an opinion and does not constitute a warranty or representation. No employee of Auctioneer may alter these Terms and Conditions, and, unless signed by a principal of Auctioneer, any such alteration is null and void.
41. Auctioneer shall not be liable for breakage of glass or damage to frames (patent or latent); such defects, in any event, shall not be a basis for return or reduction in purchase price.

Release:

42. In consideration of participation in Auction and the placing of a bid, Bidder expressly releases Auctioneer, its officers, directors and employees, its affiliates, and its outside experts that provide second opinions, from any and all claims, cause of action, chose of action, whether at law or equity or any arbitration or mediation rights existing under the rules of any professional society or affiliation based upon the assigned description, or a derivative theory, breach of warranty express or implied, representation or other matter set forth within these Terms and Conditions of Auction or otherwise. In the event of a claim, Bidder agrees that such rights and privileges conferred therein are strictly construed as specifically declared herein, and are the exclusive remedy. Bidder, by non-compliance to these express terms of a granted remedy, shall waive any claim against Auctioneer.
43. Notice: Some merchandise sold by Auctioneer is inherently dangerous e.g. firearms, cannons, and small items that may be swallowed or ingested or may have latent defects all of which may cause harm to a person. Buyer accepts all risk of loss or damage from its purchase of these items and Auctioneer disclaims any liability whether under contract or tort for damages and losses, direct or consequential, and expressly disclaims any warranty as to safety or usage of any lot sold.

Dispute Resolution, Arbitration, and Remedies:

By placing a bid or otherwise participating in Auction, Bidder accepts these Terms and Conditions of Auction, and specifically agrees to the dispute resolution provided herein.

44. **Exclusive Dispute Resolution Process:** All claims, disputes, or controversies in connection with, relating to, and/or arising out of Bidder's participation in Auction or purchase of any lot, any interpretation of the Terms and Conditions of Sale or any amendments thereto, any description of any lot or condition report, any damage to any lot, any alleged verbal modification of any term of sale or condition report or description, and/or any purported settlement whether asserted in contract, tort, under Federal or State statute or regulation, or any claim made by Bidder of a lot or Bidder's participation in Auction involving the auction or a specific lot involving a warranty or representation of a consignor or other person or entity including Auctioneer (which claim Bidder consents to be made a party) (collectively, "Claim") shall be exclusively heard by, and the claimant (or respondent) and Auctioneer each consent to the Claim being presented in a confidential binding arbitration before a single arbitrator administered by and conducted under the rules of, the American Arbitration Association. The locale for all such arbitrations shall be Dallas, Texas. The arbitrator's award may be enforced in any court of competent jurisdiction. In the event that any Claim needs to be litigated, including actions to compel arbitration, construe the agreement, actions in aid of arbitration, or otherwise, such litigation shall be exclusively in the Courts of the State of Texas, in Dallas County, Texas, and if necessary the corresponding appellate courts. If a Claim involves a consumer, exclusive subject matter jurisdiction for the Claim is in the State District Courts of Dallas County, Texas and the consumer consents to subject matter and in personam jurisdiction; further CONSUMER EXPRESSLY WAIVES ANY RIGHT TO TRIAL BY JURY. A consumer may elect arbitration as specified above. Any claim involving the purchase or sale of numismatic or related items may be submitted through binding PNG arbitration. A Claim is not subject to class certification.
45. **Choice of Law:** Agreement and any Claim shall be determined and construed under Texas law.
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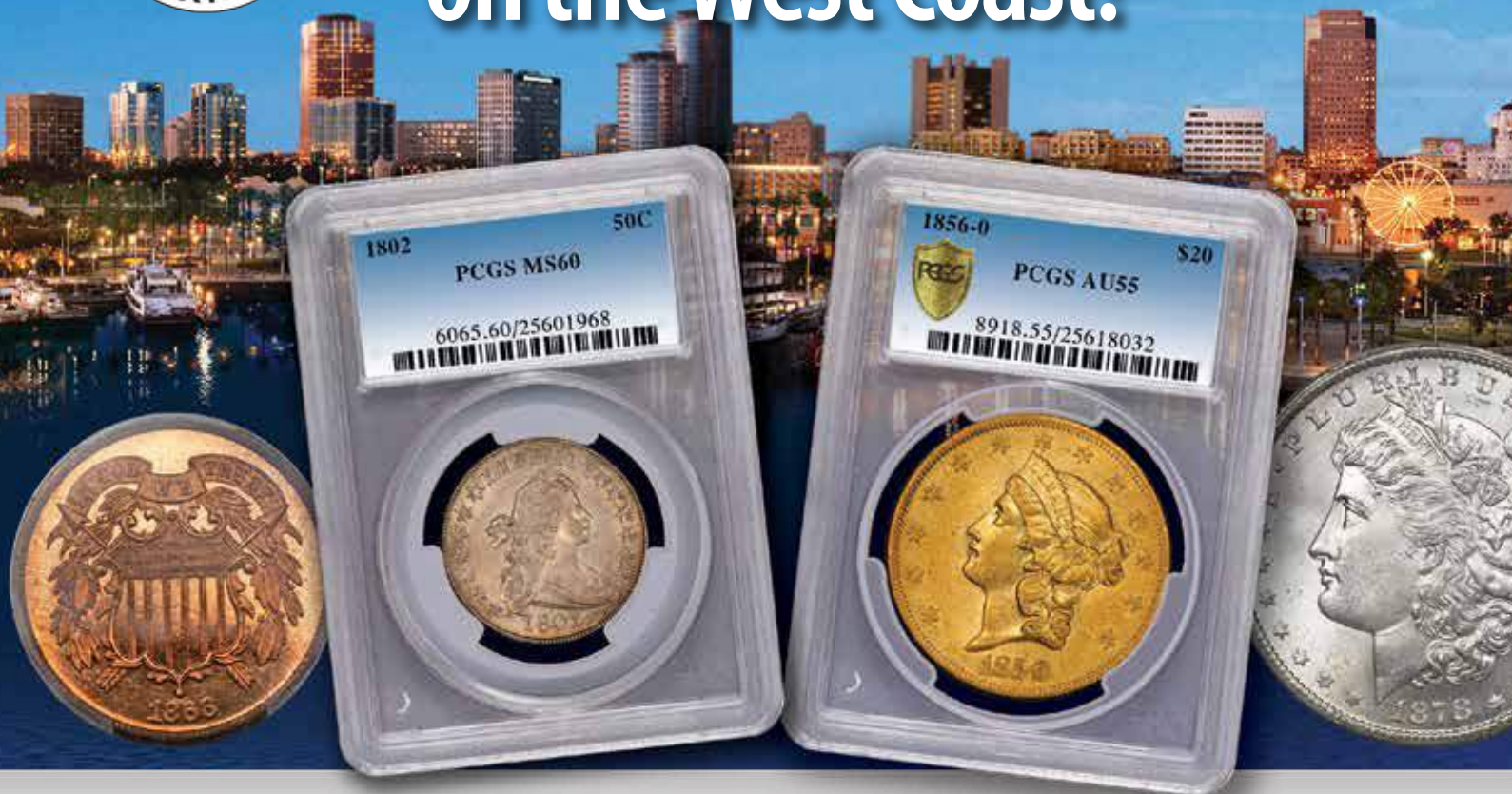
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Nicholas Dawes, Ext. 1605 • NickD@HA.com¹

Trusts & Estates

HA.com/Estates

Michelle Castro, Ext. 1824 • MichelleC@HA.com
Elyse Luray, Ext. 1369 • ElyseL@HA.com¹
Carolyn Mani, Ext. 1677 • CarolynM@HA.com²
Alexandra Kern, Ext. 1691 • AlexandraK@HA.com⁸

Locations

Dallas (World Headquarters)

214-528-3500 • 877-HERITAGE (437-4824)

2801 W. Airport Freeway

Dallas, TX 75261-4127

(NW Corner of Airport Freeway & Valley View Lane)

Beverly Hills

310-492-8600

9478 W. Olympic Blvd

Beverly Hills, CA 90212

Chicago

312-260-7200

215 West Ohio

Chicago, IL 60654

New York

212-486-3500

445 Park Avenue

New York, NY 10022

Palm Beach

561-693-1963

250 Royal Palm Way, Suite 306

Palm Beach, FL 33480

San Francisco

415-777-4867

603 Battery St.

San Francisco, CA 94111

London

+44 (0)207 493 0498

6 Shepherd St.

London, Mayfair

W1J7JE

Amsterdam

+31-(0)30-6063944

Energieweg 7, 3401 MD

IJsselstein, Nederland

Hong Kong

+852-2155 1698

Unit 1105, 11/F Tower ONE,

Lippo Centre, 89 Queensway Road,

Admiralty, Hong Kong

Corporate Officers

R. Steven Ivy, CEO & Co-Chairman

James L. Halperin, Co-Chairman

Gregory J. Rohan, President¹

Paul Minshull, Chief Operating Officer

Todd Imhof, Executive Vice President

Kathleen Guzman, Senior Vice President, Managing Director, New York¹

¹ Primary office location: New York

² Primary office location: Beverly Hills

³ Primary office location: San Francisco

⁴ Primary office location: Hong Kong

⁵ Primary office location: Palm Beach

⁶ Primary office location: Chicago

⁷ Primary office location: London

⁸ Primary office location: Amsterdam

Upcoming Auctions

NUMISMATICS	LOCATION	AUCTION DATES	CONSIGNMENT DEADLINE
World Paper Money	Hong Kong	December 17 – 18, 2020	Closed
World Coins	Hong Kong	December 18 – 19, 2020	Closed
US Coins	Dallas	January 6 – 10, 2021	Closed
US Currency & World Paper Money	Dallas	January 6 – 11, 2021	Closed
World & Ancient Coins	Dallas	January 21 – 22, 2021	Closed
U.S. Coins	Long Beach	February 17 – 21, 2021	December 21, 2020
US Currency & World Paper Money	Chicago	April 21 – 27, 2021	March 1, 2021
World & Ancient Coins	Dallas	April 21 – 27, 2021	February 19, 2021
FINE & DECORATIVE ARTS	LOCATION	AUCTION DATES	CONSIGNMENT DEADLINE
Decorative Art	Dallas	December 4, 2020	Closed
European Art	Dallas	December 4, 2020	Closed
Asian Art	Dallas	December 11, 2020	Closed
Design	Dallas	January 28, 2021	Closed
Urban Art	Dallas	March 11, 2021	January 7, 2021
Asian Art	Dallas	March 16, 2021	January 4, 2021
Nature and Science	Dallas	March 19, 2021	January 22, 2021
Photographs	Dallas	April 10, 2021	February 5, 2021
Design	Dallas	April 19, 2021	February 8, 2021
Prints and Multiples	Dallas	April 20, 2021	February 16, 2021
Illustration Art	Dallas	April 23, 2021	February 18, 2021
Lalique & Art Glass	Dallas	April 29, 2021	February 17, 2021
Texas Art	Dallas	May 1, 2021	February 26, 2021
American Art	Dallas	May 7, 2021	March 5, 2021
Fine Silver & Objects of Vertu	Dallas	May 13, 2021	March 3, 2021
Modern & Contemporary Art	Dallas	May 13, 2021	March 11, 2021
Decorative Art	Dallas	May 28, 2021	March 18, 2021
European Art	Dallas	June 4, 2021	April 2, 2021
Ethnographic and Pre-Columbian Art	Dallas	June 11, 2021	April 1, 2021
MEMORABILIA & COLLECTIBLES	LOCATION	AUCTION DATES	CONSIGNMENT DEADLINE
Sports Collectibles	Dallas	December 10 – 13, 2020	Closed
Animation Art	Dallas	December 11 – 13, 2020	Closed
Comics & Comic Art	Dallas	January 14, 2021	Closed
Sports Cards	Dallas	January 28, 2021	December 7, 2020
European Comic Art	Dallas	March 13, 2021	January 14, 2021
Entertainment & Music Memorabilia	Dallas	March 20 – 21, 2021	January 20, 2021
Movie Posters	Dallas	March 27, 2021	February 2, 2021
Animation Art	Dallas	May 14, 2021	March 24, 2021
Comics & Comic Art	Dallas	April 1, 2021	February 9, 2021
HISTORICAL COLLECTIBLES	LOCATION	AUCTION DATES	CONSIGNMENT DEADLINE
Arms & Armor and Civil War & Militaria	Dallas	December 6, 2020	Closed
Americana and Political	Dallas	February 27 – 28, 2021	January 6, 2021
Historical Manuscripts	Dallas	May 19, 2021	March 29, 2021
Space Exploration	Dallas	May 21 – 22, 2021	March 30, 2021
Arms & Armor and Civil War & Militaria	Dallas	June 6, 2021	April 15, 2021
Rare Books	Dallas	June 9-10, 2021	April 19, 2021
LUXURY LIFESTYLE	LOCATION	AUCTION DATES	CONSIGNMENT DEADLINE
Luxury	Dallas	December 6, 2020	Closed
Fine Jewelry	Dallas	December 7, 2020	Closed
Timepieces	Dallas	December 8, 2020	Closed
Wine	Beverly Hills	December 11, 2020	Closed
Wine	Beverly Hills	March 12, 2021	January 19, 2021
Luxury Accessories	Dallas	May 2, 2021	February 25, 2021
Fine Jewelry	Dallas	May 3, 2021	February 16, 2021
Timepieces	Dallas	June 1, 2021	March 17, 2021

HA.com/Consign | 877-HERITAGE (437-4824) | **Visit HA.com/Auctions for the most current schedule. All dates are subject to change.**

ONLINE AUCTIONS

Comics 6 PM Sundays & Mondays	Jewelry 9 PM Tuesdays	Ancient Coins 8 PM Wednesdays
Sports 10 PM Sundays	U.S. Coins 7 PM Tuesdays & Wednesdays	World Coins 8 PM Thursdays
Vintage Posters 10 PM Sundays	Prints & Multiples 2 PM Wednesdays	Nature & Science 8 PM Thursdays
Currency (US & World) 7 PM Tuesdays	Photographs 3 PM Third Wednesdays	Wine 10 PM First Thursdays

All times above are Central Standard Time Zone when the live online auction begins.

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